THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

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'Kapsols'

ALLEN & HANBURYS desire to call the attention of the Trade to the title 'KAPSOL,' which is a name given by them to a new pilular form of medicine.

A 'KAPSOL' is a soft pill-mass, enclosed in a thin jujube coating. The soft and easily soluble condition of the pill-mass ensures its rapid disintegration and absorption in the alimentary canal, while the envelope is of such a nature as to indefinitely preserve its contents from oxidation and in a state of plasticity, and yet to rapidly dissolve when exposed to the action of the gastric juice.

'KAPSOLS' are put up in Boxes to Retail at 1/-, 2/6, and 4/6.
Wholesale at 8/-, 21/-, and 40/- per dozen.

FULL LIST ON APPLICATION.

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Prize Medals

LONDON, 1851.
PARIS, 1855.
LONDON, 1862.
PARIS, 1867.
LONDON, 1885.
ADELAIDE, 1887.
MELBOURNE, 1888.

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CAMPHOR.

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MAY & BAKER, LIMITED

GARDEN WHARF,
CHURCH ROAD,

BATTERSEA,
LONDON, S.W.

THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT.

LONDON: 42 CANNON STREET, E.C.
SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1899.

Businesses for Disposal
Businesses Wanted
Premises to Let
Auction Sales

ALSO EXCHANGE COLUMN.
For Bargains see last 2 pages of this Supplement.

Partnerships
Situations Vacant
Situations Wanted
Miscellaneous

A Copy of this Supplement is inserted in every number issued of "The Chemist and Druggist."

THE CIRCULATION OF THE SUPPLEMENT THIS WEEK EXCEEDS 15,000.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS.

MESSRS. ORRIDGE & CO.

56 LUDGATE HILL, E.C.,

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of SALE, PURCHASE, and VALUATION.

VENDORS have the advantage of Messrs. O. & Co.'s direct attention and advice as to value without any additional fee.

PURCHASERS.—Applicants are invited to forward a statement of their requirements, which will be notified *free of charge* in a classified register kept for that purpose.

VALUATIONS.—Valuations having always been a prominent feature, Messrs. Orridge & Co. trust that the *lengthened period* during which they have enjoyed the confidence of the profession will be regarded as a sufficient proof of the sincerity of their endeavours to conduct these transactions in an honourable and straightforward manner.

1.—**£1,300.—LONDON, W.**—Dispensing and Retail Business; well situate in good business thoroughfare; returns £1,300, *with excellent profits*; well-fitted shop, convenient residence; price about £1,000.

2.—**£900.—LONDON (Good-class Suburb).**—Dispensing and Retail Business; situate in good business thoroughfare; returns present rate £900, steadily increasing; attractive Pharmacy, modern residence, held on lease; price about £910.

3.—**£250.—LONDON, S.W. (Suburb).**—Retail and Dispensing Business; practically unopposed; returns present rate about £250 yearly, increasing; house in perfect condition, lease to be granted; low rental; price about £200.

4.—**£1,800.—LONDON, N.**—Dispensing and Retail Business: very old-established concern; returns average £1,800 per annum; *net profits exceed* £600; attractive shop, well fitted and stocked; large house, new lease will be granted: price £1,500.

5.—**£1,100.—LONDON, N.W.**—Modern Pharmacy; well-established concern; returns £1,100, increasing; handsomely fitted shop and good stock; comfortable residence; held on long lease; price £900.

6.—**£300.—LONDON, N.**—Established Business; capital nucleus for up-to-date trading; present returns £300; well-fitted shop and good working stock; price required about £270; worth attention of a small capitalist.

7.—**£1,500.—HOME COUNTY (Health Resort).**—Old-established Business, Retail and Dispensing, with select Water trade; returns £1,500 per annum; *net profit* £500 (proof to be given); the shop is nicely fitted, and is situate in the main street; price £1,350, for which full value is offered.

8.—**£650.—LONDON, N.W.**—Dispensing and Retail Business; returns about £650 yearly, *with good profits*; convenient house; very moderate rental; price £450.

9.—**£376.—LANCASHIRE.**—Retail and Prescribing Business; returns last year £376, increasing; *profits* £154; the shop has double front, and is well fitted and stocked; good residence, held on lease; price, valuation of stock and fixtures.

10.—**£4,000.—LINCOLNSHIRE (Good Market Town).**—First-class Country trade; Dispensing and Retail, with Wine and Spirit Business; returns between £3,000 and £4,000 yearly; the *profits are good*; the sum required is about the value of stock and fixtures.

11.—**£800.—SOUTH WALES (Large Town).**—Old-established Business; Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing; returns £800 yearly; good house, low rental; about £600 required.

12.—**£1,200.—WEST ENGLAND (Good-class Provincial Town).**—Country Business, including Mineral-waters, admitting of large extension by an energetic man; large and well-fitted shop and good warehouse room; large residence; returns, £1,200 last year; valuation only required.

13.—**£1,100.—STAFFORDSHIRE.**—Retail and Prescribing Business; old-established concern; returns £1,100 yearly; *very profitable*; the shop is well fitted and attractive, and the stock good and well selected: convenient house; vendor will sell by valuation, if wished (about £450), and part may remain if required.

14.—**£700.—LANCASHIRE (Health Resort).**—Good-class Business, Dispensing and Retail; returns £730; *very good profits*: the shop has double front, and is well fitted and stocked; about £500 only required, which is estimated value of stock and fixtures.

Particulars of any of the above will be furnished on application.

N.B.—NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

TERMS FOR VALUATION ON APPLICATION. APPOINTMENTS BY POST OR WIRE HAVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.
Messrs. ORRIDGE & Co. invite communications from COLONIAL and FOREIGN firms where business of a confidential nature requires the special attention of a London Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—**Messrs. ORRIDGE & CO. have a large number of Businesses for Sale suitable for Gentlemen with small capital, from £200 to £500.**

ORRIDGE & CO., 56 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.

F. J. BRETT

VALUER,

37 Waterloo Street, LEICESTER.

References to Principal London and Provincial Wholesale Houses, also to numerous clients throughout the United Kingdom.

BUSINESSES THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED.

VALUATIONS.—The long and varied experience of F. J. Brett in Valuing all classes of Businesses throughout the United Kingdom, together with his ever-increasing connection, renders it desirable that you should secure his services, in order to have your interests well protected. Stocks carefully taken.

£860 returns.—**GLOUCESTERSHIRE**—Good-class Light Country Retail, with Gilbey's Agency; good house; rent £28; lease; price £650.

£500 returns—**BIRMINGHAM**—Old-established Light and profitable Retail, in thickly-populated part; price £275, or valuation.

£700 (nearly) returns.—Light and improving Retail, in good busy thoroughfare; young pushing man sure to do well; good house; price £350, or valuation.

£440 returns.—**LANCS.**—Popular seaside resort; with personal attention can be doubled; valuation, about £350.

£1,330 returns.—**WEST.**—Good-class Cash Retail; own Proprietaries and Photographic trade; has not had much personal attention; in hands of energetic man, could be vastly increased; price £550.

£750 returns.—**LANCS.**—General Retail and Photo goods; no patents; illness sole cause of sale; good central position of large town; valuation about £350.

£400 returns.—**MANCHESTER.**—General Light Retail, Dispensing, &c., in growing district; good house; price £250, or valuation.

WANTED.

F. J. BRETT has numerous inquiries for Businesses of all sizes and classes, and can speedily sell your Business for you.

BERDOE & CO.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFER AGENTS AND VALUERS,

35 JEWRY STREET, FENCHURCH STREET, E.C.

Established 1870.

VALUATIONS are in all cases conducted by a member of the firm, and the most careful attention to details, which is so essential, may be relied upon.

1.—**LONDON (First-class Suburb).**—First-class Retail and Dispensing Business; returns nearly £1,700; net profit £600; scope for increase; owner retiring; price £1,350.

2.—**LONDON SUBURB.**—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £1,100; net profit nearly £400; elegantly fitted shop, well stocked; price £950, or offer.

3.—**EASTERN COUNTY.**—First-class Dispensing and Agricultural Business; returns approach £4,000; same hands many years; net profit £800; price £3,500; partnership entertained.

4.—**SCOTLAND.**—Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns £2,000; excellent prices and large profits; handsomely-fitted shop, heavily stocked; price £1,550, or offer.

5.—**MANCHESTER.**—Light Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £620; net profit £200; low rent; price £450, or offer.

6.—**WORKSOP.**—Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £7 weekly; excellent position; low rent; price £120.

7.—**EASTBOURNE.**—Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £7 weekly; low rent; well fitted and stocked; price £200.

8.—**CAMBRIDGE.**—Retail and Prescribing Business; quite unopposed; net profit over £200 yearly; rent low; good house; price £300.

9.—**HOME COUNTY (14 miles out.)**—Unopposed Village Business; under management; neglected; returns £7 weekly; price £225.

10.—**KENT COAST.**—Unopposed Light Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £6 weekly; ought to be doubled; price £150.

11.—**SUFFOLK.**—Unopposed; small market town; returns £450; net profit £150; low rent; good house; price £270.

12.—**BANKS OF THAMES (Thames Valley).**—Good-class Retail and Dispensing; under manager; large trade to be done; price £450.

13.—**OXFORDSHIRE.**—Light Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £7 weekly; low rent; good house and garden; price £180.

NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

VALUATIONS made periodically for Stocktaking purposes; also for Probate and Transfer. Terms on application.

JUDD & MANNERS

CHEMISTS' VALUERS,

Transfer Agents, Partnership Negotiators, Arbitrators and Accountants,

76 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ON THE BANKS OF THE THAMES (near London).—Old-established Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing trade; returns £1,100; rent £60, on lease having 17 years to run; convenient modern premises, with bath-room, &c.; price £900. [1283

MIDLANDS (Pleasant Market Town).—First-class Retail and Dispensing; same hands over 50 years; returns £900; very handsomely fitted; price £850. [400

Particulars of either of the above free on application.

VALUATIONS for Probate or Transfer by a fully qualified member of the Firm. Books Audited, Balance Sheets Prepared, and Chartered Accountants' Certificate given.

THOS. TOMLINSON & SON

Chemists' Transfer Agents and Valuers,

9 NEW CANNON STREET, MANCHESTER.

Valuations Conducted with careful attention to detail.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL in sundry localities, and of various sizes and descriptions. Intending purchasers, stating requirements, may have particulars free.

Vendors speedily put into communication with bonâ-fide buyers.

NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

Telegraphic Address—"Tomtom." Telephone No. 3965, National.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

WANTED, by a Chemist just returned from abroad, a Business returning £800 to £1,200; Midlands, West of England, or Southern counties; cash ready. A. L. O. E. (118/20), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, to purchase a sound reliable Business, returning £1,500 to £2,000; Yorkshire preferred, but not absolutely essential; can pay up to £2,000 cash for suitable Business. H. P. (118/21), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, to purchase, at once, a genuine Light Retail Business, with a fair amount of Dispensing; in main thoroughfare preferred; net profit £150 to £200. Replies, in confidence, to 111/31, Office of this paper.

WANTED, a genuine good-class Business in W. or S.W. district; or advertiser will give £5 (if acted upon) for information of a good opening for a good-class business. Full particulars, in strict confidence (no agents). Address, W. (254/37), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, immediately, a thoroughly sound and progressive Business in some district where there is plenty of scope for increase; Partnership entertained; fair price given. Address, full particulars, to Mr. Chas. L. Bedford, Clarence Chambers, Corporation Street, Birmingham.

WANTED, immediately, a good and reliable Retail and Dispensing Business in a good Provincial Town anywhere south or west of Cambridge: advertiser has capital up to £2,000, but is willing to buy any size sound business where there is scope for increase. Send full particulars, in confidence, to "Major" (119/17), Office of this Paper.

£10 will be given for information (if acted upon), to anyone pointing out a suitable locality for opening business, in modern system, in the S.W. of England. Apply, M. (117/26), Office of this Paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD.

We desire particularly to draw the attention of Colonial and Foreign Subscribers to the fact that in cases where they require partners, agents, or assistants, or wish to sell their businesses, an advertisement in this Supplement, placed in every copy of "The Chemist and Druggist," should be the readiest means of helping them to attain their object. The tariff for such announcements is given under the appropriate headings in the Supplement. Instructions and remittances can be sent to us direct or through the advertisers' correspondents in this country.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less ; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

BIRMINGHAM.—Business for Sale: returns for 1898 over £1,000; rent and taxes under £40: price, £800 inclusive of goodwill, stock, and fixtures; owner going into Wholesale Business; good prices; saleable stock Apply, Coley & Coley, Solicitors, 63 Temple Row, Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM. — Chemist's Retail and Dispensing for Sale; established over 40 years; reason for disposing, death of proprietor. Apply, C. A. M. B., c/o Southall Bros. & Barclay, Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM.—For immediate Disposal, Light Retail, Prescribing; good Specialties; few Patents; rent and taxes £39; shop well fitted; good saleable stock; returns last year £1,020; going into Wholesale, must sell quickly; fullest investigation offered. "Forceps," c/o Southall Bros. & Barclay (Limited), Birmingham.

FRIZINGHALL (Bradford, Yorkshire).—Excellent Dispensing and Retail Business, with Gilbey's Agency, in a high-class suburb; returns £1,000 to £1,100; rent, including house, £40; about £650 required; death reason for sale; lease can be had, or freehold may be bought; exceptional opportunity. Apply, "Chemist," 100 Bradford Road, Frizinghall, Bradford.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE. — Fashionable town and health-resort; a nice corner position; populous neighbourhood; position commands business; mahogany-fitted, Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing; owner retaining proprietaries; same hands 22 years, last 2 years as branch under manager; price £350, on lease. "Belvidere" (113/39), Office of this Paper.

KENT.—Chemist's lease and goodwill for Disposal in a fast-developing neighbourhood; good Dispensing; well-fitted shop; good house and garden; sure fortune; no opposition. Apply first, B., Oakhurst, Northumberland Heath, Belvedere.

LIVERPOOL.—Genuine Business; excellent opportunity for beginner with small capital; first-class neighbourhood, densely populated. Full particulars to immediate cash buyer (£175) from F. Thomson, 55 Webb Street, Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL.—A genuine ready-money Light Retail and Dispensing Business; returns have averaged between £500 and £700 a year for last 10 years; good house attached, bath-room, &c.; no reasonable offer refused to an immediate purchaser. For particulars apply "Locum," 37 Britannia Avenue, Sefton Park, Liverpool.

LONDON, S.E.—£150, or fair offer; S.E. London suburb.—A Business for Disposal; established 39 years; present hands 16 years; long garden; 5 rooms besides shop; rent £36; returns about £200. "Occident," c/o Smith & Co., 132 Borough, London, S.E.

LONDON, W.—Good Retail and Dispensing, situated in busy West End thoroughfare; old-established; returns last year, £1,323, increasing rapidly; good profits; splendid house with private entrance; good lease. Apply, "Borax" (89/31), Office of this Paper.

LONDON, W.—Unopposed, and thickly-populated locality; Light Retail and Prescribing Business; returns last year £630; net profit £300; first three months this year £187, net profit £94 after paying all expenses; owner leaving the trade will accept £350; fullest investigation courted. 118/22, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.E.—Immediate Disposal, Retail, Cash, Prescribing Business; up-to-date stock; handsome fittings; thickly-populated neighbourhood; splendid position; doing £4 to £5 a week profit; large house and low rent; few patents; no competition; investigation courted; price £350 to quick buyer; good reason for selling; only wants seeing. Apply, "Genuine" (115/7), Office of this Paper.

LONDON (six miles from Bank).—Small Drug Stores for disposal, or Partner taken to invest about £100 in extending business; a suitable man need not be qualified, and could live on premises; owner, having other engagement, being unable to devote his whole time to the business. 118/33, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, N.W. (Suburban).—Good-class modern Retail and Dispensing Business; excellent position in increasing neighbourhood; returns £1,100, net profit about £360; shop well fitted in mahogany and plate-glass; good stock; convenient house, held on long lease; satisfactory reasons for disposal; about £850 required. Apply, "Middlesex" (118/31), Office of this Paper.

MIDLANDS.—Good-class Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business, with good sale of own proprietaries; returns nearly £1,900 per annum, yielding 75 per cent. net profit; fine corner shop in good position; well fitted and heavily stocked; owing to ill-health £950 would be accepted Apply, "Midlands," c/o Messrs. Hodgkinson, Clark & Ward, 101 Whitecross Street, E.C.

SOUTH COAST (Fashionable Watering-place.)—To those requiring a first-class Dispensing and Retail Business; returns £1,200; fine shop and house; owner going abroad. Apply, "Bectis," (115/18), Office of this Paper.

SOUTH WALES.—Well-stocked, good-class Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing Business; rising seaport town; returns over £1,100, at good prices; rent £25; large house; splendid position; health sole reason for offering; price £750; English language only required; bankers' reference necessary. Apply, 116/36, Office of this Paper.

WEST MIDLANDS.—Good Mixed Business (Light Retail, Prescribing, &c.), in good-sized market town; plate-glass front, nicely fitted up, good mahogany plate-glass cases; rent £40; lease; returns nearly £600; valuation only, about £250, or stock can be reduced if required; no garden; good reason for disposal. Apply, "Vimnos" (116/1), Office of this Paper.

YORKSHIRE.—For disposal, an old-established genuine Drug Business, in a country town, best position, present hands over 16 years; returns over £1,000; price £700; this genuine Business is for sale under satisfactory circumstances. Address, "Bromo" (114/32), Office of this Paper.

YORKSHIRE (Teesside).—For immediate Disposal, in main thoroughfare, small Cash Business (Branch); under manager, could be increased by personal attention; good opportunity for qualified man; rent £30. Full particulars to bona-fide buyers. Apply, 117/12, Office of this Paper.

A GENUINE old-established middle class Retail Business for Disposal in one of the principal towns in Lincolnshire; good Specialties; electric light; good position; returns £760; rent £50; price £700. "Velox" (116/9), Office of this Paper.

A VERY promising nucleus, Western suburb; dense working and middle class connection, unopposed; Prescribing, Dentistry, &c.; small rent; no rates or taxes; good house, 9 rooms; new estate of private houses and new roads now in progress close to; incoming £250. "Omega" (114/4), Office of this Paper.

BRANCH.—Immediate Disposal; good position; very populous district; well-stocked shop, good house; returns under management £9 per week; very few Patents; thoroughly genuine; urgent reason for disposal; price £250, including good Proprietaries; offer entertained by bona-fide purchaser. Address, "Morton," c/o Messrs. Evans, Lescher & Webb, 60 Bartholomew Close, E.C.

CHEMIST and Drug Store Business, established about 40 years; crowded neighbourhood; good house; valuable lease; low rent; over 1,000 customers served weekly, all ready-money; profitable; every investigation courted; well worth seeing; price £500; safe investment. Call, Vause, 285 Mile-end Road, London.

SACRIFICE through illness and old age (80), well fitted and stocked Business in main thoroughfare (East-end); good house; rent £50; half let off; price £65; part may remain on easy terms; good chance for small capitalist; stock and fittings worth double. J. W. D., 68 Harwood Road, Walham Green, S.W.

SMALL Business, owing to death; returns last year nearly £400; rent £35; good profits; returns might be greatly increased; populous neighbourhood; open to any reasonable offer, to effect an immediate sale. Apply, "Axor." (113/23), Office of this Paper.

SMALL London Business; Cash, Retail, Prescribing, and Photo goods; busy main road; good house; returns £720; very well stocked; scope for pushing man; price, valuation (under £300), or offer. Apply "Urgent" (116/33), Office of this Paper.

TO Chemists and Druggists, or others.—For sale, the old-established Business of Dr. Locock's Female Pills (1850), together with the stock on hand; a certain fortune if well advertised. Apply, "Crinetta," 42 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.

TO Manufacturing Perfumers.—Small Business and Stock to be disposed of. Apply, by letter only, S., 74 Stamford Street, Blackfriars.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL

(continued).

TO Chemists and Druggists.—To be disposed of by Private Treaty, a valuable and increasing Chemist's Business in one of the leading suburbs of Leeds; included in this sale are several Proprietary articles, also the book debts and goodwill of the said business; present proprietor giving up solely for reasons of health. Full particulars as to takings, dispensing, &c., may be had from Messrs. C. W. Provis & Son, 4 Chapel Walks, Manchester, to whom all applications must be made.

£30.—Good sound little Business for Disposal; suit either qualified man or otherwise; close to the Great Central Station; rent £15 12s. clear; takings about £160, and increasing; about two-thirds profit; no Patents; mostly Prescribing and Retail. For particulars apply Great Central Drug Stores, 36 St. Ann's Street, Nottingham.

£200 only wanted for a genuine Drug and Prescribing Business; returns £350; net profits £200; established 15 years; unopposed; no cutting; every satisfaction; population £10 000; giving up business. Apply, "Nemo" (116/32), Office of this Paper.

£250 will secure a good-class Light Retail and Dispensing Business, in main road of important and rapidly-growing Midland town; returns £14 weekly, and steadily increasing; owner, having much larger concern in view, offers exceptional terms as to payment to immediate purchaser. Apply, G. W., c/o Howard Lloyd & Co., Leicester.

FOR SALE.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

FOR immediate Sale, the fixtures, utensils, and stock of a Chemist and Druggist's Shop in Nottinghamshire. Apply, "Wafer," c/o Raimes & Co., York.

TO LET.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

NEW BROMPTON.—To Let, a new Shop suitable for a good Chemist and Dentist; good opening. Apply to Thos. Goldfinch, Builder, Whitstable, Kent.

PARTNERSHIPS.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

HALF-SHARE, price £800, of old-established Business, capable of great improvement, offered to gentleman of Christian principles; present returns £1,700 to £1,800 per annum; consist chiefly of Dispensing, Light Retail, with little Photography; very imposing double-fronted shop, situated in main thoroughfare; rapidly-increasing neighbourhood. Applicants, energetic, with highest references, need only reply, to "Progress" (114/51), Office of this Paper.

PARTNERSHIP.—An experienced Chemist, with means, desires Junior Partnership in Wholesale Drug house, old-established firm preferred, where advertiser could take an active part in the work of the firm; principals only treated with; all negotiations will be treated in strict confidence. "Radix," 59 Ashmore Road, Harrow Road, W.

APPRENTICESHIPS.

A PUBLIC Analyst has a vacancy for a well-educated youth as Articled Pupil: premium required, which would be reduced in the case of a person having previous knowledge of Chemistry. Apply, P. A. (115/16), Office of this Paper.

STANDRING, SON & CO., Chemists, 124 Market Street, Manchester, Established 1820, have a vacancy for a gentlemanly, well-educated Youth as Apprentice; time allowed for study and lectures; an exceptional opportunity of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the business; short hours.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

The Publisher of "The Chemist and Druggist" wishes it to be understood that he is not in any way responsible in respect of Advertisements answers to which are to be sent to this Office.

Assistants applying for any of the Situations advertised below are recommended in no case to send Original Testimonials. If they send Photographs or any Documents which they wish to have returned, a Stamped Addressed Envelope should be enclosed.

RETAIL.

ACCRINGTON.—Wanted, a qualified Chemist, energetic, to work up neglected business; Gilbey's Agency. Apply, stating age, reference, and salary required, Wm Hindle, 16 Peel Street, Accrington.

ASCOT.—Junior or Improver wanted, immediately, for good-class Dispensing and Retail; outdoors; short hours. Apply, with usual particulars and photo, to Sandwith & Clayton, Ascot, Berks.

BATH.—Wanted, an Assistant (qualified), with some experience in select Dispensing; two kept. Apply, with full particulars of experience, age, height, and salary required (indoors), to E. Whiston & Co., Chemists, St. James's Square, Bath.

BATH.—Wanted, a smart, energetic Assistant for good-class Store business; must be well up in Dispensing. State full particulars and references, enclose photo, to Pinch & Co., Bath.

BELFAST.—Wanted, competent outdoor Assistant, of good appearance and address, for first class Dispensing and Retail business; easy hours; no night-bell work; five hours' duty every third Sunday. Send photo (which will be returned), and full particulars, stating age, height and salary required, to Mr. Nicholl, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 25 High Street, Belfast. Qualification not necessary.

BIRMINGHAM.—Junior (active), for Drug Stores. State salary required (outdoors), unqualified, to Bolesworth's Drug Stores, Alum Rock Road, Saltley, Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM.—Junior Assistant, outdoors, for Light Retail business; hours 8.30 A.M. to 8.30 P.M.; Saturdays 11 P.M.; one day weekly 4 P.M.; alternate Sundays 6 to 8.30 P.M.; salary 25s. per week and commission. Apply, with full particulars, and photo if possible, to Mr. C. Bayley, 47 Great Charles Street, Birmingham.

BLACKPOOL.—Junior or Improver, about 19 or 20, for Light Retail; outdoors. Send photo if convenient (to be returned), salary required, and references, to Greenwood, Chemist, Central Drive, Blackpool.

BOWNESS.—Wanted, good Assistant, about 25; outdoors; one accustomed to the Mixed Country business. Forward full particulars, enclosing photo, to T. M. Holmes, The Pharmacy, Bowness, Windermere.

BRIGHTON.—Assistant; indoors; accustomed to good-class Retail and Dispensing business; two kept. Apply, stating age, height, salary, and references, also enclose photo if convenient (to be returned), Kilby Pears & Son, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Brighton.

BRISTOL.—Junior in brisk Cash Retail; outdoors (or board and lodging provided if preferred); 8.30 to 9, one day at 1.30; also evening at 6 o'clock two weeks in three; alternate Sundays 8 P.M. to 9 P.M. Chandler, Bristol.

CAMBRIDGE.—Wanted, in June, a Junior (indoors) accustomed to a good Retail business. Apply, stating age, height, experience, and full particulars, to Beall & Son, 15 Chesterton Road, Cambridge.

CAPE COLONY.—Wanted, Two Qualified Assistants; age not over 28; 3 years' agreement; salary, first year, £13 per month; second, £14; third, £15; passage paid. Apply, R. L., S. Maw, Son & Thompson, 7 to 12 Aldersgate Street, E.C.

CAPE COLONY.—Qualified Junior Assistant wanted; one who has had good Dispensing experience; 3 years' engagement; second-class passage paid out; liberal salary. Send references and usual particulars, Doble, Chemist, Tavistock.

CAPE TOWN.—Qualified Assistant wanted for first-class Chemist's business, not over 26 years of age; thoroughly steady; quick and accurate Dispenser; second-class passage paid; 3 years' agreement to be signed; room supplied but not board; salary, first year, £12; second year, £13 10s.; third year, £15 per month. Further particulars on application to "Medicus," c/o John Murdoch & Co., 52 Leadenhall Street, London.

CARDIFF.—Assistant for the Drug Counter; outdoors. Please state age, height, salary, and reference, in first letter, to Jesse Williams & Co., Chemists, Cardiff.

CARLISLE.—Wanted, an Assistant, married (but without encumbrance preferred); must be qualified. Apply, with all particulars, to Coopers, Chemists, Cockermouth.

CEYLON.—Good opening for a thoroughly competent, qualified Manager (unmarried), with first class City experience; those having had management preferred; about 30; must be energetic, active, and capable; commencing salary, say, £250 sterling, with liberal yearly advance; free passage out and home, and free quarters; four years' agreement. By letter to Dakin Brothers, 87A Leadenhall Street, E.C.

CHANNEL ISLANDS (JERSEY).—Wanted, a qualified Assistant (outdoors), for high-class Dispensing and Retail; thorough English business; 2 others kept; reasonable hours. Apply, with the usual particulars as to age, height, salary required, and enclose photo, to F. G. de Faye, Chemist, 21 David Place, St. Heliers, Jersey.

DARLINGTON.—Wanted, Junior Assistant for Drug Department. Apply, stating age, experience, salary, and references, Markham & Co.'s Successors, Market Place, Darlington.

DEVIZES.—Wanted, at once, an Assistant for a good-class Country business. Apply, with full particulars as to age, references, and salary required, indoors, to T. R. Edwards, 20 The Brittox, Devizes.

DEVONSHIRE.—Qualified Assistant wanted for Branch. State age, references, and salary required, with photograph, if possible, 117/18, Office of this Paper.

DINGWALL.—Wanted, for about three or four months, a qualified Assistant, with good experience, not under 24 years of age, and possessing a knowledge of Dentistry. Apply, stating full particulars, to J. M. Frew, Chemist, Dingwall, N.B.

DONCASTER.—Wanted, for a good General Family business, a qualified Indoor Assistant; Junior and Apprentice also kept. Apply, with full particulars, to M. H. Stiles, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Doncaster.

DURBAN, NATAL.—Qualified Assistant wanted; young man; good appearance; quick and accurate dispenser; salary £150 first year, £165 second, £180 third year; room supplied, but not board; second-class passage paid; three years' agreement to be signed. Apply, with full particulars, to R.M. (119/21), Office of this Paper.

DURHAM COUNTY.—Wanted, Assistant, to Manage Mixed Country Retail and Prescribing business in county of Durham; energetic, obliging, and trustworthy; house for married man; weekly half-holiday; one desiring a permanency preferred. Apply, "Chemist," c/o Messrs. Ismay, Wholesale Druggists, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

EASTBOURNE.—A good Junior required in first-class Pharmacy. Apply, enclosing photo (to be returned), also with usual particulars and salary, to Walter Price, 30 Grove Road, Eastbourne.

GLOUCESTER.—Junior wanted, indoors, for a Light Retail and Dispensing business; weekly half-holiday. Send full particulars and salary required, and enclose photo (to be returned), to A. B. Higgs, Chemist, Gloucester. Vacancy for an Apprentice.

GORLESTON (Gt. Yarmouth).—A Junior Assistant, for good-class Retail; comfortable home and reasonable hours; a gentleman wishing for a permanency preferred. Apply, stating salary required, references, and carte de visite (which will be returned), to Venables, Chemist, Gorleston, Gt. Yarmouth.

GUILDFORD.—Wanted immediately, a Junior (indoors, aged about 20) for a high-class Dispensing business. Apply, stating height, references, and salary required, and enclosing photo, to Henry Jeffries, Chemist, Guildford.

HARROGATE.—Wanted, smart Junior (outdoors) for Light Retail and Dispensing; 6 months' engagement from May 1st. Send photo, with age, height, salary required, and Dispensing experience, to J. K. Kirk, Chemist, Lower Harrogate, Yorks.

HARWICH.—Immediately, a good Junior for Light Retail; aged about 21. State references, salary, and send photo, Woodward, Chemist, Harwich.

HEBDEN BRIDGE (Yorkshire).—Wanted, a qualified Assistant, about 27, for good-class Country business. State age, height, salary required (outdoors), married or single, and all other particulars, to Thos. Knowles Hey, Chemist, Hebden Bridge.

HERNE BAY.—Junior Assistant wanted, indoors, aged about 21 or 22; permanency; must be industrious and of good appearance and address. Apply, stating height, salary required, &c., and enclose photo, to Oldfield, Chemist, Herne Bay.

HULL.—Wanted, by May 1st, a qualified Assistant, indoors, with Store experience preferred; a comfortable home and every consideration for personal comfort is offered to a suitable man. State age, salary required, and usual particulars, to Price & Burnett, 11 Witham, Hull.

HULL.—Wanted, immediately, a Junior Assistant, in a suburban Drug business at Hull. Apply, with references, Lofthouse & Saltmer, Hull.

INDIA.—Required, an Assistant (Minor), about 24, single, with first-class London (West-end) experience; of gentlemanly appearance; 4 years' agreement; liberal salary; passage out, and furnished apartments. Apply by letter, S. M. O., c/o Messrs. Meggeson & Co., 14 Miles Lane, E.C.

LEAMINGTON SPA.—Wanted, a competent Assistant, also Junior, for Dispensing and Light Retail. Apply, with fullest particulars and salary required in first letter, enclosing photo, if possible (to be returned), to Fisher, Chemist, Leamington Spa.

LEICESTER.—Wanted, at once, qualified Assistant to Manage Branch; liberal terms to energetic man of good address. Apply, with references, to "Branch" (116/23), Office of this Paper.

LIVERPOOL.—Qualified young man to Manage Prescribing, Dispensing, and brisk Retail. Apply, with photo, to "Salol," care of Calvert Bros., Duke Street, Liverpool.

LLANDUDNO.—Wanted, a qualified Assistant. Apply, with full particulars, to J. Burton, Chemist, Llandudno.

LONDON, N.W.—Reliable indoor Assistant for good-class Dispensing business, aged about 22; abstainer preferred. Apply personally or enclose carte; state height, age, references, and salary required. Also outdoor Apprentice. Sinclair, The Lyndhurst Pharmacy, Belsize Park, Hampstead.

LONDON, S.E.—Junior Assistant; early in May. State experience and salary required (outdoor), to Green & Co., 26 Lower Marsh, S.E.

LONDON, S.E.—Wanted, Junior Assistant; must be quick and obliging. State experience and salary required. E. Clarke, 145 Stanstead Road, Forest Hill, S.E.

LONDON, W.—Manager (competent, qualified), to take entire charge; must be good Salesman, and used to high-class west-end business; salary and commission. Apply (if by letter, with photo), to Swire & Co., 33 Edgware Road, W.

LONDON, S.W.—Assistant wanted, immediately, over 21, and with some experience in Dispensing, for a good-class Retail and Dispensing business; write or call. Keith Longstaff, The Central Pharmacy, 311 Fulham Road, S.W. (a little beyond Walham Green)

LONDON, E.—Manager (qualified) wanted for Branch; good references required. Write or call before 12 or after 7, 1 Mount Place, Whitechapel, E.

LONDON, W.—Junior Assistant; good address. Apply, S. F. Goss (Lim.), 201 Regent Street, W.

LONDON, N.W.—Competent Assistant, indoors, for good-class Dispensing and Retail; not necessarily qualified; personal application preferred if possible. Bevan, 6 Dennington Parade, West Hampstead, N.W.

LONDON, S.W.—Qualified Assistant wanted in S.W. Suburbs; aged about 24 to 30; outdoors; Tooth Extractor preferred; liberal salary and prospects to reliable hand seeking permanency. Apply, with full particulars as to age, salary, experience, and references, to "Aron" (116/5), Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.E.—Wanted, Part-time Assistant, about 24, for evening duty; would suit student attending college; one used to good-class Store business; Crystal Palace district. 117/19, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, N.W.—Wanted, good Junior; outdoors; good-class modern Retail and Dispensing business. Please send usual particulars, enclosing photo if possible, J. Noble, 116 Craven Park Road, Harlesden, N.W.

LONDON, S.W.—Wanted, shortly, a competent, trustworthy Assistant, aged about 24, for a good-class Dispensing and Retail business; indoors. Apply, personally or by letter, with usual particulars, Lloyd, 267 King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.

LONDON, N.W.—Indoors; two smart Juniors, at once, for best-class Dispensing and Retail, in fashionable suburb; good salary and commission given to smart salesmen used to quick Cash trade. Apply, giving full particulars of age, height, experience, and salary expected, to Y. Davy, Hill & Son, 64 Park Street, Southwark, London, S.E.

LONDON, N.W.—Wanted, for good-class Family business, competent Junior Assistant, indoors, not under 22 years of age, who must be thoroughly trustworthy, of gentlemanly appearance and address, and capable of being left in charge for a few hours. Apply, Chas. A. Neale, 6 Townshend Road, Regent's Park.

LONDON, S.W.—Wanted, immediately, for Light Retail, a trustworthy Assistant, about 20, capable of taking occasional charge; comfortable berth to steady industrious man accustomed to putting up Stock; moderate hours; could arrange time for study; suit one finishing apprenticeship. State references, salary (outdoor), height, and experience, "Chemicus," 415 Wandsworth Bridge Road.

SITUATIONS OPEN—*cont.*

RETAIL—continued.

LOUGHBOROUGH.—Wanted, at once, smart Junior, about 21, with good knowledge of Dispensing; indoors; easy hours; close 1 o'clock Wednesdays. Full particulars, salary, &c., Jones, Chemist, Loughborough.

MANCHESTER.—Junior or Improver; indoor: time for study; Mixed business. Whitfield & Pidd, 221 Chester Road, Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—Improver or Junior; time for study and classes; indoors. Address, "Beta," 17 Fairlawn Street, Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—Wanted, about second week in May, good Junior; indoor; one accustomed to middle-class quick cash trade; knowledge of photography preferred. State salary, age, height, photo if possible, Nidd, Chemist, 714 Rochdale Road, Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—Junior wanted; outdoors; or Part-time Assistant could be arranged with. Full particulars, with salary required, to Taylor, Chemist, 20 Great Clowes Street, Lower Broughton.

MELKSHAM.—Assistant; indoors; one accustomed to good-class business; half-holiday weekly; no Sunday duty; an exceptional opportunity of acquiring a thorough knowledge of Mechanical Dentistry and Photography. Apply, with full particulars and photo (to be returned), J. E. Bush, The Pharmacy, Melksham.

NEWPORT (Salop).—Wanted, immediately, Improver (not less than 2 years in the business); also Apprentice or Turnover; hours 8 to 8, Saturdays 9.30; weekly half-holiday; no Sunday duty. Apply, with full particulars, to G. L. Douthwaite, Newport, Shropshire.

NEWPORT, MON.—A permanent outdoor Assistant required, about May 20, accustomed to Dispensing and brisk Counter work. Enclose photo, and state age, height, experience, and salary expected, D. Evans & Lewis, Newport, Mon.

NEWPORT, MON.—Wanted, Assistant accustomed to Dispensing. State reference, salary required (indoors), and enclose photo, J. W. Phillips, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Newport, Mon.

NUNEATON.—Junior, outdoors, about 19 or 20 years of age; no Sunday duty and Thursday afternoons off; abstainer, and one having a knowledge of photography preferred. Apply, enclosing carte, stating height, age, reference, and salary required, to A. E. Slinn, Chemist, Nuneaton.

PORTH.—Wanted, immediately, a Junior Assistant; country business; short hours; outdoors. T. Davies, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Porth, Glam.

RHYL.—Qualified (Minor) Assistant wanted, for seaside Retail and Dispensing business, for a Branch, for the season; age about 25 years. Please state age, height, salary required (indoor), reference, and when disengaged, to J. M. Davies, Rhyl.

ROMFORD.—Junior required at once for good-class and Mixed country business. Lasham, Pharmacist, Romford.

ROTHERHAM.—Qualified Assistant; must be good Counterman, &c. Apply, J. Birch & Co. (Limited), Rotherham.

SEASIDE.—Assistant, active, obliging, and reliable; quick Dispenser and good Salesman; abstainer preferred. Apply, with usual particulars and height, to Adamson, Chemist, Colwyn Bay, North Wales.

SHERBORNE.—Qualified Assistant, easy hours, no duty. Personal interview preferred; if not, send usual full particulars, to E. W. Tayler, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Sherborne, Dorset.

SOUTHAMPTON.—Junior or Improver required in Dispensing and Light Retail business. State age, height, experience, and salary required, and enclose photo if convenient, to H. Jewell, 55 Above Bar, Southampton.

SPALDING.—Donington & Co., Chemists, require an Assistant, accustomed to a provincial business; indoors; qualified or unqualified, of extensive experience; comfortable home; hours easy. State age, height, salary required, references, and enclose photo which will be returned.

ST. HELENS.—Wanted, at once, steady young man to Manage Branch; Mixed Retail trade; must have good references. State particulars and salary required (outdoors), to Mr. Jackson, Chemist, St. Helens.

STOURBRIDGE.—Improver or Junior, at once, outdoors, for good-class Dispensing and Retail; of gentlemanly appearance; photo and full particulars. Simpkins, Chemist, Stourbridge.

SWINDON.—Wanted, an Assistant, about 22; qualified preferred; one used to a good-class provincial business; easy hours. Please state full particulars, when disengaged, &c., with photo, J. H. Green & Co., Chemist, Swindon.

TORQUAY.—A Senior Assistant, qualified, with good experience, for Front Counter; must be of gentlemanly appearance, and with unexceptionable references. Applicants are requested to give full particulars as to age height, experience, and salary required, in first letter. March, Fleet Street, Torquay.

TRURO.—Smart Junior wanted; qualified preferred; indoors; easy hours; half-day holiday per week; no Sunday duty. Apply, stating age, salary required, and references, with photo (to be returned), to B. Carter, Pharmacist, 10 & 11 Lemon Street, Truro.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—Qualified Assistant wanted at once in good Dispensing business; indoors; good references and experience essential. Apply, with full particulars, stating salary required, and enclosing photo, to A. E. Hobbs, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 33 Mount Pleasant, Tunbridge Wells.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.—A competent Assistant; qualified preferred; about 23; indoors. Apply, stating age, height, salary, and enclose photo, G. S. Ball, Weston-super-Mare.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—Assistant, not qualified, required, for a Drug Store laboratory; must have had similar experience, and understand making Pharmaceutical preparations, proprietaries, &c., in quantity. State salary required, and experience, to Martyn's Stores (Limited), Wolverhampton.

WORCESTER.—Outdoor Assistant, for the Dispensing-counter. Apply, with photo, stating age, height, and experience, to E. J. Kitson, The City Drug Stores, Worcester.

WORCESTER.—Wanted, immediately, an energetic indoor Assistant (unqualified); splendid Pharmaceutical classes held in the city; rare river for boating; one early day a week; liberal salary given. Apply, Steward, Chemist, Worcester.

A SMART Junior wanted at once (Indoors preferred), Cash business, N.W. Apply, giving full particulars of experience, salary expected, &c., to Z, Davy Hill & Son, 64 Park Street, Southwark, London, S.E. Knowledge of Photographic trade an advantage.

CHEMIST.—Required, Assistant-Dispenser, for Store trade; must be duly qualified, aged under 25. Apply, by letter, stating full particulars of previous engagements, age, qualification, and salary required (outdoors, West-end), to "Chemist," Chas. Tayler & Co.'s Advertisement Offices, 154 to 157 Fleet Street, E.C.

IMMEDIATELY.—Business man wanted, as Manager (in or out doors); qualified; for first-class modern Cash Pharmacy and Photographic trade, London, S.W.; liberal salary to suitable and reliable hand seeking permanency. Apply, stating fullest particulars, to S., Messrs. Hodgkinson & Co., 101 Whitecross Street, E.C.

IMMEDIATELY.—Junior; aged 20-23; must be thoroughly reliable and energetic, with some London experience preferred; outdoors. Apply, personally, Hancock & Co., 128 Fleet Street, E.C.

JUNIOR Assistant, of moderate experience; a knowledge of Welsh language desirable. Apply to M. P. S., c/o Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., 56 Hanover Street, Liverpool.

JUNIOR Assistant, about 21, wanted, at once, for modern Cash Pharmacy in fashionable N.W. suburb; preference given to a man possessing knowledge of the Photographic trade. Apply, stating full particulars of experience, age, height, salary, &c. (indoors), to H., care of Hodgkinson, Clark & Ward, 101 Whitecross Street, E.C.

MESSRS. WAITE & CHAMBERS, Cheltenham, require a Junior Assistant, at once; must write a good hand; state usual particulars when writing.

MINOR Students.—A Ph.C. and B.Sc. Lond. in a S. London Hospital has a vacancy for a Student willing to assist about 4½ hours daily in Dispensing and Practical Pharmacy; excellent laboratory and individual attention. In first letter state arts exam. passed, age, where apprenticed, and when you wish to enter for exam. Reference permitted to last student just qualified. "Tutor" (117/5), Office of this Paper.

OUTDOOR Assistant wanted for City business. Apply, H. N. Davidge, 39 New Bridge Street, E.C.

QUALIFIED Manager, single, for business near London; salary 30s. per week, indoors. Apply, W. J. R., Hearon, Squire & Francis 38 Southwark Street, S.E.

QUALIFIED Assistant, 23-30, for the season (say 6 months) in pleasant inland health resort. To save time, please give full particulars as to experience, age, and salary required (indoors), &c., to 114/35, Office of this Paper.

W. SHARMAN, 186 Mare Street, requires an Assistant, of active business habits, and desiring a permanency; send full particulars and salary required.

WANTED, for the Dry Counter, a good practical man as first hand; also a Warehouseman for the despatch and receipt of goods. Apply, by letter only, Manners & Hopkinson, Southwark Bridge Road.

WANTED, immediately, Junior Assistant; indoors; middle-class suburban trade; hours moderate; half-day holiday weekly. State age, reference, salary required, J. Fawcett, Bebington, near Birkenhead.

FARRINGDON GENERAL DISPENSARY AND LYING-IN CHARITY, 17 Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn Circus.

WANTED, a Dispenser, salary £100 per annum. Candidates for the appointment, who must be Members or Associates of the Pharmaceutical Society, should forward their applications, with testimonials, to the Honorary Secretary, before May 2nd.

W. K. TAUNTON, Hon. Sec.

WHOLESALE.

A CAPABLE man, about 30, wanted, as Manager of Counter Speciality and Packed Drugs department in provincial Wholesale house; must have the qualifications necessary for the control of a fairly large working staff, and also have a certain amount of literary dexterity and initiative; please state experience and all usual particulars, which will be held strictly in confidence; a permanent and improving position to suitable man. Write, in first instance, to "Coca" (113/27), Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT required, accustomed to the Oil, Paint, and Drysaltery business; aged about 24; easy hours and good remuneration. Apply, Gradsby & Co., 2, 4, and 6 Albert Bridge, Manchester.

WANTED, an Assistant or Improver, who has had experience in a Manufacturing Chemical Laboratory and Wholesale. State age, salary required, and when at liberty, to 99/33, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, for Provincial Laboratory, a qualified Chemist; must be accustomed to manufacture of up-to-date Pharmaceutical preparations. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary required, to "Salol" (247/51), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, steady young man of fair Retail or Wholesale experience to assist in Laboratory; must be reliable and willing, also of fair general education. Apply at once, with full particulars, endorse letter "Laboratory," W. Kemp & Son, Wholesale Druggists, Horncastle.

WANTED, a smart young man, must be qualified, sober, and industrious, with good references, to take charge of a Laboratory of a Patent Medicine department, superintend Bottling, Wrapping, Packing, &c.; hours 9.30 to 5.30, and 1 P.M. Saturdays. Apply, by letter, giving full particulars, lowest salary, to "Nux" (114/15), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, by London Wholesale and Export Druggists, a Junior Invoice-clerk; one with previous experience preferred. Apply, in own handwriting, giving full particulars as to age, salary required, to 119/18, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.—Wet Counterman wanted at once. Apply, with full particulars, Oldfield, Pattinson & Co., Manchester.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

COMFORTABLE and quiet home for Students; near Square and City schools; full or partial board residence on very moderate terms; references to past and present students. Washington House, 6 Woburn Place, London, W.C.

SITUATIONS WANTED

1s. for 12 words or less; 6d. for every 6 words beyond.

RETAIL.

JUNIOR; disengaged; outdoors; aged 24. Cox, 32 Albert Square, S.W.

QUALIFIED; 29; outdoors. X. (119/4), Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT; first-class experience. "Cicero," 20 New King Street, Bath.

LOCUM-TENENS; 27; qualified; disengaged. W. B., 28 Clarkson Street, Ipswich.

JUNIOR or Improver; 19; disengaged May 10. Roberts, 3 Wightman Road, Harringay, N.

..T. (48); town or country; qualified. Baker, 65 Leverton Street, London, N.W.

BRANCH Manager; 2 years' reference. Jelley, 27 College Road, Kensal Rise, London.

LOCUM or Temporary; disengaged at present. "Arion," 24 Desborough Road, Plymouth.

QUALIFIED; 27; full or part time. "Chemist," 19 Trinity Square, Borough, S.E.

PART-TIME; Surgeon's or Chemist's; after 6; Saturdays 3. W. M., 57 Weymouth Street, W.

QUALIFIED Assistant seeks engagement in Bristol. "Chemicus," 90 Cotham Brow, Bristol.

DISPENSER (Lady); Hall cert.; Doctor or Dispensary. M., 6 Martell Road, West Dulwich, S.E.

AS Branch Manager; low salary; small income; good varied experience. 63 Golding Road, W.

ASSISTANT; 22; unqualified; London preferred. Address, A. B. (114/22), Office of this Paper.

AS Locum Tenens or Manager; qualified. "Reliable," 15 Wroughton Road, Clapham Common, S.W.

ASSISTANT or Dispenser; qualified; outdoors preferred. Jones, 1 River Club, Datchet, Bucks.

COUNTERMAN; 26; gentlemanly; first-class experience. F. Z., 1 Lower Ranelagh Grove, S.W.

LOCUM or Temporary Assistant (qualified); disengaged. Gamble, 20 Apsley Road, Great Yarmouth.

LOCUM; Doctor, Institution, or Manage small Retail. "Minor," 99 Harringay Road, S. Tottenham.

ASSISTANT; outdoors; 8 years' Retail experience; disengaged. Woodall, 22 Burton Road, Lincoln.

ASSISTANT; unqualified; 8 years' experience; good references. Mitton, 2 The Terrace, Sevenoaks.

AS Assistant; unqualified; disengaged; experienced. "Hercules," 18 Henwood Road, Rotherhithe, S.E.

ONE Evening a week, or two; qualified; London; Dispensing preferred. 118/19, Office of this Paper.

LOCUM; 36; experienced and reliable; highest references; disengaged 29th. 1 King Street, Dover.

TEMPORARY employment wanted, by Minor student; disengaged. J. K., 29 Churchwall Gate, Macclesfield.

MANAGEMENT, Branch, Locum, or permanency; qualified; aged 50; disengaged. Key, Monmouth.

MINOR; height 5 ft. 11 in.; disengaged, not in the North; outdoors preferred. 110/33, Office of this Paper.

LOCUM: unqualified; thoroughly experienced; reliable; 35; tall. "George" Lewis, 28 Fishergate, Preston.

MANAGER; best experience; 40; married; qualified; tall. "Statim," 39 St. Mary's Road, Hastings.

FRANCIS & CO., Chemists, Wrexham, can recommend a young man just out of his Apprenticeship, as Improver.

JUNIOR; 22; outdoors; London preferred; 7 years' experience and good references. 119/3, Office of this Paper.

COUNTERMAN or Assistant; 26; Store trade; unqualified. "Xenophon" (113/26), Office of this Paper.

RE-ENGAGEMENT; aged 27; whole or part time; would suit Surgeon. "Radix," 37 Hornsey Rise, N.

BRANCH Manager or locum; disengaged; best references; aged 29. Schindler, 51 Radipole Road, Fulham, S.W.

JUNIOR; 21; 4½ years'; height 5 ft. 11 in.; outdoors; for 4 months; Photography. A., Leaming House, Keswick.

MANAGEMENT, Branch; Locum or Permanency; disengaged May 2nd. D., 25 Finsbury Road, Wood Green, N.

LOCUM or Part-time; London; Major qualification; experienced. M. P. S., 6 Ashburnham Villas, Greenwich, S.E.

LOCUM; 28; Qualified; first-class all-round experience; disengaged. "Chemist," 10 Bedford Terrace, Kensington, W.

A YOUNG man, Major qualification, desires situation in a Pharmaceutical Laboratory. 115/40, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT; 24; tall; good Store experience; outdoors; North preferred. "Radix" (117/1), Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT; 25; good references; outdoors preferred. A. T., 7 Tennyson Road, New Road, Buckland, Portsmouth.

LONDON, at once, Part-time; two evenings two afternoons off weekly; easy access to colleges. Taylor, Tower Street, Lynn.

PART-TIME, in London; experienced Dispenser; morning or evening engagement. Jones, 40 Falmouth Road, S.E.

JUNIOR; 21; 5½ years' (including London) experience; outdoors; and London preferred. W. P., 732 Old Kent Road, S.E.

UNQUALIFIED Manager, Branch or otherwise; aged 37; married; good all-round experience. 112/18, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED—*cont.*

RETAIL—continued.

COUNTRY Branch Manager; all-round man; married; Prescriber and Extractor; disengaged. 17 Chippenham Road, W.

ASSISTANT seeks engagement two or three evenings a week at 5 P.M., or two days a week. "Chemist," 16 King Street, N.W.

DISENGAGED; qualified; 23; Continental experience; Extractor. J. Sykes, Clifton House, Staithwaite, near Huddersfield.

SURGEON-DENTIST.—Chemist, married, registered, desires Branch Managership. "Dentalis" (112/11), Office of this Paper.

PART-TIME; two or three days weekly; quick Cash or ordinary Retail. Morris, 189 St. Leonard's Street, Bromley, Bow, E.

A YOUNG Lady, well up in Dispensing and Counter work, desires engagement. "Trewartha," 551 High Road, Tottenham, N.

JUNIOR; 21; 5½ years' (including London) dispensing experience. Page, c/o Williams, Belmont House, Caterham Valley, Surrey.

LOCUM; qualified; disengaged May 2nd; excellent references. "Chemicus," Green Bank, Sandon Road, Egremont, Cheshire.

MANAGER, Assistant, or Dispenser; qualified; 14 years' experience; reliable. "Chemist," 48 Cliney Street, West Newington, S.E.

STUDENT, disengaged Saturdays, Sundays, and evenings; competent; London references. "Locum," 47 Trinity Square, S.E.

MANAGER; qualified; married; aged 31; 10 years' City and West-end experience; disengaged. Francis, 37 Hollywood Road, S.W.

ASSISTANT; London; 25; in or out doors; part-time not objected to; good experience. Forster, 114 Falmouth Road, Borough, S.E.

DISENGAGED; Manager or Assistant; outdoors; experienced; highest references. Jones, Tanycastell, Rhydyfelin, Aberystwyth.

PHARMACEUTICAL Chemist, 26, desires situation as Senior or Manager, in first-class business. 17 Inman Road, Harlesden, N.W.

MANCHESTER District; Junior; time for study and attending classes; reference. E. B., New Heath House, Bag Lane, Atherton.

MANAGER or Senior; London preferred; qualified; disengaged; first-class West-end experience. Morris, Resugga, St. Erme, Truro.

MANAGER (Branch); Prescriber, Extractor, Photography; Store experience; married; qualified; disengaged. 119/22, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST, disengaged from 10 to 5 daily, as Dispenser or making up stock; S.E. preferred. "Chemist," 14 Melbourne Grove, East Dulwich, S.E.

MANAGER; disengaged; qualified; good all-round experience; single; good Prescriber, Extractor, &c. W., 48 King Square, Goswell Road, E.C.

JUNIOR or Dispenser; 8 years' London experience; good references; aged 23; unqualified; seaside or country. X., 3 Lavender Lock, Surrey Docks, S.E.

JUNIOR; unqualified; tall, dark; 22; 4½ years' country, 2 years' London experience; City or West preferred; good references. 117/22, Office of this Paper.

RELIABLE Assistant; 32; excellent references; disengaged in week; London or large town; two hours for study. X., 23 St. George's Road, Peckham, London.

TEMPORARY, till end of May; in or near South Yorkshire; unqualified; 23; 8 years' good-class experience; excellent references. J. W., 7 Young Street, Doncaster.

AS Manager; qualified; good all-round experience; married; permanency, and live on premises preferred. Address, "Spes," 3 Fernholme Road, Nunhead, S.E.

MANAGER or Assistant, Locum or permanent; engagement desired by Minor; experienced; good Retail, also Stores; in or out doors. 117/16, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER; qualified; single; aged 42; thoroughly experienced; disengaged May 8; permanency only. "Chemist," 12 Oopinger Street, Greenheys, Manchester.

QUALIFIED; 24; in modern business; high-class experience; outdoors; London; excellent references; disengaged. F. H. J., 5 Deerbrook Road, Herne Hill, S.E.

MANAGER; qualified; quick dispenser; accustomed to first-class West-end trade; exceptional testimonials; disengaged. "Radix," Broadwater Farm, Merton Park, S.W.

FOREIGN Assistant, speaking perfect French, German, and English fairly well (five months' London experience), wants an engagement. T. Lux, 21 Marquess Road, London, N.

UNQUALIFIED Manager, Branch or otherwise; excellent Prescriber, Counterman, &c.; highest references; 29; married. Johnston, Mulberry Terrace, Hadley, Salop.

ASSISTANT or Manager; unqualified; 28; 13 years' first-class experience; knowledge of Photography; good Counterman; married. "Camphor" (118/30), Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT, tall, 28 years, requires situation; well up in Drug Store trade: 5 years in last situation; good references. Address, L., 93 Castleland Street, Barry Dock, South Wales.

UNQUALIFIED; Partnership or Management required; thoroughly experienced, energetic; aged 35; can invest moderate capital; outdoors. Particulars to "Balbus" (115/8), Office of this Paper.

LONDON or Brighton.—Wanted, by lady Assistant, situation as Dispenser, or in the Light Retail, Drug, or Sundries; indoors; good and varied experience and reference. A. (116/15), Office of this Paper.

MANAGER, Locum, or responsible position; over 20 years' good experience, Chemist and Dentist; married; abstainer; disengaged; first class references; London permanency preferred. Turner, 71 Sussex Road, Upper Holloway, N.

MANAGING Assistant on premises; married, no family; modern high-class cash business; thorough London and first-rate Provincial experience; abstemious, steady, trustworthy, energetic and obliging; Extractor, Prescriber, Dispenser, Photographer; age 36; disengaged May 22nd. Scott, 21 Farrier Street, Deal.

WHOLESALE.

YOUTH requires situation in Wholesale house. C. B., 27 Dunlace Road, Clapton, N.E.

GENTLEMAN (33) desires engagement as Manager of Wholesale warehouse; 7 years' experience. 118/18, Office of this Paper.

STOCKKEEPER; aged 21; 4 years' London experience, Counterman's Store trade. G. S. L., 118 Castle Street, Battersea Park.

STOCKKEEPER requires situation in Wholesale Druggist Sundries; experienced; present occupation commercial traveller; aged 23. 119/23, Office of this Paper.

SITUATION with London Wholesale firm; Laboratory or Wet Counter hand; small salary; Retail experience. "Progress," 15 Metnley Street, Kennington, S.E.

TABLET COMPRESSOR; practical, up-to date Chemist, thoroughly conversant with latest methods and machinery, desires re-engagement. 116/21, Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER seeks position in Wholesale Warehouse as Manager of a department; 13 years' first-class experience with good reference; has travelled. "Camphor" (118/29), Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER (Country), disengaged; large connection among Chemists, Perfumers, Stores, &c.; has covered greater part of United Kingdom. M. R., c/o Leonard Courtney, 185½ Aldersgate Street, City, E.C.

LONDON OR PROVINCES.—Advertiser seeks position in Wholesale warehouse as Manager of a department; first-class London experience and reference. "Salol," 3 Salisbury Cottages, Arcola Street, Stoke Newington, N.

PHARMACEUTICAL Chemist, thoroughly experienced in London Wholesale and control of staff, General Laboratory and Manufacturing, Home and Export, desires re-engagement as Manager or Head of Department. 116/22, Office of this Paper.

ANALYST, Phil. Doc. (German), 29 years old, two years Assistant in an important technical school as Chemical Demonstrator, and who has also had practical experience in works, wishes to change; Aniline Colours or Tar Products preferred; first-class references. Apply, X. Weston, Change Alley, Sheffield.

ANY capacity, Wholesale or Retail; disengaged from 8 until 6; aged 27; 13 years' experience in Dispensing and Modern Store trade; used to Managing businesses; would like management of some department in wholesale drugs or sundries house; salary required, £2 5s. per week, outdoors; undeniable references. "Ajax," 115 Kennington Road, S.E.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"A QUESTION OF PROFIT."—Don't fail to see this Advertisement on page 169.

DAISY (LIMITED), Leeds, will be happy to advertise (at reasonable rates) in Chemists' Lists, &c., &c.

A CHEMIST in prominent position has an entire Window, measuring about 12 by 12, to Let for display, either by the year or month. 118/23, Office of this Paper.

OLD or Damaged Tea wanted, either Whole Leaf or Broken, for manufacturing purposes. Send sample and all particulars, quoting lowest cash price, to L. W. B. (111,22), Office of this Paper.

AN old-established well-known English firm of Manufacturers of Surgical Indiarubber goods, is desirous of negotiating with an established house in Australia, with a view to obtaining an agency for their manufactures. Address, in first instance, with particulars, to "Surgicals" (108/39), Office of this Paper.

PRIVETT'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL (Close to the Pharmaceutical Society, Bloomsbury Square).—Bedroom with Breakfast 3s. 6d.; Board by arrangement; hot and cold baths; omnibuses to all parts of London. 68 Southampton Row, Russell Square, London, W.C. N.B.—The number of this Hotel is 68.

"PREMIER" SULPHUR TABLETS.—Cheapest in the market and the best; 33s. per cwt., 5-cwt. lots 32s., carriage paid; special quotations for large quantities; samples free on application; Sulphur and Sarsaparilla Tablets at same rates. Tennent & Co., 504 Barking Road, London, E.

BENNETT, SONS & SHEARS (LIM.), of 167 Kingsland Road, London, N.E., Engineers and Coppersmiths, are open to appoint Agents in the Colonies for the sale of their Specialities in the shape of all kinds of Stills, Pharmaceutical Plant, Pill Machines, &c. &c. (See List of Manufactures in page advertisement 43.)

FREE OF CHARGE.—We are offering a complete set of Patent Roughened Poison Labels, printed, for affixing to Dispensary Bottles, free to purchasers of 1s Box of Caution Labels for Liniments, Lotions, &c. *Vide* page 28, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Patent Caution Label Co., Upper Hagley Road, Birmingham.

SULPHUR TABLETS, large, small, or lozenge shape, ½ cwt. at 34s., 32s. cwt., 2 cwt. at 31s.; send 3s. 3d. for 7-lb. box, or 6s. for 14 lbs, post free. Blaud's Pills, 100 gross at 2d., 500 gross at 1¾d., 1,000 gross at 1½d.; in 1-gross lever-lid tins, handsomely labelled, at 30s. gross; samples free. Hope & Co., 462 Holloway Road, N.

"PRIMUS" SULPHUR TABLETS.—1 cwt., 32s.; 2 cwt., 31s.; 5 cwt. 30s., carriage paid. Sulphur and Sarsaparilla same price: samples free. Send 3s. 6d. for 7-lb. box, post free. Blaud's Pills, 100 gross at 2d., 500 gross at 1¾d., 1,000 gross at 1½d., 1 gross tins at 30s. gross. Disinfecting Shells, 4s. 6d. gross, 5 gross at 4s. gross All carriage paid. Christy & Co., Smithfield Laboratory, Curzon Street, Leicester.

SHOP-FITTINGS.—Complete wall-fittings, counters, dispensing-screens, counter-cases, desks and perfume-cases, drug-drawers, glass wall-cases, &c.; owing to extensive building alterations great reductions are being made in every department. Philip Josephs & Son, 54 Old Street, London, E.C.

100% PROFIT ensured by selling Curic Wafers, the absolutely safe and certain cure for Headache, Toothache, and Neuralgia. Striking window show, with mechanical attraction, for one dozen order (9s.) P.A.T.A., at face value. A really sound Chemists' line, giving the utmost satisfaction to Chemists and their customers. Write for particulars to The Curic Co., Leadenhall House, London, E.C.

STUDENTS SHOULD NOTE that at the recent Minor Examination, Messrs. Dunford, Bristow, Prosser, J. W. Marshall, W. White were successful; these candidates were prepared solely at the City School of Chemistry; in addition to the above, 2 other candidates passed after failing from other schools; students can join now. Full particulars and lists of successes, on application, to Mr. G. E. Skerry, 27 Chancery Lane, E.C.

CHEMISTS' Shop-fixtures.—Ranges mahogany drawers, with bevelled-edge glass labels and cut-glass knobs, shelving above, lockers below; mahogany dispensing-screens; counters with glass-case fronts; wall-cases; front and flat-top counter-cases; counter-desks; tooth-brush cases; complete shop-rounds, &c.; every requisite for Chemists, new and second-hand; extensive stock to select from, at extremely low prices; practical men sent to all parts; estimates free. Matthews, Chemists' Fitter, 14 & 16 Manchester Street, Liverpool; Works: 9 Preston Street. Telephone 6695.

1,000 DOZEN PERFUMES GIVEN AWAY.—Lahern's is without exception some of the smartest and most reliable Perfumery on the market; splendid satisfactory lines; vastly superior to the rubbish now offered. To induce a trial, say, of our exceptional sixpenny's, with first orders of 3 dozen we will present a further dozen absolutely free of charge. This is a hold step, but we are confident that you will be delighted with our goods, and it will pay us in the long run. Cash on receipt of invoice. H. Lahern & Son (Limited), Harp Works, Stoke Newington, London. Established 1841. To the Queen.

SULPHUR TABLETS AND SULPHUR & SARSAPARILLA TABLETS.

TWO cwt. at 36s.; one at 38s.; ½ cwt. at £1 1s. 1d., carriage paid. Sulphur and Sarsaparilla, 45s.; 2 cwt. 42s.; ½ cwt. £1 4s. 6d. Samples free. A sample 7-lb. box free for 3s. 9d. Splendid show priced cards and labels free. White, Chemist, Leicester. Large buyers special quotations.

ROUSE'S DICTIONARY OF SYNONYMS.

FOR the Use of Chemists, their Assistants, and Apprentices. Contains between 4,000 and 5,000 references. The most complete work of its kind; clears up doubtful and obscure points; prevents mistakes; safeguards against accidents; invaluable at the Dispensing and Retail Counters. Price 1s., post free, from the compilers, Rouse Bros., 61 Charlotte Street, London, W., or through any Druggists' Sundriesman.

No Pharmacy complete without it.

PRACTICAL PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY,

SPECIAL Preparation, personally and by correspondence, for Minor and Major Exams., at the CITY SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY, 27 Chancery Lane. Strong Staff of Tutors, including Mr. Hocking, B.Sc., a Major man, "Square" Silver Medallist; Mr. Lee, B.A., B.Sc. (Honours, Lond.); Mr. Dallas, M.A. Cantab. (Wrangler). Our recent successes will compare favourably with other schools. A special class is now reading for Prelim. New Term, Monday, April 10. Call or write. Say what you require and we will meet you. MR. G. E. SKERRY, Principal.

NOW READY. 3rd Edition. Price 1s. 9d. net; in Cloth Boards, 2s.

STIRLING'S

ORGANIC MATERIA MEDICA.

Comprising an Abbreviated Description of the Animal and Vegetable Substances of the BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA, 1898, and of the Unofficial Drugs of the NEW MINOR SCHEDULE, 1899. The book is now arranged on quite a different plan to that of previous editions, and contains about double the amount of matter, in convenient form for the pocket. Post free per return on receipt of remittance.

JOHN GOWER, Publisher, Waterloo, LIVERPOOL.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

ELECTION OF COUNCIL, MAY, 1899.

Rose Crescent, Cambridge.

GENTLEMEN,—You have accorded me considerable support on former occasions. I have therefore, at the request of numerous friends, consented to again become a candidate for a seat on the Council.

It is unnecessary to enter into detail as to my views on matters affecting the present and future of Pharmacy, as, through the courtesy of the Pharmaceutical Press generally, they have been published fully; and I beg further to refer you to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of April 15th, where answers to special questions were given.

Should it be your pleasure to elect me, I will use every effort to promote such legislation and assist such administrative work as may be calculated to secure for all Qualified and Registered men connected with Pharmacy such recognition and protection to which they are entitled, but which at present (and in view of proposals for legislation now before Parliament) they are denied.

I would further do my best to assist to extend the influence of the Society, to which all should belong, for it is only by concerted and united action we can be a power for mutual benefit or obtain the security to which we are fully entitled. Residing within an easy distance of London, I hope, if elected, not only to be able to attend meetings of the Council, but any committee to which I may be appointed.

I have the honour to be,

Yours very truly,

A. SIDNEY CAMPKIN.

NEPENTHE.

THE SAFEST AND BEST PREPARATION OF OPIUM.

PRODUCES NEITHER HEADACHE, SICKNESS, NOR CONSTIPATION.

PREPARED EXCLUSIVELY FROM OPIUM.

Though many new hypnotics and analgesics have been recently introduced, NEPENTHE still holds its position as THE hypnotic and sedative par excellence. "Nepenthe" is registered under the Trade Marks Act, and is our sole property. *No other preparation* should be substituted when Nepenthe is ordered in a prescription.

Put out in bottles bearing a label in white letters upon a green ground. We prepare also *Double Strength Nepenthe*, and Glycerole of Nepenthe (eight times the single strength) for hypodermic injection.

PRICES AND TERMS ON APPLICATION

FERRIS & CO., WHOLESALE AND EXPORT DRUGGISTS, BRISTOL.

APOLOGY.

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONI

WE, Messrs. JOHN PARKES & CO., of Priory Works, Warwick, beg o apologise to Messrs. SCRUBB & CO., of Guildford Street, Lambeth, S.E., e Owners and Manufacturers of the above-named AMMONIA, for infringing on th r Copyrights and Trade-marks in having prepared and sold a preparation with a simi r Name, Label, and Get-up as that sold by Messrs. SCRUBB & CO., and which s calculated to mislead the public into the belief that they were purchasing SCRUBS CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA, and we undertake not to offend again in a simi r manner.

(Signed) JOHN PARKES & CO.,

Priory Works, Warwick, 12th April, 1899.

Hicks, Arnold & Mozley, Solicitors, 35 King Street, Covent Garden, London.

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONI

Messrs. SCRUBB & CO. beg to draw attention to the above Advertisement, a l wish to notify the Wholesale and Retail Trade that they will immediately take p ceedings against any person infringing on their rights.

SCRUBB & CO.,

14th April, 1899. Guildford Street, Lambeth, S.E.

Summary of Principal Contents of to-day's issue of "The Chemist and Druggist."

More about the citral and ionone controversy is given.

Five Good Formulas for saleable specialities are printed.

Tr. Iodi, B.P., does not materially change on keeping, Mr. J. F. Liverseege says.

Label-writers who sent postcards to us a few months since will find the awards.

The Liverpool Chemists' Association has attained its jubilee, and has celebrated the event by a dinner.

Mr. Rymer Young gives the outline for a new Pharmacy Bill which he thinks the Council should work for.

How much Honey is consumed in this country? We cannot tell; but the imports amount to 280,000,000 lbs. a year.

The Colonial and Foreign Competition for our Diary guineas is settled. Seven half-sovereigns go to the Antipodes.

Leptandrin is the sixth resinoid which Mr. Lewis Ough writes about. He tells what it is, what it is good for, and how it is made.

A Cairo Pharmacist must be a polyglot. There is good business to be done in Egypt by English drug-houses who care to bid for it.

Elegance in Shop-fitting, and new ideas for the dispensing-department, are illustrated in Mr. John McMillan's Hillhead pharmacy described.

Oil of Almonds adulterated with something which the analyst could not specify, but which the defendants say was oil of peach-kernels, is the latest drug challenged under the Sales of Food and Drugs Act.

Oil of Juniper has come before the Clerkenwell Magistrate again, but the defendant disputes the analyst's certificates and claims reference to Somerset House. Mr. E. J. Parry remarks on oil of juniper.

Mr. Peter Boa is to be the new Scotch examiner.

An Advertisers' Exhibition now open in London reported.

Nitrogen Iodide is the subject of a paper by Mr. J. Ray read at Dublin on Monday.

Burns, the Poet, was intimate with several medical m A book has been published about it.

The More Fatal Diseases are commented upon in article based on the Registrar-General's report.

The Names of those who passed the Major and Mi examinations in London this month are given.

The Sale of Arsenical Weed-killer by a florist l brought him into a county court and made him a contribu to the Pharmaceutical Society.

The Evening Meetings of the Pharmaceutical Soci of Ireland have come to an end for the session. satisfactory report was submitted.

The Watch Committee of the Pharmaceutical Cou suggests that nobody except itself should at present m in opposition to the Lord Chancellor's Pharmacy Bill.

The Glasgow Chemists' and Druggists' Associati reports that enthusiasm in its proceedings is waning. of 201 members it can only get an average attendance eighteen.

Mr. Beilby has formulated a scheme for more thorou education of industrial chemists, and put it before Society of Chemical Industry on Monday night, when it w thoroughly discussed.

Quinine is cheaper in second-hands owing to the decl of the cinchona unit. Ipecacuanha is much dearer. report cinchona and drug sales, and give some particul about the cultivation of cinchona in Java.

Exchange Column-Bargains

TERMS.

DEPOSIT.—The purchaser of anything advertised in the Exchange Column may remit the amount to us, and we only pay the money deposited on advice from the remitter. We charge a commission of 6*d.* on any transaction of £3 or less, or 1*s.* if above that amount, which is payable by the purchaser.

Limited to the Advertisements of Surplus Stock, Shop Fittings, Apparatus, Photographic Goods, Books and Periodicals, Formulæ, Addresses Wanted, and Articles Wanted.

½d. *per word with name and address.* **1d.** *per word if we register the address and attach a number.*

No Advertisement inserted for less than 6d.

Remittances payable to EDWARD HALSE and crossed MARTIN'S BANK, LIMITED.

FOR DISPOSAL.

APPARATUS.

Five dentists' forceps, good as new; offers. Robbins, 118 Fenchurch Street, London.

A 30-ton hydraulic-press for sale, equal to new. Can be seen at Bennett, Sons & Shears (Lim.), 167 Kingsland Road, N.E.

Student's apparatus for sale, including Kipp's H_2S apparatus, tubes, jars, measures, mortar, flasks, 59 stoppered-bottles, &c. Further particulars from Kaberry, Chemist, Rochdale.

Bandage-roller, Maw's fig. 209, quite new, price 9*s.*, carriage paid; also male urinal, indiarubber, for day and night use, slightly soiled; what offers? Rollett, Wrentham, Wangford, Suffolk.

Pill-machine, mahogany and brass, 5-gr., cuts 24, marble slab, only used 2 or 3 times, cost 26*s.*, what offers? also tablet-machine, practically new, cost 50*s.*, what offers? Stewart, Chemist, Charing Cross, Birkenhead.

What offers, cash or exchange?—½-pint, 1-pint, 1½-pint, and 1-gall. glass retorts; quart Woulff's bottle, ½ doz. pint ditto; wire (wood rim) sieve, ⅛-in. mesh; wire (metal rim) sieve, ¼-in. mesh; 2 2-ft. cylindrical specie-jars; 2 2-gall. cylindrical carboys; 4-gall. pear-shaped carboy, 1-gall. ditto; quart holling-flask; 2 large retort stands and rings; quart copper still and worm; Enterprise tincture-press; Maw's fig. 26 ditto; iron ditto on legs; pint and ½-gall. tin percolators; strong hand harrow. Procter, Hammersmith.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

"C & D.," last 12 vols.; *Photography*, vols. 1 and 2; *Knowledge*, vols. 3, 4, 5, and 6; all bound, condition perfect. "Pyro" (114/11), Office of this Paper.

Newth. 4*s.*; Green, vol. i., 4*s.* 6*d.*; Ince's "Grammar," 2*s.* 3*d.*; Wills's "Materia," with plates, 3*s.* 6*d.*; Attfield, 15th, 9*s.*; Pereira's "Selecta," 2*s.*; mostly new; post free. Bristow, 41 Store Street, W.C.

C. & D., 1890, 1891, 1892; *P. J.*, 1888, 1894 (2), 1895, 1896, 1897, 1889 (first half), 1893, 1894, 1895 (nine wanting), 1898 (first 10 months); *B. & C. D.*, 1892. 1893, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898; mostly without advertisements; whole or part. 113/30, Office of this Paper.

What offers? Wills's, Jago's, Furneaux's and Wilson's "Chemistries"; Gray's and London Science "Botanies"; Glazebrook's and Stewart's "Physics"; Squire's, 1894; B.P. 1885, with equations; "Elementary Surgical Bandaging." "Barosma," 38 Coleridge Road, Crouch End, N.

Wills's "Chemistry," Wills's "Materia Medica," "Flowers and Fruits," "Pharmacy" (for B.P. 1885), Wills's "Analysis," Bentley's "Botany," Thorpe's "Chemistry" (vols. i. and ii.), Wootton's "Calculations," Reynolds's "Organic"; what offers? Stokes, 45 Stapleton Road, Bristol.

Green's "Botany," vol. i., 4*s.* 9*d.*; Newth's "Inorganic," 3*s.* 9*d.*; "Pharmacy Laws," 2*s.*; Oliver's "Botany," 2*s.* 6*d.*; Wills's "Flowers and Fruits," 2*s.* 6*d.*; Southall's "Materia," 3*s.* 9*d.*; Gerrard's 8*s.* 6*d.* "Materia and Pharmacy," 2*s.*; all latest; Prantl's "Botany," 1891, 3*s.* 6*d.*; Thomé's "Botany," 1891, 3*s.* Gower, Publisher, Waterloo, Liverpool.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

1 lb. sulphonal; 2 lbs. pepsin scales; guaranteed B.P.; what offers? 112/17, Office of this Paper.

Sulphate copper, ground, genuine; what offers, 5-cwt. cask, f.o.r.? Houston, Chemist, Alfreton.

7 lbs. pot iodi pur., 9*s* lb.; 2 oz. cocaine mur., 9*s.* oz.; 4 oz. morph. mur., 4*s.* 6*d.* oz.; 1 oz hyd. apomorphia (Morson's original), 15*s*; 4 1-oz. aristol, 4*s.* oz.; 2 1-oz. exalgine, 2*s.* oz.; 2 1-oz antikamnia, 2*s.* 4*d.* oz; 1 oz. pure pepsine (Morson's), 5*s.*; 6 1 oz. carb. guaiacol, 2*s.* 6*d.* oz.; 1 lb. chl. hydrat. (Liebreich's), 4*s.* 6*d.*; 6 2*s.* 9*d* Holloway's pills, 11*s.*; 3 1-oz. lactopeptine (dispensing), 7*s.* 6*d.*; 3 doz. tablets (Richards's), 7*s.* 6*d.*; 1 lb. croci stig. valent., 33*s.* 109/21, Office of this Paper.

OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

Laurance's spectacles, £10 invoice, new stock, saleable lines. 112/40, Office of this Paper.

Lancaster's guinea omnigraph ¼-plate, good condition, 15*s.* Fox, Chemist, Redhourn, Herts.

Wooley's medical microscope, two objectives, polariscope, case, 50*s.* Walker, 17 Craven Road, W.

Premier ¼-plate camera, hand or stand, magnifier, tripod, complete, £9. Hulme, 46 Chapel Street, Blackpool.

Shew's pocket "Eclipse" camera, ¼-plate; 4 double-backs; cost £6 6*s.*; capital condition; offers. Golightly, Pudsey.

Splendid lecture-outfit, lantern, gas-apparatus, 4-wick lamp, coloured slides, screen with stand, complete; what offers? cost £20 last autumn. White, 21 White Hart Street, High Wycombe.

For sale.—Lancaster's whole-plate lantern slide Multum in Parvo enlarging-apparatus, without lens, list price with lens £3 10*s.*; 1 £3 3*s.* microscope, in mahogany case complete both good as new; what offers, both or separate? 116/37, Office of this Paper.

Exchange Column—Bargains.

CONTINUED.

FORMULÆ.

Hop-bitters.—A practical brewer offers cheap his practical working formula for brewing hop-bitters under 2 per cent. proof spirit from malt and hops, not sugar and hops, as usually the case; the beverage brewed in this way is far superior to the general hop-bitters sold, having a decided malt flavour. Apply, "Brewist" (118/38), Office of this Paper.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

Gloriola soap, 10 doz.; offers; unsoiled. 112/41, Office of this Paper.

Wilson's food, 5½ doz., clean; what offers? 64 Charles Street, Hull.

Gloriola soap, 9 doz. at 2*s*. 6*d*. per doz.; new, overstocked. 117/3, Office of this Paper.

What offers? 6 5*s*., 23 2*s*., Field's cattle-oils, good condition. Roberts, Chemist, Llandudno.

Overstocked.—4 doz. Oondy's, 1*s*., 8*s*. doz.; 45 Oppenheimer's cream of malt, or malt and oil, 2*s*. 6*d*., 15*s*. doz.; all new. Slinn, Stonehouse, Glos.

Byrrh wine, 2 doz. large size and 4 doz. small size; what offered per doz.? all in sound condition, and labels unsoiled. Wheaton, Strand, Brixham.

9 doz. and 10 Hay's frumentine (clean); 2 doz. pint tins Battle's disinfectant; 2½ doz. Powell's plate-polishing cream; what offers? 117/14, Office of this Paper.

Offers wanted.—4 4*s* 6*d*. Rookes' elixir, 4 2*s*. 6*d*. zematone powder, 1 4*s*. 6*d*. Lalor's phosphodyne, 1 4*s*. 6*d*. Orosby's clixir, 8 2*s*. 6*d*. Mellin's emulsion, 3 unstamped ingluvin, 3 4*s*. 6*d*. Oxley's ginger, 2 2*s*. 9*d*. ditto, 4 2*s*. Gordon's extract, 5 2*s*. 9*d*. Holloway's ointment, 4 2*s*. Sequah, 5 2*s*. 9*d*. maltine, 5 3*s*. 6*d*. maltine combinations. 116/35, Office of this Paper.

Overstock proprietaries; all new; clean.—12 Durrant's pills, 7*s*. 6*d*.; 12 Towle's pills, 7*s*. 9*d*.; 12 Boone jelly, 5*s*. 6*d*.; 12 Tower cocoa-essence, ½-lb., 6*s*.; 6 1*s*., 3 2*s*. 6*d*. Mellin's emulsion, 7*s*. 6*d*. lot; 20 Hay's fermentine, improved 6*s*.; 12 Bailey's gout pills, 8*s*.; 6 4-oz. Bovril, 8*s*.; 12 1-oz., 6 4-oz. Borthwick's ext. meat, 11*s*. 6*d*. lot; 6 Erasmic shaving sticks, 3*s* 6*d*.; 2 vols. Aitken's "Science and Practice of Medicine," published at 42*s*., price 13*s*. 116/40, Office of this Paper.

SHOP FITTINGS.

Splendid large specie-jars for sale, cheap. Henry Brett, Fakenham, Norfolk.

Wire sponge-cage, nearly new, cost 25*s*., take 17*s*. 6*d*. Rogers, Chemist, Wallasey Village.

Two 4-gall. carboys, pear-shaped, 2 24-in. specie-jars, good condition, £1. Breese, Streatham.

Pair of wood pillars for show-carboys, 10*s*.; 1 3½-gall. pear-shape carboy, 5*s*.; 1 specie-jar, 23 in., royal arms, gilt top, 15*s*. Guthrie, Chemist, Bonnington, Edinburgh.

The whole of the fixtures, bottles, utensils, &c., of Mr. J. F. Edisbury, Chemist, Wrexham, are for sale; rare opportunity for anyone about to commence business. Apply, Francis & Co., Chemists, Wrexham.

Wanted, cash offers for 13-ft. run of mahogany drug drawers, in 2 sets, 8 ft. and 5 ft.; mahogany-topped counter, 11 ft., with nest of drawers under; 250 shop-rounds, 40 oz. and 20 oz.; 2 pear-shaped carboys, 6 gall., and 1 ditto 3½ gall.; mortars, measures, bottles, and quantity stock; mahogany desk and perfume case; linoleum; window-casing; mahogany-faced shelving. Heap, Applegarth, Earby *via* Colne.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shares.—5 Seigel's ordinary; what offers? also several years' *C. & D.* Churchyard, Harleston.

Superior materia medica cabinet; cost £5; will take £2; splendid condition; Minor books list, stamp. Coles, Theale, Berks.

On sale, 200 30 oz. syphons and 20 1-oz. syphon-cases; both have my name and address on; what offer? J. Wilson, Chemist, Great Harwood, near Blackburn.

Tin cans (about 70 6-gall. block) for sale, extra strong, patent lids and fasteners, swing-handles; suitable for paint, printers' compo., &c. The British Honey Co., 6 Aldgate Avenue, London, E.

100 reams of white paper, suitable for wrapping purposes, 33 by 33¾ in., 56 lbs. per ream (516 sheets), at 11*s*. 3*d*. per ream, carriage paid; sample sheet on application. Not less then 1 ream sold, and cash with order to Publisher of this Paper.

Frog-in-your-Throat, 6 doz., 4*s*. 6*d*. doz.; Jakson's Mitcham lavender-water, 9 doz. 1*s*., 7*s*. doz.; 3 tablets vestal Vinolia soap, 1*s*. 4*d*. each; 3 hop bitters 2*s*. 9*d*., each 1*s*. 6*d*.; 2 4-gallon carboys (pear), with stands, 6*s*. each. 117/2, Office of this Paper.

WANTED.

Nest counter-drawers, good. 112/42, Office of this Paper.

15-gr. suppository-mould for 24, 36, or 72. Fowler, Chemist, Redhill.

Nest of drawers, second-hand, good condition. 113/24, Office of this Paper.

To hire, hand-camera, for Whit-week. Terms, size, &c., Livesey, Preston.

Electros for toothache-preparations. State price, 117/4, Office of this Paper.

Small hot-air motor for window-attraction. Rogers, Chemist, Wallasey Village.

Bottles.—12-oz. plain flats; must be cheap. Bembridge, Blackwell, Alfreton.

Old electric lamps and scrap platinum. P. Rowsell, 9 Derwent Grove, East Dulwich, London.

Dispensing-screen, counter, 7 ft., shelving; must be cheap. O'Shea, 27 St. George's Street, Battersea.

Camwal and Kodak share or shares. State lowest price, not including transfer, 111/29, Office of this Paper.

Quotations for poison-bottles, ordinary sizes up to a pint; second quality. "Alpha" (113/25), Office of this Paper.

Hydraulic tincture press; good condition. State full particulars and price, Smith & Sons, Wholesale Druggists, Norwich.

Squire's "Pharmacopœia of the London Hospitals," cheap, good condition. David George, Chemist, Pentre, Glamorgan.

Show-stand (similar to Maw's fig. 10); glass percolator, tincture-press, and dental-forceps; cheap. "Chemist," Cloughfold, near Manchester.

"The Chemist and Druggist" for January 14 and 21 and February 25, 1899. 1*s*. offered for the three numbers if in good condition, and posted flat to S. B., Office of this Paper.

PERSONAL.

Miss Houston, 33A Brunswick Square, Brighton, would feel much obliged to anyone who can give her the address of her brother, Mr. J. K. Houston, late of Druggists' Sundries Co., 15 Farringdon Avenue, London, E.C.

Printed by Spottiswoode & Co., New-street Square; and Published at the Office, 42 Cannon Street, in the City of London.—*April* 29, 1899.

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PARCELS ENCLOSED DAILY to any of the London Wholesale Houses.

A HANDSOME AND ATTRACTIVE SHOWCASE IS

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This handsome Case stands unrivalled for style, convenience, and beauty, increasing the sales very considerably, and is fitted complete with Tinctures and Pilules (to customers' own selection if required) to the Net value of £5, thus yielding a handsome profit without trouble or inconvenience.

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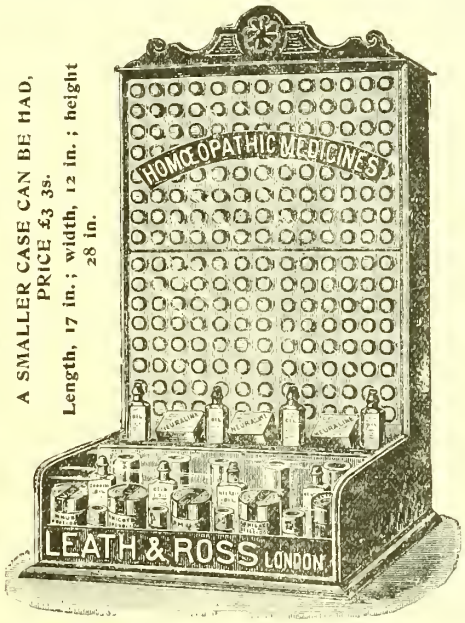

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Are in great demand everywhere, and can be had in any strength from the ϕ (mother), 1*x* : 1, and upwards.

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Agents' Cases, upright or flat, at £3 3*s.*, £4 4*s.*, £5, £6 6*s.*, £10 10*s.*, and £21. All the Cases can be had in Mahogany, Walnut, or other Fancy Wood to match Shop Fittings, and fitted with 6*d.* stock, 6*d.* and 1*s* stock, 9*d.* and 1*s.* stock, or all 1*s.* stock, as preferred.

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DOES NOT COLOUR THE MILK!!!!

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We are prepared to pack in any size Bottle, with directions in any language.

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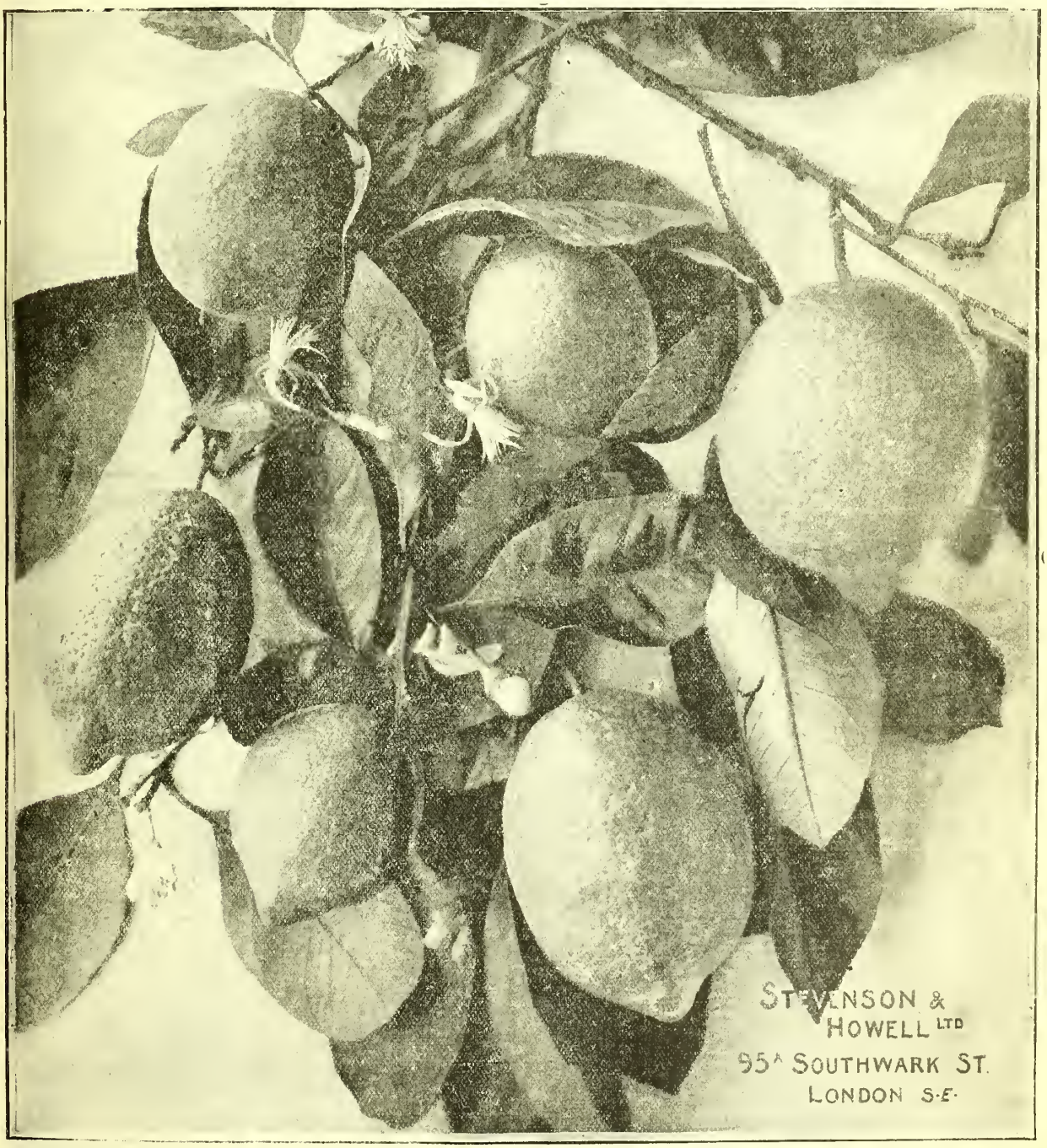

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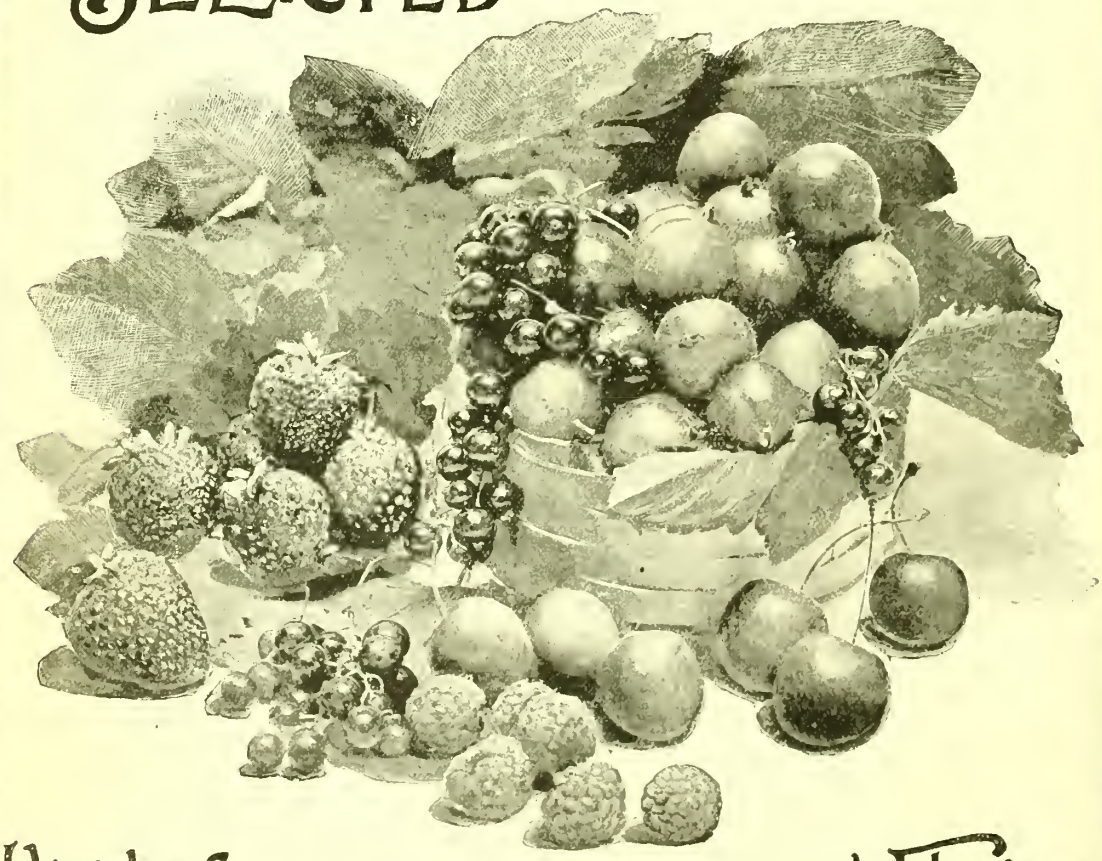

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FLETCHERS'

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ITROSYL TRADE MARK ITROSYL

The New Pharmacopœia has made it illegal to sell any preparation under the title "Sweet Spirit of Nitre" which does not correspond with the official characters and tests for Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi, B.P. 1898.

Every pharmacist knows that Spirit of Nitrous Ether cannot be kept long in stock without losing strength.

The only safe course is to prepare the Spirit in pint quantities, as required, from ITROSYL which is guaranteed to yield a product answering all the requirements of the New Pharmacopœia.

ITROSYL is supplied in hermetically sealed glass Cartridges at 12/= per dozen, which can be shipped to the hottest climates without loss by leakage or evaporation.

Fletcher, Fletcher & Co., Holloway, London, N.,

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FLETCHERS'
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Important Notice.

THESE PREPARATIONS will henceforward be supplied for dispensing only, in bottles containing 16 fluid ounces, instead of one pound by weight, being an increase in quantity of 25 per cent., but no corresponding advance will be made in price.

Special attention is directed to the following quotations:—

SYR. HYDROBROM.	5/-	per fluid pound.
SYR. HYDROBROM. c. STRYCHNIA	6/-	,, ,,
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SYR. CINCHONÆ et FERRI HYDROBROM. ...	5/-	,, ,,
LIQUOR CINCHONÆ HYDROBROM.	2/-	per fluid ounce.
,, ,, ,, ...	30/-	per fluid pound.

Caution.

We are determined to put a stop to the systematic substitution which we are informed is habitually practised in certain quarters, and we therefore WARN those whom it may concern that we shall take IMMEDIATE PROCEEDINGS against any person or firm dispensing or selling any colourable imitation of the above products.

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The Sp. Grs. of the New B.P.

What has happened ? In the British Pharmacopœia, 1898, alcohol of six different initial strengths is prescribed for the preparation of Tinctures and for other purposes. The sp. grs. range from ·794 to ·976. In addition to this, one or other of the official "alcohols" mixed with water in various proportions is employed in the preparation of Extracts, Liquors, &c. Alterations have also been made in the sp. gr. of Spirit. Æther. Nit.; Spirit. Ammon. Aromat., and many other alcoholic preparations.

What will be necessary ? As a consequence of these changes it will be absolutely necessary for the pharmacist to have at hand some simple and accurate means of checking the specific gravities. We need scarcely point out that the specific gravities of alcoholic liquids vary according to the temperature, so that it will not be sufficient to rely upon the rough-and-ready reading of a cheap Hydrometer taken at random. The temperature of the liquid must be noted when determining its specific gravity, and the two operations can only be performed simultaneously by using FLETCHERS' THERMO-HYDROMETER, an Instrument which has now superseded every other form of Hydrometer.

What we recommend. As each Thermo-Hydrometer indicates a range of ·050 degrees (·600 to ·650; ·650 to ·700, &c.) the most useful set of Instruments for determining spirit strengths is a series of six from ·700 to 1·000. These will cover all the percentages of alcohol in the new Pharmacopœia, and will also be found of great service in checking the specific gravities of Essential Oils, Ethers, and other Liquids of less density than water. The six Instruments referred to are supplied, together with a handsome wall-case divided into six compartments, at 25/- net, at which price we shall be pleased to deliver free to any London house for enclosure.

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VIBRONA is a true Cinchona Wine, each wineglassful containing five grains of Hydrobromate of Cinchona.

This uniformity of strength is verified by the independent analysis of Dr. B. H. Paul, the eminent quinologist, so that VIBRONA can always be relied upon to conform to the declared standard.

The Cinchona constituents are in the form of neutral Hydrobromates, and VIBRONA can thus be taken by persons acutely sensitive to Quinine or Cinchona, without producing headache, ***tinnitus***, or any of the well-known phenomena of cinchonism.

In anæmic and cachetic conditions of the system and in convalescence from serious illness or severe surgical operations the Tonic action of VIBRONA is observable in a marked degree.

Half-a-wineglassful of VIBRONA is sufficient to act as a prompt restorative, and may be taken either alone or diluted with an equal quantity of water. A tablespoonful of VIBRONA taken in half a tumbler of Aërated Water forms a grateful Tonic beverage.

Retail, 3/9. Wholesale, per doz., 36/-; 3 doz., 35/-.

Vibrona Sherry

VIBRONA SHERRY is a very delicate dry wine of the **Amontillado** type, of light alcoholic strength and exceptionally free from sugar. The wine is shipped to us direct from Cadiz by one of the most eminent firms in Jerez de la Frontera.

VIBRONA SHERRY blends so admirably with the Cinchona constituents that the presence of the latter is only indicated by a pleasant faintly bitter after-taste, most agreeable and refreshing to the palate.

VIBRONA SHERRY can be taken by persons acutely sensitive to Quinine or Cinchona without producing headache, deafness, or any other of the disagreeable sensations caused by Quinine.

A liqueur glass of VIBRONA SHERRY taken half-an-hour before lunch or dinner is a valuable stomachic, stimulating the appetite and improving digestion.

Retail, 2/9. Wholesale, per doz., 24/6; 3 doz., 23/4.

Vibrona Champagne

An absolutely pure ***BRUT*** Wine containing no added sugar or liqueur, shipped to us direct from Epernay by an eminent firm of growers. Before leaving the cellars at Epernay an accurately measured proportion of VIBRONA Extract is added, each half-bottle containing the equivalent of five grains of Cinchona Bark in the form of neutral Hydrobromate. So admirably is the blending accomplished that scarcely any bitterness is perceptible, the cinchona merely imparting an extra "dryness" to the Wine.

Its special merits as an invigorating tonic, particularly in cases in which the absence of sugar is desired, will be at once apparent. It has been found especially useful as a restorative in convalescence from acute illness, notably Influenza, or after surgical operations.

VIBRONA CHAMPAGNE is an ideal beverage for the gouty and dyspeptic, and can be taken without hesitation by those who find the stronger forms of alcoholic stimulants objectionable.

Retail, 3/6. Wholesale, per 2-doz. case, 67/-.

Vibrona Malt

VIBRONA MALT is a combination of Hydrobromate of Cinchona with a specially prepared Extract of Malt of maximum diastasic power, containing in each fluid drachm 1½ grains Cinchona Hydrobromate.

VIBRONA MALT has therefore the advantage of being both a tonic and a food. It is well adapted as a nutrient tonic for delicate children, its pleasant taste being an important element in its favour.

VIBRONA MALT being in liquid form is much more convenient to handle than the thick sticky paste in which Extract of Malt is generally found. The slight bitterness of the VIBRONA constituents overcomes the mawkish character of ordinary Malt Extract.

VIBRONA MALT may be taken alone or in any suitable vehicle. One or two teaspoonfuls in Aërated Water constitutes a very pleasant and invigorating tonic beverage. In cases of impaired nutrition VIBRONA MALT is an invaluable adjunct to the patient's dietary.

Retail, 2/6 & 4/6. Wholesale, 26/- & 45/- per doz.

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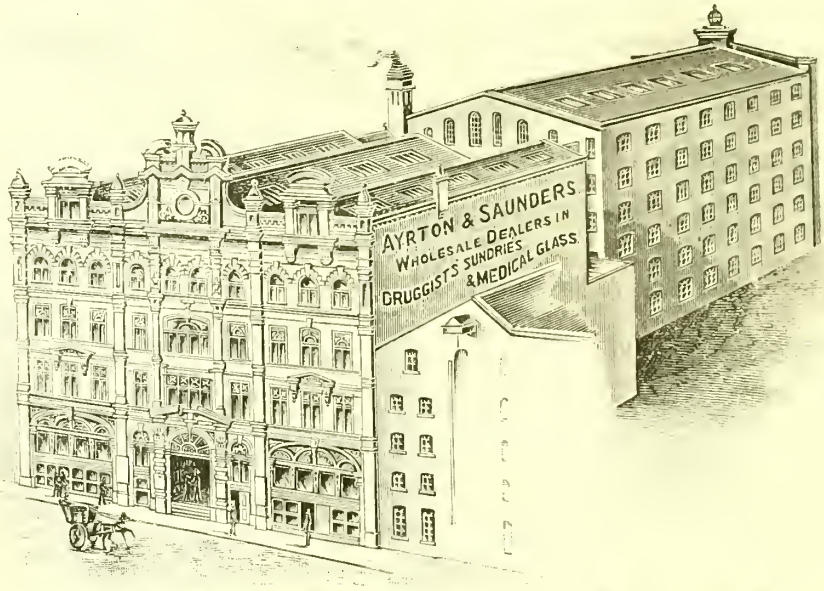

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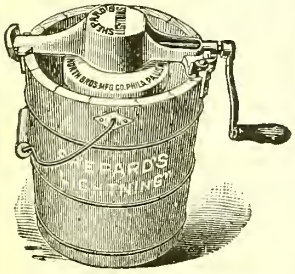

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Retail per Bottle—
6d. 8d. 1s. 1/6
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3/3 4/6 8/- 12/-

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For Cleaning and Polishing Gold, Silver, Electroplate, &c., with least possible labour. Decorated Tin Boxes, three sizes, packed in handsome Counter Boxes, containing 2 doz.
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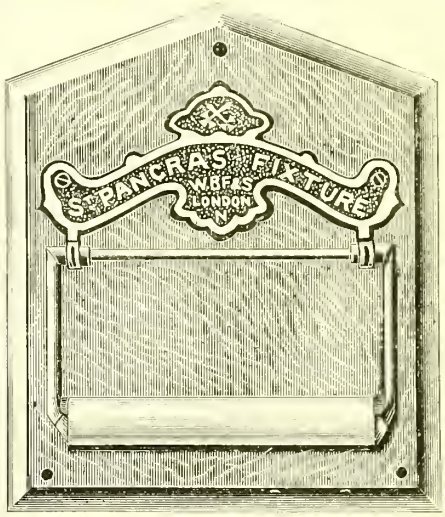

Fixtures only .. .. per doz. 17/-
Mounted on Polished Hardwood Boards, size 9¼ by 7, as shown 22/-

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12-oz. Rolls In Cases of 100 Rolls.

	Per doz.	Per Case.
No. 6. Special White	2/6	18/-
„ 4. „ M.G.	2/9	21/-
„ 5. Plain White	3/-	22/6
„ 3. Satin Surface	3/6	26/-
„ 2. Superior	4/-	30/-
„ 1. Thin Manilla	6/-	46/-

NON-PERFORATED.

	Per doz.	Per Case.
No. 2. Seconds	2/9	21/-
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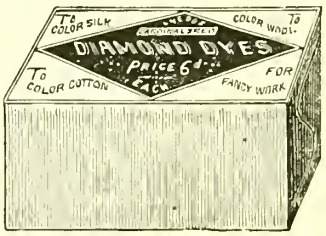
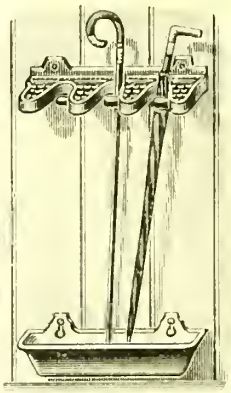


6d. size .. .. per doz. 3/6
3d. „ .. .. „ 1/10

On lots of One Gross 6d. (or their equivalent in value of the two sizes) a discount of 5 per cent.

With an assortment of Two Gross of the 6d. size of the Diamond Dyes (or its equivalent in value in the two sizes), this beautiful CHERRY-WOOD CABINET is presented where dealer has never had one.

THE "VICTOR" UMBRELLA RACK.



Owing to the novel and special construction of this Rack, it cannot soil, tear, or scratch the finest Umbrella, Cane, Cue, Golf Club, or Whip. Each article is held entirely separate, which prevents any damage being done by thrusting one Umbrella into another, as is frequently the case in other kinds of Umbrella Stands or Racks.

Holes ..	1	2	3	4	6	
Bronzed ..	13/6	22/6	31/6	40/6	54/-	per doz
Plated ..	22/6	31/6	40/6	51/-	72/-	„

Complete with Enamelled Iron Pan.

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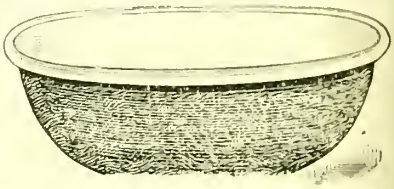

Light, Strong, Durable. No hoops to drop or rust off. Measurement 16 inches. Enamelled white inside, marble outside. No Chemist's shop complete without them.
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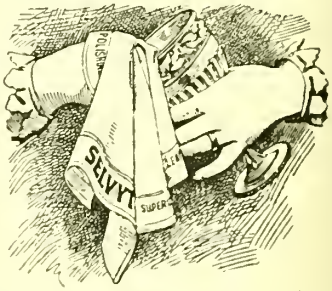

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NORTHERN COLLEGE

OF PHARMACY,

100 & 102 BURLINGTON STREET, MANCHESTER.

PRINCIPALS:

GEO. CLAYTON, F.C.S. FRED. LAWSON, PH.C.

At the April Examinations the following gentlemen from the NORTHERN COLLEGE passed:—

MINOR.

Mr. C. B. ARAM	Lincoln.
,, G. H. BARNES	Manchester.
,, J. BENSON	Kirkby Lonsdale.
,, A. BIRTWISLE	Northwich.
,, T. E. FLITCROFT	Leigh.
,, J. T. PARKER	Keighley
,, G. D. PATERSON	Workington.
,, W. SHELTON	Stockport
,, S. SCOTT...	Barrow.
,, J. W. SILL	Windermere
,, C. SWANN	Liverpool

The proportion of passes on the secondary day being *ninety per cent.*

The Full-time Classes are *full* until July. Entries are now being made for the next Course *commencing in August.*

PROSPECTUS FORWARDED TO ANY ADDRESS.

METROPOLITAN COLLEGE

OF PHARMACY.

Principal—W. WATSON WILL.

SUMMER SESSION.

The Course of Lectures for this term commenced on April 12th, and terminates on July 23rd. Students are recommended to enter at the beginning of a course. All students' work supervised by the Principal and Demonstrators.

FEES:—Major Course, 6 Guineas; Minor Course, 10 Guineas.
These Fees are Absolutely Inclusive.

JANUARY PASSES—MAJOR, 1; MINORS, 25.

Evening Classes were resumed on the same date. For full particulars and syllabus apply to

W. S. CARVER, 162 Kennington Park Road, LONDON S.E.

The Classes for the July and October examinations are at work; students intending to join should do so at once. Full and individual attention is given to each student, and the College is provided with every modern appliance for the study of the practical and theoretical work in the different branches of science which are necessary to the pharmacist of to-day.

Full particulars sent post free on application.

THE WESTMINSTER COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY AND PHARMACY,

TRINITY SQUARE, BOROUGH, LONDON, S.E.

Principals ... ... Messrs. WILLS & WOOTTON.

Secretary ... Mr. E. WALDEN.

The following constitutes the Course of Lectures and Practical Work as carried out at this College:—

MAJOR Lectures.

Organic Chemistry	Mr. H. WOOTTON.
Botany...	Mr. H. WOOTTON.
Physics	Mr. H. WOOTTON.
Inorganic Chemistry	Mr. G. S. V. WILLS.
Materia Medica	Mr. G. S. V. WILLS.
Vegetable Histology	Mr. G. S. V. WILLS.
Practical Chemistry	Mr. G. S. V. WILLS.

MINOR Lectures.

Organic Chemistry	Mr. H. WOOTTON.
Physics and Chemical Theory ...	Mr. H. WOOTTON.
Chemical Analysis	Mr. H. WOOTTON.
Inorganic Chemistry	Mr. G. S. V. WILLS.
Botany	Mr. G. S. V. WILLS.
Materia Medica	Mr. G. S. V. WILLS.
Pharmacy	Mr. G. S. V. WILLS.
Dispensing	Mr. G. S. V. WILLS.
Practical Chemistry	Mr. H. WOOTTON.
Practical Pharmacy	Mr. G. S. V. WILLS.

In addition to the above Course of Lectures, Mr. Wills holds a ***Special Private*** Class every Friday evening, and Mr. Wootton every Monday evening, from 6 till 8. All Students are at liberty to attend free of charge.

In these classes the teacher is at liberty to lecture on any subject he chooses.

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THE SUMMER SESSION opened 25th APRIL, 1899

Number of Beds, including the Ophthalmic Department, is 612.

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Surgeons.—Mr. Clark, Mr. Knox, Mr. Barlow, Mr. Adams, Mr. Newman, Mr. M'Lennan, and Mr. Pringle.

Gynæcologist.—Dr. J. K. Kelly.

Surgeon for Diseases of Throat and Nose.—Dr. John Macintyre; Diseases of the Ear.—Dr. Kerr Love.

Assistant Physicians.—Dr. James Dunlop, Dr. Scott, Dr. T. K. Monro, Dr. Boyd, Dr. Allan, Dr. Hunter.

Extra Assistant Physicians.—Dr. M'Kenzie Anderson, Dr. Steel.

Assistant Surgeons.—Mr. Dewar, Mr. Rutherford, Mr. Thomson, Mr. M'Gregor, Mr. Luke, Mr. Paterson.

Extra Assistant Surgeons.—Mr. Howat, Mr. Patrick.

Special advice is given to Out-patients on—

Diseases of the Ear, by Dr. Kerr Love.
Diseases of the Throat and Nose, by Dr. Fullerton.
Diseases of the Eye, by Dr. Maitland Ramsay.
Diseases of the Skin, by Dr. Alex. Morton.
Diseases of Women, by Dr. Balfour Marshall.
Diseases of the Teeth, by Mr. Howard Gray.

Honorary Consulting Dental Surgeon.—Dr. J. C. Woodburn.

Electrician.—Dr. John Macintyre

Assistant Electricians.—Dr. Faulds and Dr. G. M'Intyre.

Vaccinator.—Dr. Henderson.

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Principal — FREDERICK DAVIS.

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FIRST DAY. — THIRTEEN Candidates PRESENTED themselves from this College; ELEVEN PASSED.

SECOND DAY.—ELEVEN PRESENTED themselves; ALL PASSED, including Messrs. Cushing, Gardner, and Heeley at their FIRST attempt.

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6 Sandon Terrace, Upper Duke Street, LIVERPOOL.

Principal—Mr. R. C. COWLEY, Ph.Ch.,
Analytical and Consulting Chemist,
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Mr. T. S. WOKES, Ph.C. | Mr. H. WYATT, Jun., Ph.C.

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Major Examination.—Bertram Cockburn (first attempt).
Kinninmont Gold Medal.—1897—James Murdoch. 1898—Martin Meldrum.

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JOHN CUTHBERTSON BERRY.
JOHN SCOTT DAVIE.
ARTHUR GUTHRIE GLEN.
GEORGE GRIERSON.
ALEXANDER WILSON HENDRY.
JOHN HOYES MACINTYRE.
DAVID M'MILLAN.
MALCOLM NICHOLSON.
WILLIAM PARIS.
THOMAS THWAITES TOWNLEY.
JOHN THORBURN THOMSON.

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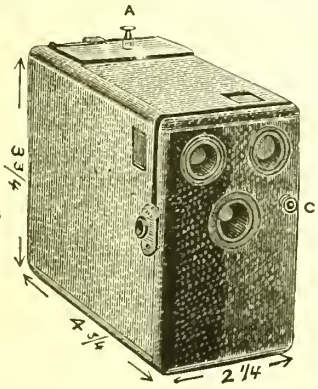

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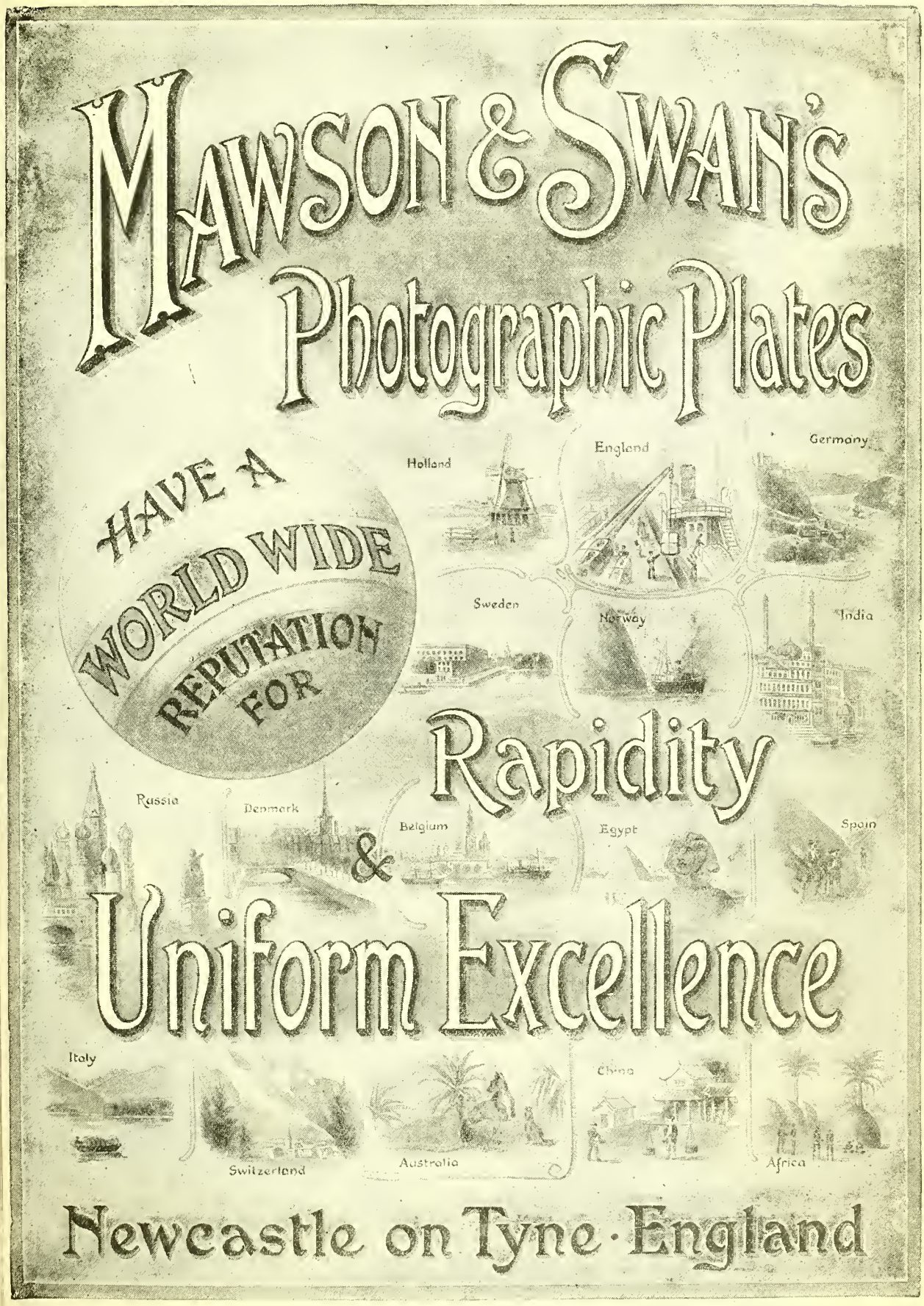
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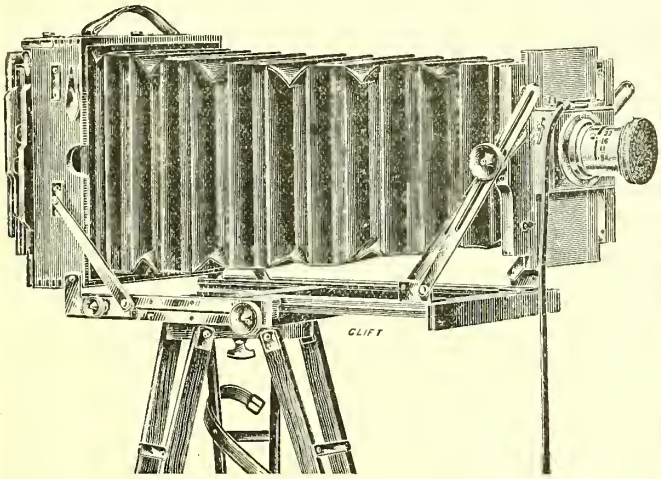

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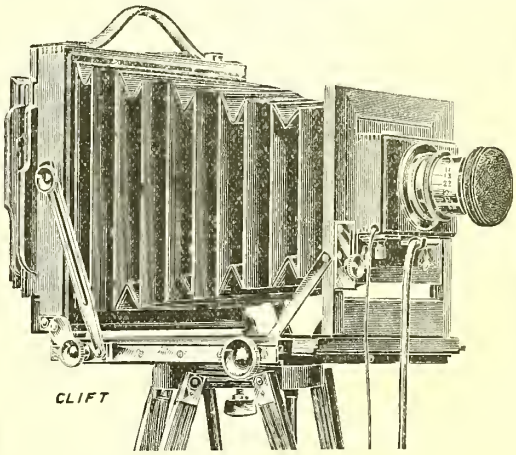

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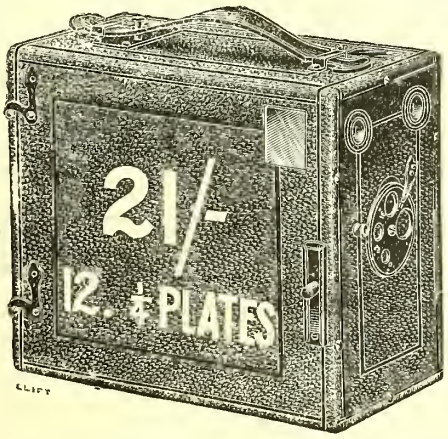

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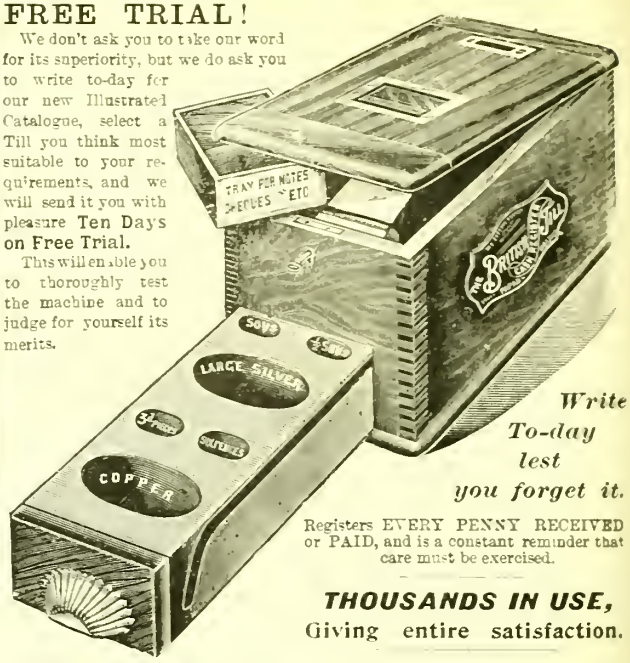

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Sirs,—Enclosed please find P.O. for paper, which please acknowledge. Everything quite satisfactory. Yours truly, R. H. B.

Hull, January 9. 1899.

Sirs,—Till duly to hand yesterday. I followed out the instructions you gave me, and you will no doubt be pleased to hear that *before I had had the Till in use three hours I caught the pers n I suspected.* If this is of any use to you, you are quite at liberty to use it, and I shall be pleased to recommend your Tills to anyone who may wish to inquire.

Yours faithfully, J. S.

THE BRITISH MACHINE CO., Ltd., West Parade Works, HALIFAX.

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DESIGNERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

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GOLD MEDAL.

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SELF-CLOSING CHECK TILLS

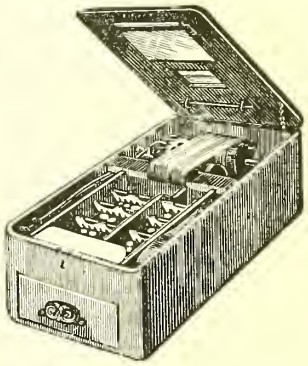
ALL THE LATEST & GREATEST IMPROVEMENTS. THE ONLY SELF-CLOSING CHECK TILLS.

Pay for themselves in an incredibly short space of time. Fourteen Days' Trial before Purchase.

THOUSANDS SOLD IN OVER 1,000 TOWNS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Most suitable Till for a quick Cash trade. Made in Solid Mahogany.

SIZE, 18 × 10 × 7 inches. { PRICE, without Coin Exhibitor, £3 0s. nett, or £3 10s. 3 months.
" with " " £4 10s. " £5 0s. "



The Chemist and Druggist says:—"Mr. O'Brien claims, we think justly, that his till is as good a one as has yet been produced for the Chemists' trade. The new coin exhibitor is so simple and costs so little that we would commend this form to new purchasers."

The British and Colonial Druggist says:—"The drawer is self-closing, that is, when the outside edge is brought within 3 or 4 inches of the case the drawer snaps to at once. There can thus be no secret manipulation of the drawer."

The Irish Grocer and Druggist says:—"For accuracy, infallibility, or wear and tear, they stand unrivalled."

A Chemist writes:—"January 1, 1896. Your Till has been of great assistance to me. Had I had it earlier I should have saved some hundreds."

Another writes:—"January 8, 1896. Please forward one of your Patent Self-closing Check Tills to my address. The one I got from you three years ago has given me great satisfaction. I want above for my other establishment."

Another Firm says:—"We like your till much better than others. It is so much more substantially made. Send us on another till at once."

Send for one on trial to:—

THOMAS O'BRIEN, SLATER ST., BOLD ST. **LIVERPOOL.**

W. S. YATES, CHEMISTS' & GENERAL SHOP FITTER,

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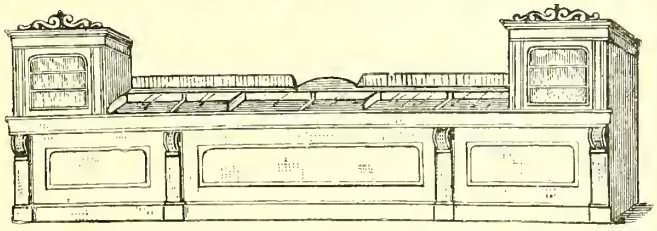

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" MARTIN (2 shops), Lime Street, Liverpool.
" HALL, Breckfield Road, Liverpool.
" THOMAS, Lark Lane, Liverpool.
" BLACKBURN (2 shops), Tuebrook, Liverpool.
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" WOODCOCK, Scotland Road, Liverpool.
" FLETCHER, Breck Road, Liverpool.
" PURCELL, Walton Road, Liverpool.
" EVANS, Elam Bank, Liverpool.
Messrs. KNOWLES & WRIGHT, Castle Street, Liverpool.
" SHAW & CO., Seacombe, near Birkenhead.
Mr. CRAWLEY, Rice Lane, Liverpool.
" CALEY (2 shops), Stanley Road, Liverpool.
" ADAMS, Granby Street Liverpool.
" CLARKE, Warwick Street, Liverpool.
" SYMES, Tithbarn Street, Liverpool.
Mr. JEWELL, London Road, Liverpool.
" BROWN, Stanley Road, Liverpool.
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" PARRY, Stanley Road, Liverpool.
" RICHARDSON, Fern Grove, Liverpool.
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Messrs. J. H. & S. JOHNSON, Church Rd., L'pool.
" WALKER & SON, Myrtle St., Liverpool.
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" WRIGHT, Leek.
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" R. PHEYSEY, Waterloo.
" T. MARTIN (2 shops), Waterloo.
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" BREWITT, Sandy, Bedfordshire.
" BLABEY, Gateacre, Liverpool.
" EVANS, Millam, Cumberland.
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" LEWIS, Rock Ferry.
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" CHABOT, West Kirby.
" HUGHES, Mold.
" STEAD, St. Ann's-on-Sea.
" DODGEON, Ramsey, Isle of Man.
" COOKE, Barnsley.
" JEFFERSON, Carlisle.
" DAVIDSON, Hawick.
" WILLIAMSON, Dundee.
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SECOND-HAND FIXTURES OCCASIONALLY ON HAND. DENTISTS' CASES, &c., &c.

GLASS CASES, UPRIGHT AND BENT, NEW AND SECONDHAND, IN STOCK.

All kinds of Glass Work in Name Plates, Shelves, Outside Letter Slips, &c.

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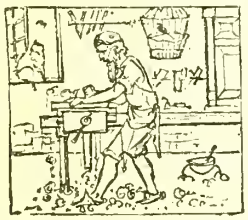

A willing mind makes light employment

NOTICE.

BOWLING & GOVIER, having made the Fitting-up of Shop Windows their speciality for years, beg to say that they will be pleased to alter any Window to the Modern, Up-to-Date Style at a moderate cost. Send for Estimate.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

BOWLING & GOVIER LONDON LONDON B G TRADE MARK GUN ST. BISHOPSGATE

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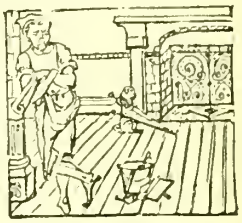

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PLANS AND ESTIMATES SUPPLIED FREE OF CHARGE.
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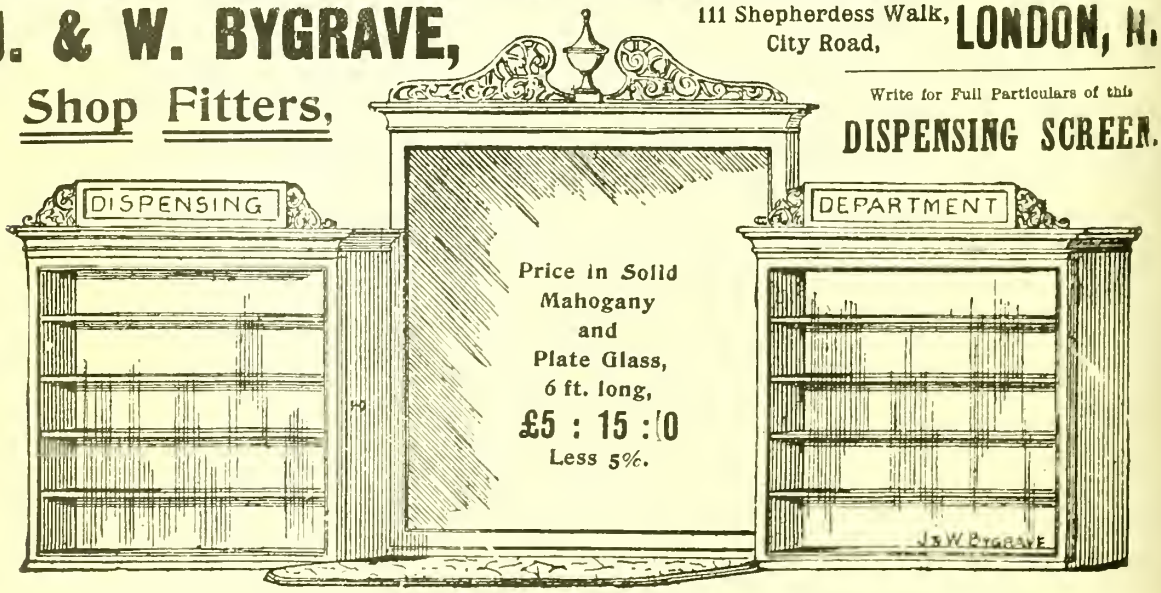
Telephone No. 255, King's Cross.

J. & W. BYGRAVE, 111 Shepherdess Walk, City Road, LONDON, N.
Shop Fitters,

Write for Full Particulars of this
DISPENSING SCREEN.



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SILVER MEDAL

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INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION

LONDON 1884

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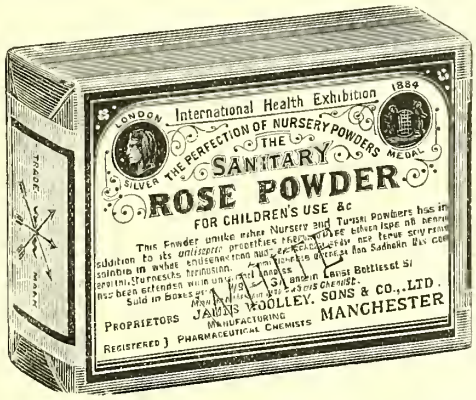
(REGISTERED)

For the TOILET AND NURSERY.



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Manufacturing Pharmaceutical Chemists.

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10,000 Handbills 17/6 9 × 5½
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ALL OTHERS EQUALLY LOW.
FULL VALUE IN ALL LINES.
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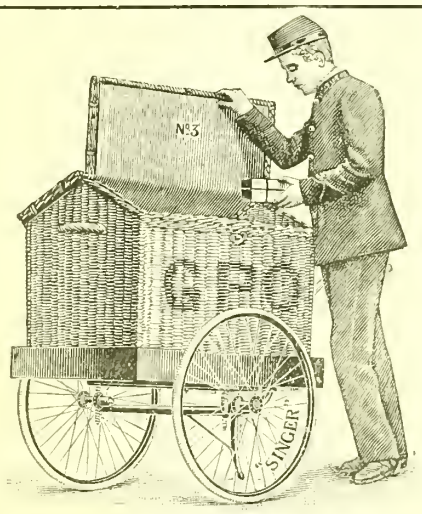

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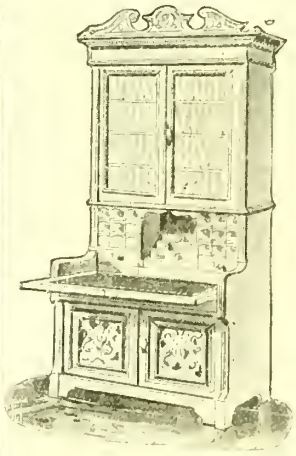

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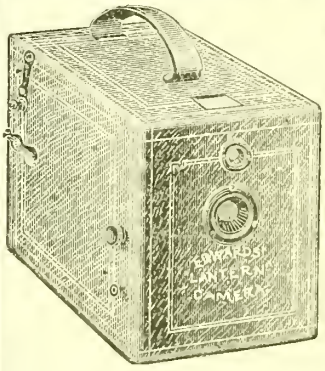

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LESS 50% FOR 1 DOZ.
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CHEMISTS contemplating adding the lucrative OPTICAL BRANCH would do well to write us.

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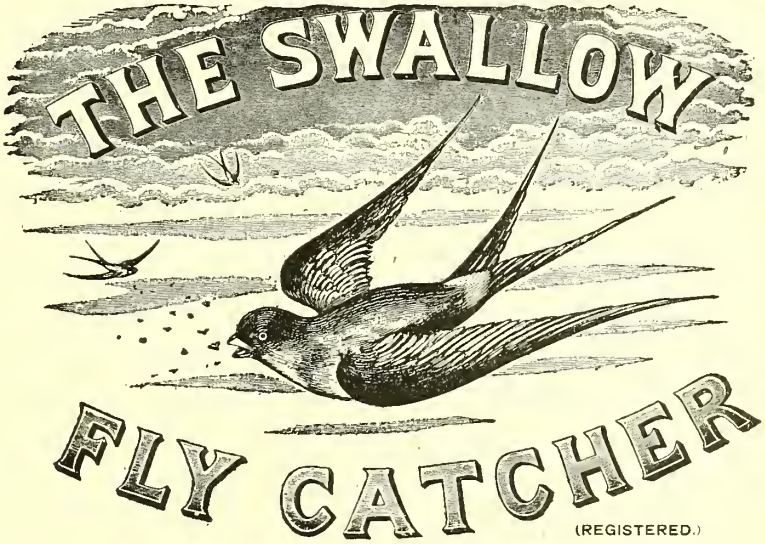

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The ORIGINAL and by far the BEST Sticky Fly Paper [in] the Market.

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Catches more flies in a day than the old-fashioned Papers do in a week.

Beware of the many spurious imitations in the Market, which for the most part disappoint the purchaser.

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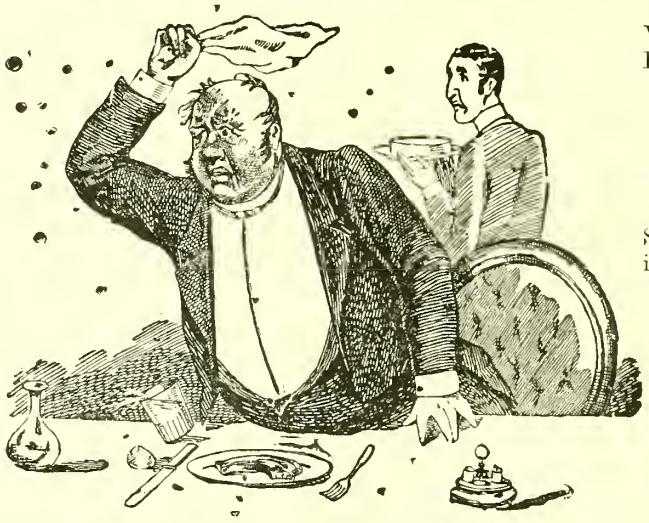

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Liberal Terms.

Retail Price One Penny.

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THE GREAT AND MARVELLOUS

INSECT DESTROYER.

Entirely different from any other Beetle or Flea Powder.

"VIKO" will kill Cockroaches.
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"VIKO" will *not* kill Dogs.
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REGISTERED.

"VIKO" as a preventive against Moth is unrivalled. It has no equal. If sprinkled amongst Furs and Clothes instantly destroys any existing Insect Life, and ensures perfect freedom from a return of the pest.

Its effect upon Insect Life is simply marvellous.

Sold in 3d., 6d., & 1s. Tins.

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It is well advertised, sells at sight, and bears a good profit.

Sent out in Fancy Cardboard Cases containing half a dozen Bottles.

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What England, Scotland, Ireland, & Wales

SAID LAST FLY SEASON ABOUT

THE "COBWEBS."

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

Mr. J. P. FAST, Chemist, Walsall, wrote, Sept. 26, 1898—

"Please send one gross 'COBWEBS' per return. P.O. 5s. enclosed. This makes my 20 gross this season. Before selling 'COBWEBS,' my annual sale of Sticky Fly Papers used to be about two gross"

Mr. PETER BOA, Chemist, 119 George St., Edinburgh, wrote, Aug. 12, 1898—

"Please to send me two 6-dozen boxes of 'COBWEB' Fly Papers. Our Flies are very conservative. They have used your 'COBWEBS' for years, and still adhere to them."

Mr. SAMUEL M. REID, Chemist, 80 Albert Bridge Road, Belfast, wrote, July 22, 1898—

"Please send me four more gross of 'COBWEBS.' They are the best Fly Catcher in the world, and the sale of them is unprecedented. Enclosed please find P.O. for 20s."

Mr. D. W. DAVIES, Chemist, Porth, Glamorgan, wrote, Sept. 16, 1898—

"There is an enormous demand upon your Fly Papers. They are so clean to handle; all my customers praise them. Enclosed please find cheque for another gross of 'COBWEBS.'"

"COBWEBS" 5s. per gross, carriage paid. Cash must accompany order. Samples free.

MILLIONS SOLD ANNUALLY.

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And still unapproachable for killing Flies.

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Every Paper guaranteed to kill QUICKLY without torturing the Flies, and are not unsightly in the room like the STICKY FLY PAPERS.

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PRICES—1 Cardboard Box (containing 25 Double Sheets) 1/8
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5 per cent. Reduction on 5 case orders.

EXPORT—10 Cases are securely packed in a strong crate for Export.

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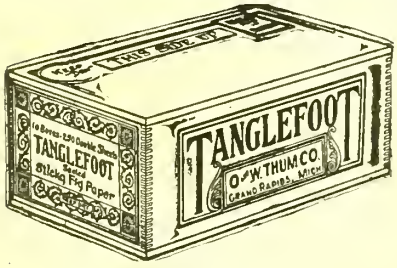

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N.B.—Chemists who supply Painters should send to us for Alabastine Price Lists and Tint Cards, descriptive of the merits and permanence of this world-renowned decorative material.

A Box of Tanglefoot, 1 8.

FATAL.

Inoffensive. **Cleanly.**

Early man used to be able to wag his ears as an indication of pleasure or to brush away flies from under his back hair, but as the muscles were not brought into continual use they became rudimentary.

BUT THEY DID NOT KNOW OF

FLYODOOMO

IN THOSE DAYS ! ! !

NEATLY ROLLED AND BANDED FOR HANDLING.

STOCKED BY ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS.

SEND SAMPLE GROSS ORDER WITH 5s. P.O.

"FLYODOOMO."

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Over **6,000** of the well-known

"UNIVERSAL" KNEADING & MIXING MACHINES

IN USE FOR

PILL MASS, OINTMENTS, EMULSIONS, PASTES, POWDERS, COLOURS, INDIA RUBBER, COCOA, &c., &c.

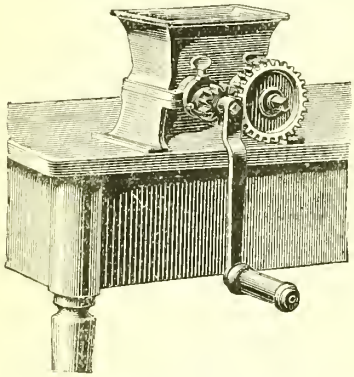


Fig. 208.—Small Kneader for Hand, on Table.

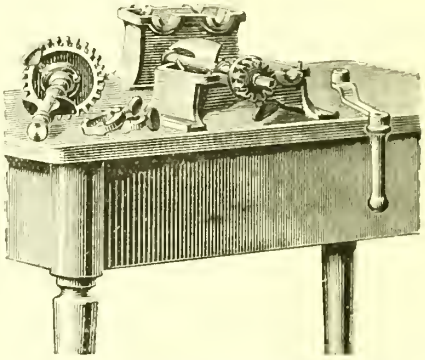
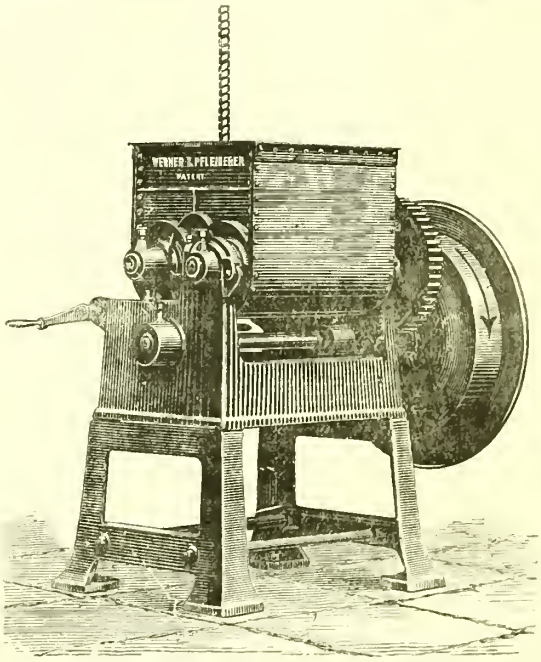


Fig. 209. Taken to Pieces for Cleaning.

PILL PIPERS . .
PILL COATERS . .
PILL CUTTERS . .
PRESSES . . .
&c., &c. . . .



"SPIRAL-BRUSH"
and
"RAINBOW"
SIFTERS,
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Fig. 264. Large Size Kneading and Mixing Machine for Power.

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Works—Regent Square, Harrison & Seaford Streets, Gray's Inn Road, LONDON, W.C.
Telegrams—"Kneadingly London." Telephone—5117 Bank.

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THE FRECK PHARMACEUTICAL MACHINERY

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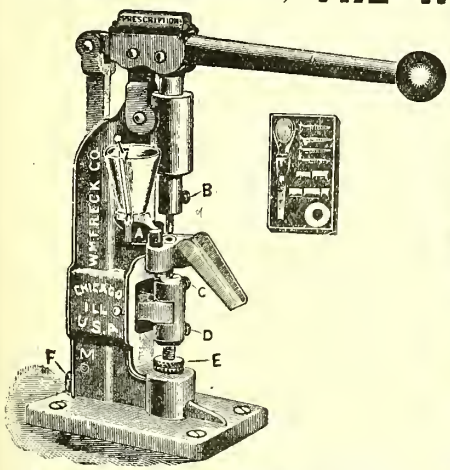
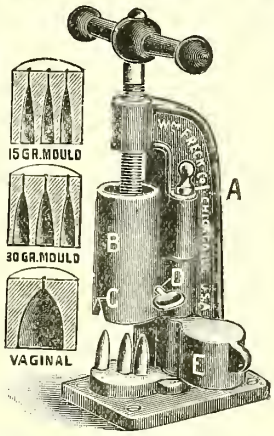
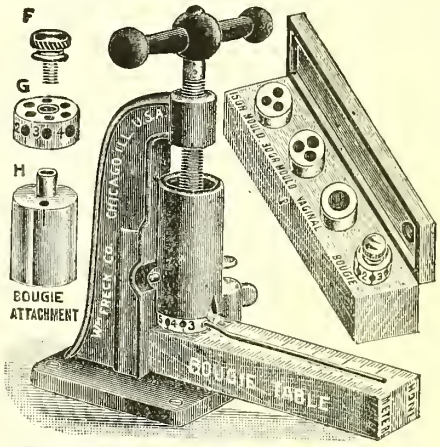
Patentees and Manufacturers, **THE WM. FRECK CO.,** 116, 118 and 120 S. Clinton St., CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.



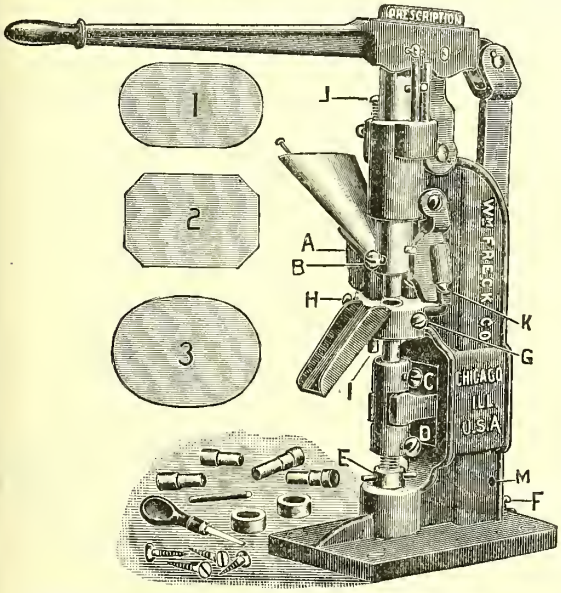
FRECK PRESCRIPTION TABLET MACHINE.



FRENCH SUPPOSITORY MACHINE,
with 3 Sets of Moulds.



FRECK SUPPOSITORY MACHINE,
with Bougie and Pipe Attachments and graduated Bougie Table.



FRECK PRESCRIPTION TABLET MACHINE
(*large size*), with 3 Sets of Dies; makes up to ¾-inch Tablets and Lozenges size as in engraving.

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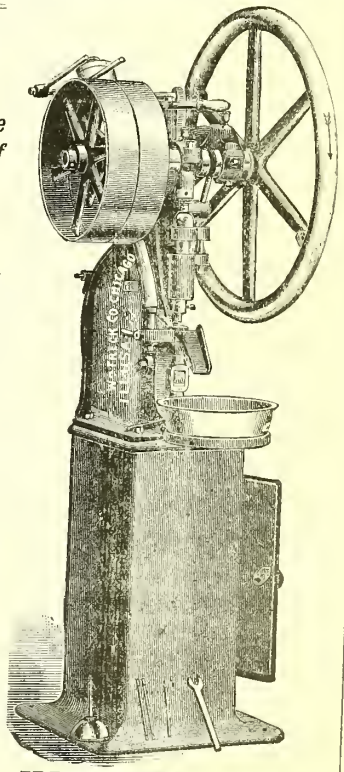
We are the only House making a Specialty of Pharmaceutical Machinery.

We employ the Best Mechanical Talent in the country; our facilities are unequalled.

We make Pharmaceutical Machines and Devices for the whole World, our Products are the Best, our Service Reliable and Prompt, and our Prices are very Low.



FRECK POWER TABLET MACHINE.
Greatest perfection. Makes from 1 to 6 Tablets with each stroke.

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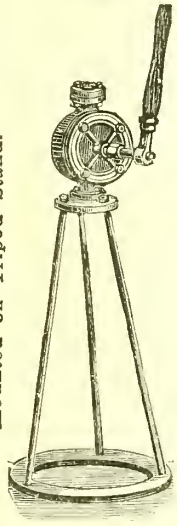
Largely adopted amongst Chemists, Druggists, Pharmaceutists, and Medical Stores generally.

SEND FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED & DESCRIPTIVE LIST.

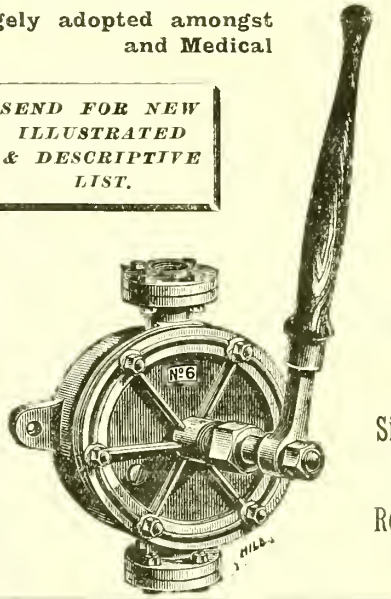
STOCKED IN ALL SIZES.

From ½ in. to 4 in. bore.

Mounted on Tripod Stand.



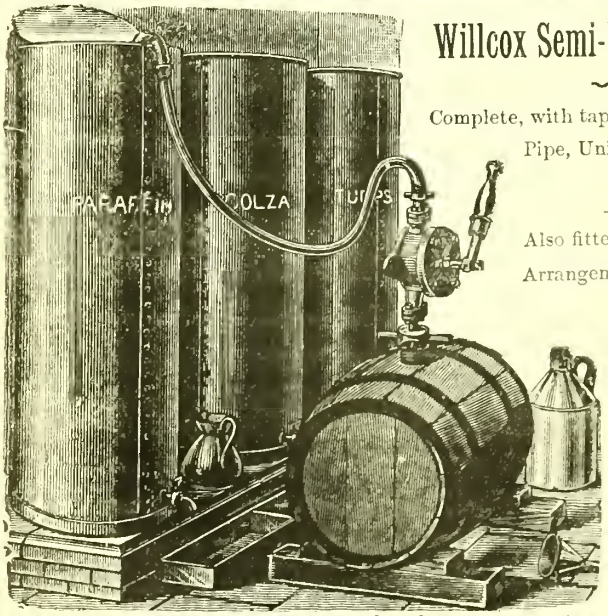
Easily Fixed.



Simple. — Reliable

Mounted on 4-leg Stand, with or without Wheels.

We have lately introduced these Pumps made in a SPECIAL ALLOY for resisting the action of ACIDS.



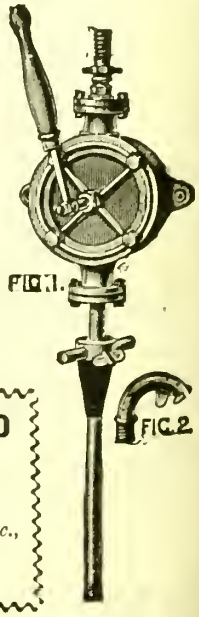
The above illustrates the Pump fixed into a barrel ready for emptying the contents into the receiving tanks.

Willcox Semi-Rotary Patent Barrel Pump.

Complete, with tapered Barrel Attachment and Suction Pipe, Union for Hose, and Bent Delivery Spout for hooking on to Cisterns.

Also fitted with Willcox Patent Self-Emptying Arrangement, which empties entirely Pump and Piping after use.

Supplied in 7 sizes, ½ in. to 1½ in.



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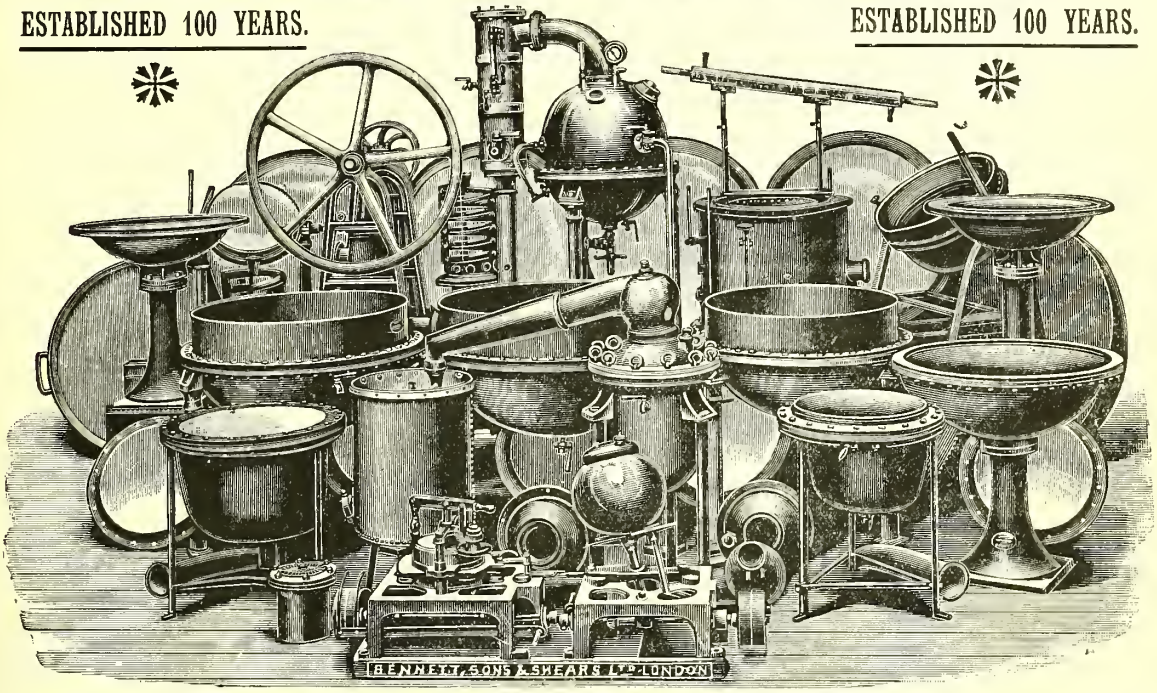

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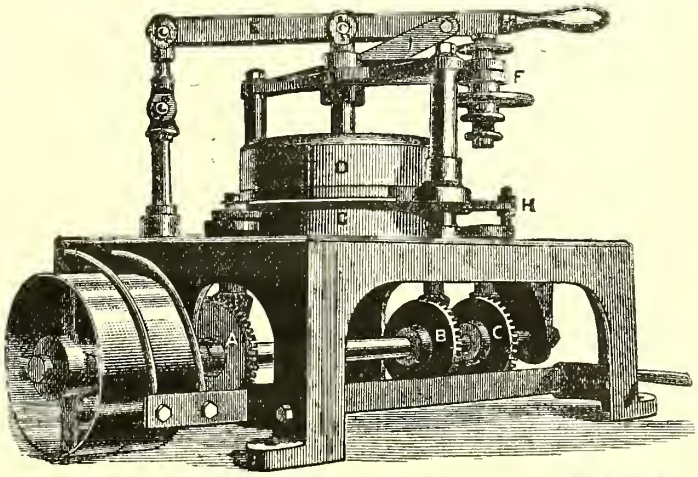
PATENT PILL-ROUNDING & FINISHING MACHINE.

THE ONLY PERFECT MACHINE FOR THIS OPERATION.

The Pill Plate takes ¼ lb. of Pills at once, and these are rounded in less than one minute.

The Machine covers a space of about 2 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft., and should be bolted on a firm wooden bench. Can be worked either by HAND or power.



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These are Illustrations of some of the Patterns made to suit various Trades. Many others forwarded on application.

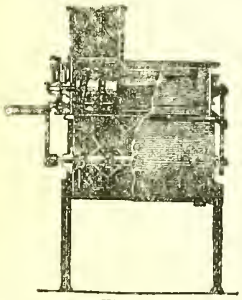
Fig. 1.

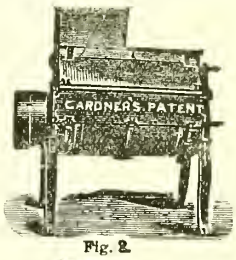

Fig. 2.

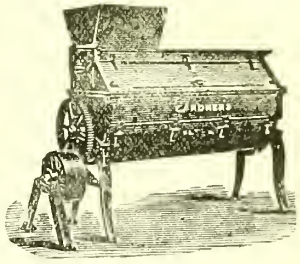
Fig. 3.

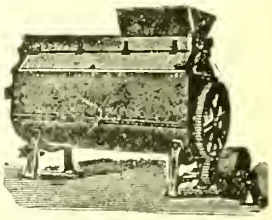
Fig. 4.

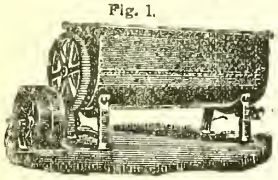
Fig. 11.

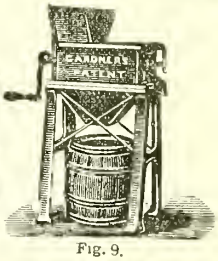

Fig. 9.

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Fig. 5.

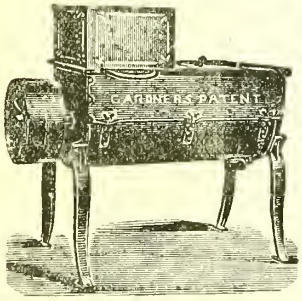

Fig. 12.

Fig. 6.

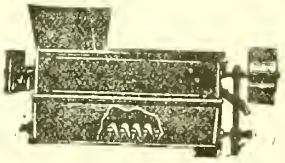
Fig. 8.

Fig. 10.

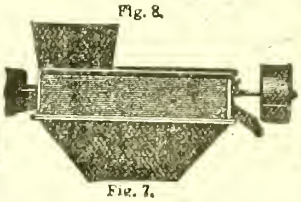
Fig. 7.

Fig. 13.

PRICES AND CAPACITIES OF PATTERNS ABOVE.

Size	Capacity in lbs. about	COMBINED "RAPID" SIFTER & MIXER: Fig. 1 Hand Sizes	Fig. 2 Power Sizes with Pulleys.	Figs. 3 & 4 Gear Drive with Pulleys	PATENT "RAPID" SIFTER: Fig. 6 Open Bottom	Fig. 7 Hopper Bottom	Figs. 8 & 10 Worm Bottom	Fig. 9 On Iron Stand	PATENT "RAPID" MIXER: Fig. 11 Flat Top Pattern: For Hand	Pulley Drive	Gear Drive	Fig. 12 Hopper Top Pattern: Pulley Drive	Gear Drive
					Pulleys for Sifters are extra.					Pulleys for these included.			
		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
A	15	8 0	—	—	4 5	5 0	6 0	6 10	4 15				
B	30	11 0	—	—	5 15	6 15	7 15	8 0	6 0				
C	60	17 0	18 5	—	8 5	9 10	11 0	11 0	9 10	10 10	—	12 0	—
D	100	21 0	22 10	24 10	11 0	12 10	15 0	14 10	12 0	13 10	15 10	15 5	17 15
E	150	Larger	24 15	27 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	—	14 15	17 0	16 15	19 0
F	200	Sizes not	29 16	32 0	13 0	15 10	17 5	17 10	—	17 0	20 0	19 0	22 0
G	300	recom-	—	41 0	19 0	22 0	24 5	24 10	—	—	27 10	—	30 10
H	560	mended	—	70 0	—	—	35 0	—	—	—	40 0	—	—
I	1120	for Hand	—	120 0	—	—	45 0	—	—	—	80 0	—	—

Fig. 5. **Patent "Rapid" Sifter and Mixer** (Cabinet Pattern). Size A, capacity 15 lbs., £6 10s. each. Size B, capacity 30 lbs., £8 10s. each.
Fig. 13. **"Indispensable" Sifter and Mixer**, for small users, Size No. 1, capacity 7 lbs., £2 10s. each. No. 2, capacity 14 lbs., £3 10s. each.
NOTE.—The "Indispensable" sifts and mixes powders only, and does not reduce lumps like the "Rapid" patterns.

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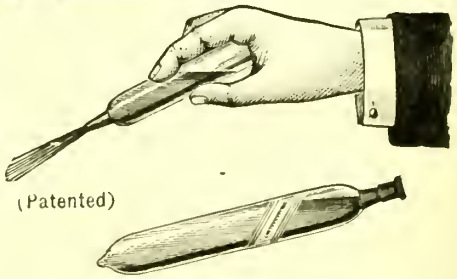

See references in the Winter Number of The Chemist and Druggist, January 28th, to the Editorial Notices in
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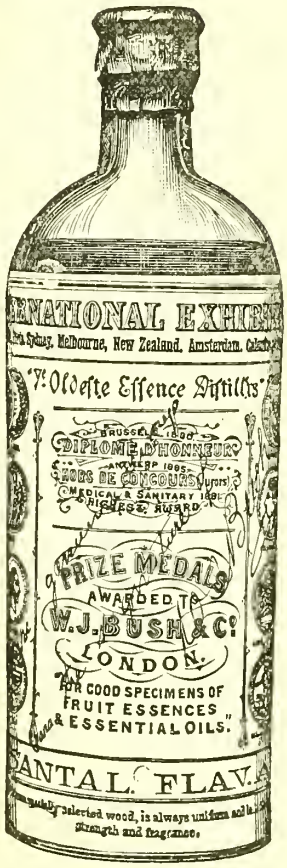

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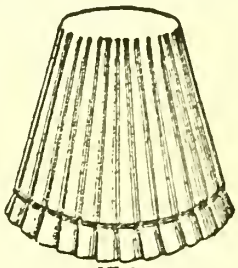

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Samples can be had on application through Wholesale Houses, or direct.

8 Great Sutton Street, E.C.

Mülhens' Rhine Violets

Are recognised by all Connoisseurs to be the finest and truest to nature.

Retail at 3/-, 3/6, 5/6, 9/-, and 20/-

RHINE VIOLET SOAP,

2/6 per tablet.

RHINE VIOLET SACHETS,

2/6 each.

Of Equal Strength and Quality are

Mülhens' Marshal Niel.
Mülhens' Rhine Gold.
Mülhens' Malmaison.

The 4711 Cologne is used in the highest circles all over the world, and there is no other brand to equal it.

Sold in 1/- and 2/- Bottles.

ALSO IN—
½ Pint Wicker,
1 Pint Wicker,
1 Quart Wicker,
and in
¼, ½, and 1 Litre
Glass-stoppered
Bottles.

MULHENS' 4711 COLOGNE SOAP

RETAILS AT

1/- per Tablet.

No 4711 Eau de Cologne

Duty Paid and Bond Prices on application to R. J. REUTER, 62 New Bond St., London, W.

EDWARD COOK & CO LTD.

THE SOAP SPECIALISTS LONDON.

MAKERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

HOUSEHOLD, TOILET, & SOFT SOAPS.

Specialities Made for the Trade.

SEND FOR HANDSOME PRICE LIST OF SPECIALITIES.

SPLENDID QUALITY. GOOD PROFITS.

"LAIT Larola" Regd

A Delightful SKIN TONIC as well as an EMOLLIENT.

COOLING and REFRESHING.

BEST WHOLESALE TERMS direct to the RETAIL TRADE.

BEETHAM'S	Retail. s.	Retail. d.	Per Doz. s.	Per Doz. d.
LAIT LAROLA		6	5	0
" "	1	0	10	0
" "	1	9	18	0
" "	2	6	25	0
" LAROLA TOILET POWDER	1	0	10	0
" " "	2	6	25	0
" LAROLA ROSE BLOOM	1	0	10	0
" " "	1	6	15	0
" " "	2	6	25	0
" LAROLA TOILET SOAP (3 Cakes in Box)	1	6	15	0
" LAROLA DENTIFRICE	1	0	10	0
" "	2	6	25	0

For £2 Lots, 20 per cent. discount CASH, on receipt of Invoice.

Carriage Not Paid.

BEETHAM'S NEW TOILET MILK

IS AN

IMPROVED PREPARATION

— of their Celebrated —

GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.

IT HAS NO EQUAL FOR KEEPING

THE SKIN SOFT, SMOOTH AND WHITE,

AT ALL SEASONS, AND

REMOVES AND PREVENTS ALL ROUGHNESS, REDNESS, TAN, CHAPS, IRRITATION, ETC.

N.B.—BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE and CUCUMBER is still supplied as usual.

M. BEETHAM & SONS, Chemists, CHELTENHAM.

SPURWAY & CIE.

Perfume Manufacturers,

CANNES-GRASSE, FRANCE.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

GOLD MEDALS—Philadelphia, 1876; Cannes-Grasse, 1893; Nice, 1884.

FRENCH ESSENTIAL OILS,

PURE OLIVE OILS, POMADES, &c.

SPECIALITY — Finest Quadruple Extracts of inimitable and lasting Fragrance.

London Branch—**184 SHAFTESBURY AVENUE, W.C.**

OLEA ÆTHEREA SINE TERPENO

HAENSEL'S SPECIALITY SINCE 1876.

LEMON, ORANGE (30 times concentrated), **LIMES**, Bergamot, Lavender, Bay, Verbena (Citral), Rosemary, Geranium, &c.

London Depot: 19 ST. DUNSTAN'S HILL, E.C.

CHOICELY SCENTED LEATHER.

FRAGRANCE RETAINED INDEFINITELY.

54/- Per Gross.

FROM ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

REFUSE IMITATIONS.

THE ME MOSA CO.

158 NEW BOND STREET.

BRECKNELL'S SKIN SOAP.

PRIZE MEDAL.

Recommended by Eminent Medical Men.

Unscented, yet Sweet as a Rose.

Although low in price, it ranks with high-class Soaps, and is altogether the best extant for producing a Clear and Healthy Skin.

☞ The longer it is kept the more it improves and increases in value.

LIBERAL TERMS TO THE TRADE.

BRECKNELL, TURNER & SONS, LIMITED.

To Her Majesty, &c., &c.

31 HAYMARKET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

EAU DE COLOGNE

OF THE MOST ANCIENT DISTILLER,

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,

Opposite the Jülichs Place, COLOGNE.

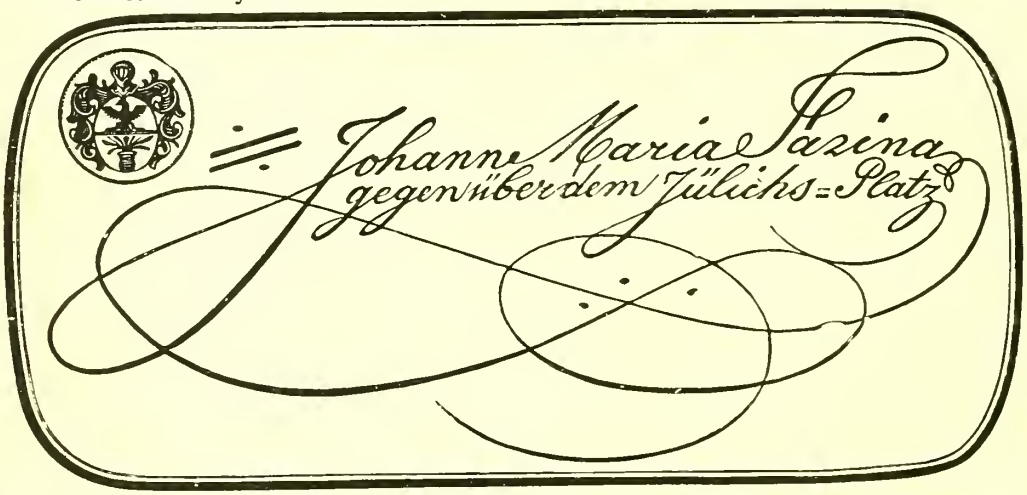
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1709.

PRIZE MEDALS: LONDON, 1851 & 1862; OPORTO, 1865; PARIS, 1855 & 1867; VIENNA, 1873.

By Appointment, Sole Purveyor to Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India: Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

Their Majesties William II., Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia; Francis Joseph I., Emperor of Austria; Humbert I., King of Italy; Albert, King of Saxony; Christian IX., King of Denmark; The Queen Regent of the Netherlands, &c., &c., &c.

I have the pleasure to hand you my Price List at foot, and would call your special attention to the facsimile of my Label as under. I have instituted thirteen suits in the High Court of Chancery for the protection of my Trade Mark, all of which have been decided in my favour.



All similar Labels being more or less imitations of the same, I shall proceed as before against all persons selling or exposing for sale any such imitations.

I only prepare one quality of Eau de Cologne. This quality never varies in the slightest degree, and there has not been the smallest change in the manufacture since the year 1709, when it was invented by my ancestor.

The superiority of my Eau de Cologne having been proved to the public by the above-mentioned highest distinctions, I have not taken part in any Exhibition since 1873.

*** Orders equal to at least 12 dozen short bottles will be promptly executed at 13s. 6d. per dozen, against my bill drawn at three months from the date of invoice, delivered free on board the export ship, at Rotterdam, Antwerp, Hamburg, or Bremen, no charge being made for the case and packing, but insurance charged extra. 10 per cent. discount is allowed for orders equal to at least 100 dozen, but on no smaller quantities.**

I may add that, as I do not draw on the Colonies, all Orders must be accompanied by a credit on some London House, or permission to draw on same at three months.

The goods can also be shipped in transit through London at a very small additional expense, full particulars of which may be obtained of my Sole Agents for Great Britain and Ireland:

MESSRS. J. & R. McCRACKEN, No. 38 Queen Street, Cannon Street, LONDON, E.C.

The following are the sizes of my bottles:

No. 0. Small White Bottles	as per figure plate	.. ..	24 bottles.
,, 1. Long Green Flasks		.. ..	12 ,,
,, 2. Short White Bottles		.. ..	12 ,,
,, 3. Double ditto		.. ..	6 ,,
,, 4. Wickered Bottles (small)		.. ..	8 ,,
,, 5. ditto (medium)		.. ..	4 ,,
,, 6. ditto (large)		.. ..	2 ,,

to one dozen **13/6**

* F.O.B. Continental Ports as above.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,
Opposite the Jülichs Platz.

COLOGNE.

LAVATORY LUXURIES

THE ORIGINAL
SUPERFATTED & FAMOUS
COLD CREAM SOAP
"Otto"
"Medicated"
"Toilet"

Choice Soaps.

COLD CREAM SHAVING SOAP.
Messrs. Gibbs have herein succeeded in giving their customers a shaving soap far ahead of anything yet produced.

BALSAMIC
CAMEO
(REGISTERED)
TABLET.
The newest, best, and cheapest line in the market.

ALSO
FLORAL
CAMEO SOAP.
(REGISTERED)

D. & W. GIBBS
(LIMITED),
CITY SOAP WORKS, LONDON.

FRANCIS NEWBERY & SONS,

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIESMEN,

WHOLESALE PERFUMERS, & DEALERS IN PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,

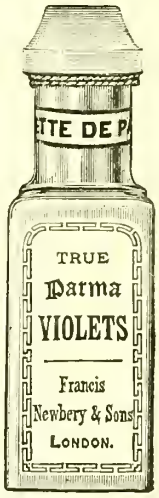
1 & 3 KING EDWARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LOOK OUT FOR
W. R. WARNER & CO.'S
AND
NEWBERY'S STAND
AT THE
NEXT EXHIBITION,
JUNE 19-23.

A few "advance lines" from "Newbery's Catalogue, 1899," to be issued very shortly.

STICKY FLY PAPERS.
Per gross 4/6

NOTE.—Labels do not now bear our name.



PARMA, RUSSIAN, RIVIERA, & WHITE VIOLETS. Each with suitable Flower on bottle. Retail 3d. Per doz., 2/-.

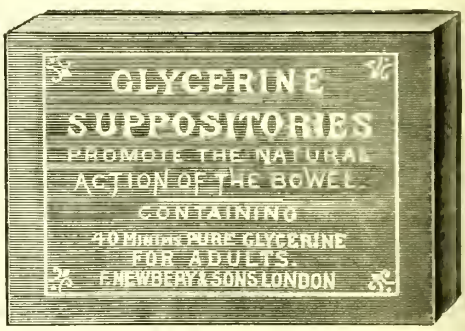
"ST. PAUL'S" VIOLET SERIES.
Known throughout the United Kingdom.

TRY ½ DOZ. OF THE NEW FLAT SHAPE
LAVENDER SMELLING SALTS.
Nice for the Waistcoat Pocket.

THE "CORDON" LAVENDER SMELLING SALTS.
Per doz., 3/9.

THE "SETEESI" CLINICAL .. each 2/-
Set easily with one movement.

NEW HAND MAGAZINE CAMERA.
Takes 6 ¼-plates. Retail 6/6. Per doz., 54/-.



Each Box contains 1 doz. and a Tube of Vaseline.
Infants, 4/6 doz., Children, 5/6 doz., Adults, 6/6 doz. boxes.

Retail prices, 4d., 6d. to 1/-.
Per gross, 24/-, 40/- & 88/-.

"GORDON" LAVENDER SMELLING SALTS. Per doz 3/9.

Niagara Mills Paper. 1/6; per doz., 9/-.
Per Case of 50, 36/-.

SHIPPERS please note our 2d. and 3d.

CARDED PERFUMES.
Order "ST. PAUL'S" BRAND.

2 doz. 2d. on Card	..	Per gross 15/-	Assorted Names.
1 „ 3d. „	..	„ 24/-	

1d. .. Per gross 6/- | 6d. .. Per doz. 3/-
3d. .. Per doz. 1/9 | 1/- .. „ 6/-

Make up a small Trial Order before placing your Season's Stock Order. It will pay you.

4d.

"LOSARIA" PEAU D'ESPAGNE SOAP.

Choicely Scented. Yields a splendid lather. In box of 3 tablets, 8/11 per dozen. Subject. In 36 tablet boxes, 8/4 per box. Subject.

9d.

VINOLIA SHAVING CREAM.

For use without brush and water.

This Cream is a great convenience, as it offers a means of avoiding loss of time which frequently arises when hot water is required.

IN COLLAPSABLE TUBE.

6/- per dozen. Subject.

6d.

VINOLIA FULLER'S EARTH.

Invaluable for excoriations and abrasions of the skin.

In ½-lb. packets, 3/6 per dozen. Subject.

Also supplied in 1d. packets. 6/- per gross. Subject. Smallest quantity supplied. 6 dozen.

3d.

2-oz. Packet, 3d.
½-lb. Packet or Tin, 6d.

VINOLIA VIOLET POWDER.

Specially Prepared for Toilet and Nursery Use.

In 2-oz. packet, 1/9 per doz. Subject.

In ½-lb. packet, 3/- per doz. Subject.

*In ½-lb. Tins, 3/4 per dozen. Subject.

*If ordered in gross lots, 3/- per doz. Subject.

Also supplied in ½-lb. Tins.

4d.

BLONDEAU Inexhaustible Lavender SMELLING SALTS

These Smelling Salts are of exceptional strength, and most refreshing. They are agreeably scented, the pleasant odour of Lavender being very pronounced.

In watch-shaped bottles.

Retail Price, 4d. & 6d.
Trade Price, 2/8 & 4/- per doz. Subject.

6d.

VINOLIA LIQUID DENTIFRICE.

Keeps the gums healthy, strong, and of a good colour.

4/- per dozen. Subject.

VINOLIA TOOTH SOAP.

6d.

An exquisite preparation for the teeth.

Delightfully perfumed and free from any injurious ingredients.

In round metal box. 3/6 per doz. Subject.

6d.

PREMIER VINOLIA POMADE.

Delicate, Homogeneous.

Imparts a fine silkiness to the Hair.

In Glass Bottle.
4/- per doz. Subject.

1/6

VINOLIA TOILET WATER.

This is prepared with delicate refreshing perfumes, and is a most exquisite and delightful preparation to use either clear, or in water for the Toilet, or in the Bath.

12/3 per dozen. Subject.

7½d.
1/3
2/6

VINOLIA TOILET VINEGAR.

As a charming Toilet Vinegar for use in water for the Toilet or Bath, this preparation is guaranteed as representing the highest excellence as regards choice ingredients, desirable proportions and perfection in method of scientific manufacture.

5/-, 10/-, and 20/- per dozen. Subject.

4d.

"LIRIL" VIOLETTES DE PARME SOAP.

Exquisitely Perfumed with the scent of the Parma Violet.

In box of 3 tablets, 8/11 per dozen. Subject.

In 36 tablet boxes, 8/4 per box. Subject.

1/-

"LIRIL" VIOLETTES DE PARME PERFUME.

Concentrated, Delicate, Pure.

In Rectangular bottle.
8/6 per dozen. Subject.

6d.

"LIRIL" VIOLETTES DE PARME LIP SALVE.

A very soothing emollient for the lips.

In Elegant Cardboard Case.

3/6 per dozen. Subject.

6d.

"LIRIL" VIOLETTES DE PARME SHAVING SOAP.

Delicately Perfumed, yields an abundant lather, and is specially recommended for Sensitive Skins.

In Strong, Attractive Cardboard Case.

4/- per dozen. Subject.

1/-

"LIRIL" Violettes de Parme Complexion Powder.

Specially prepared for the Complexion.

In 3 tints.
8/- per doz. Subject.

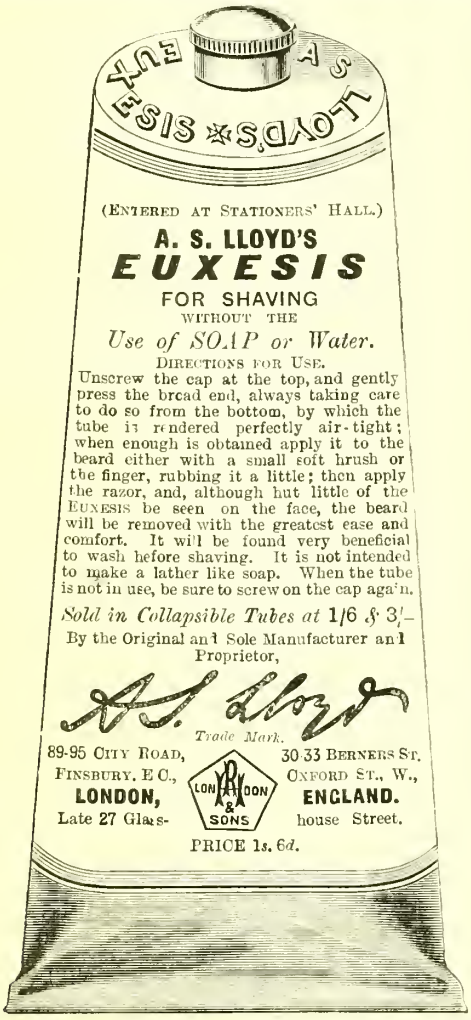
The above Trade Prices are subject to usual discounts on £1 orders and upwards. Carriage paid on £2 orders for all goods, excepting Perfumery, upon which carriage is paid when comprised in a £5 order.

VINOLIA COMPANY, LTD., Malden Crescent, LONDON, N.W.

A. S. LLOYD'S EUXESIS

(THE GENUINE).

For Shaving without Soap, Water, or Brush.



Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists throughout the World.

R. HOVENDEN & SONS having purchased, under an administration suit, the Business of the late A. S. LLOYD, with the Receipt, Trade-mark, and Goodwill of the celebrated Euxesis, **the Trade are Cautioned** that the original and genuine Euxesis is now manufactured at our Factory ONLY, and may be obtained at either of our Warehouses at the following prices :—

10/- *per dozen,* 9/6 *by the* 3 *dozen,* 9/- *by the* 6 *dozen.*
Retails at 1/6 *the Tube ;* 3/- *size to order.*

NOTICE.—THE GENUINE A. S. LLOYD'S EUXESIS bears a label printed in BLACK only on a Yellow ground, with our Trade Mark at the bottom, as Illustration.

Proprietors—R. HOVENDEN & SONS,

30-33 Berners Street, W.,
and 89-95 City Road, E.C., LONDON.

Makes the Skin Soft and Delicate.

HYDROXENE SOAP

Invaluable for the Nursery and Toilet.

Hydroxene Co., Old Stratford, Stony Stratford.

"OLLAPEARL,"

THE DENTIFRICE OF THE AGE.

ABSOLUTELY NOVEL AND INGENIOUS.

Perfumed and Carbolic, 6d. and 1s. BONUS WITH FIRST ORDER. Write for full particulars to

THE OLLAPEARL CO., 371 OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.

BAILEY'S PATENT RUBBER BRUSHES

Should be stocked by every Chemist and Dealer in Toilet Goods.

They are extensively advertised, have a ready sale, and show you a good profit.

			Retail at
Bailey's Rubber Bath Brushes	... ...	42/- doz. ...	5/- each
" " Complexion	... ...	25/- " ...	3/6 "
" " Toilet (large)	... ...	17/- " ...	2/- "
" " " (small)	... ...	8/- " ...	1/- "
" " Tooth, No. 1	... ...	6/- " ...	10*d.* "
" " " " 2	... ...	6/6 " ...	1/- "
" " Glove Cleaner	... ...	4/6 " ...	6*d.* "

TO BE OBTAINED FROM ALL THE USUAL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

WHOLESALE ONLY from

D. MOSELEY & SONS, 14 Aldermanbury Avenue, LONDON;
ARDWICK, MANCHESTER; and 57 MILLER ST., GLASGOW.

A. S. LLOYD'S EUXESIS.

For Shaving without Soap, Water, or Brush.

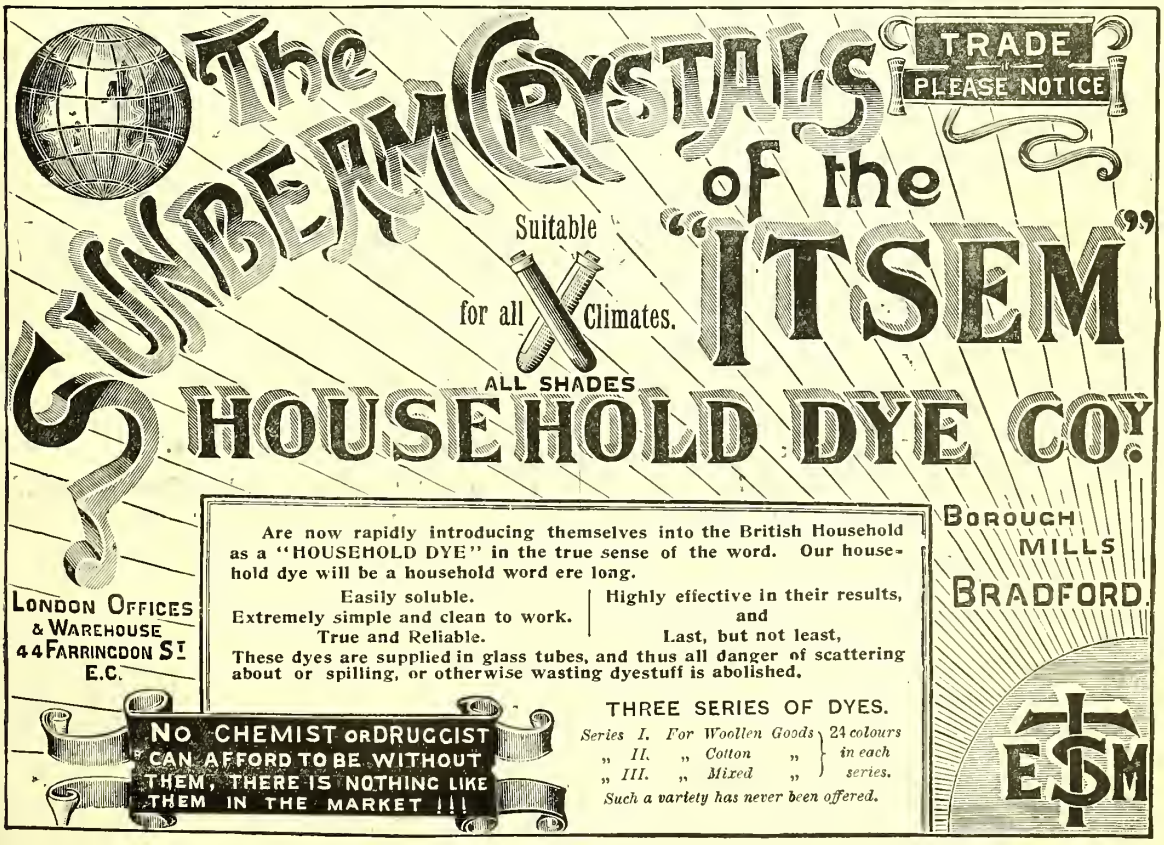
CAUTION.

The Labels on genuine EUXESIS bear signature of A. S. LLOYD in BLACK INK, and that of his Widow, AIMÉE LLOYD, in RED INK. Refuse any other.

Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors: **AIMÉE LLOYD & CO.**

3 SPUR STREET, Leicester Square, LONDON, W.C.

N.B.–When ordering from Wholesale Houses write LLOYD'S EUXESIS (WIDOW'S)



JUST WHAT'S WANTED!

A Self-Inflating Air-Cushion.

Patent No. 5660.

As its name implies, you have only to open the Valve, the Cushion inflates itself.

No complicated parts to get out of order.
It is Simplicity in itself.

PRICES:

12	13	14	15	16	17 in.
9/6	12/-	13/-	14/-	15/9	17/9 ea.

Subject to our usual Discount.

NO ADVANCE.

DID YOU NOTICE

How quickly our window-displays in connection with **Grant et Cie.'s Perfumes** were copied?

Did you notice how quickly our style of putting up Violette de Parme with the Violets round neck of bottle was copied?

Did you notice how, directly we commenced making displays with Butter Milk Soap Balls, the market became flooded with imitations?

You will, if you look out, notice imitations of our Japanese Perfumes and Displays.

Perhaps we ought to feel proud that we, a young firm, should be copied by old-established and well-known houses. Imitation, it is said, is the sincerest form of flattery.

We lead, others follow.

Window-displays we have made, and still make, a speciality, and invite correspondence.

If you wish to run a Special Perfume or Soap, let us know roughly what you want, we will tell you what we can do.

F. SCHUTZE & CO.

89 SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.

DO YOU USE

BATH EUCRYL

AS A MOUTHWASH

AS A GARGLE

USE BATH EUCRYL

IN THE BATH

BATH EUCRYL

AGAINST CHILLS

AGAINST INFLUENZA

FOR BURNS

FOR WOUNDS

WHEN SHAVING

FOR SKIN DISEASE

AFTER FATIGUE

FOR STIFFNESS

Eucryl preparations should be stocked and sold by leading Chemists throughout the country; they are well presented and attract the customer. District Agents appointed and well supported. Bath Eucryl is supplied to retail at **1/6** and **2/6** per bottle, at **13/6** and **22/9** per dozen net, carriage paid on prepaid orders over **1** dozen.

Send for particulars of EUCRYL DISINFECTING FLUID, EUCRYL VAPORISING FLUID, EUCRYL DISINFECTING POWDER.

The Wholesale Houses carrying Stock are—London: Barclays, Butler & Crispe, Edwards, Newberys, Sangers. Birmingham: Southalls, and Geo. Hull. Manchester: Woolleys. Liverpool: Evans, Sons & Co. Sheffield: J. Watts & Co., J. Clark & Co. Leeds: Goodall, Backhouse & Co. York: Raimes. Newcastle-on-Tyne: Wilkinson & Simpson, Ismays, Mawson Swan. Bradford: Savage & Co. Dublin: John Evans.

We can supply your requirements for CARBOLIC ACIDS, CRESYLIC ACID, DISINFECTANT POWDERS, BENZENE, TOLUOL, XYLOL, NAPHTHALINE. ***Write for our Prices.***

For full particulars, &c., apply to the Manufacturers and Proprietors—

MAJOR & CO., LIM., HULL.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.

EDWARDS'

"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR.

The Great Hair Producer and Restorer.

The Finest Dressing, specially Prepared and Delicately Perfumed.
A Luxury and a Necessity to every Modern Toilet.

Price List.

No. *1* Size—***Retail,***	***1/-***	***Wholesale,***	***11/-*** per dozen.
„ *2* „ „	***2/6***	„	***27/3*** „
„ *3* „ „	***4/6***	„	***47/-*** „

Full Discount of ***20*** per cent. off Trade Prices to all buyers of ***£5*** and upwards.

TERMS—MONTHLY ACCOUNTS, PROMPT.

SPECIAL.
Full Discount of 20 per cent. off Trade Prices to all Buyers of £2 (net). Cash with order.
CARRIAGE PAID.

SPECIAL.—With a view to further promote the interests of our numerous customers, we now forward all Goods CARRIAGE PAID to any part of the British Isles. Cases will be charged for, & carriage on returned empties payable by customers as hitherto.

EDWARDS & CO.

A PERFECT TOILET SOAP.

EDWARDS'

"LILINE" SOAP

For the SKIN and COMPLEXION.

Delicately Perfumed, and guaranteed absolutely Pure and free from all Injurious Chemicals.

An IDEAL SOAP for Sensitive and Irritable Skins, the most effective for the Complexion, and the purest and sweetest for the Bath and Nursery.

EDWARDS' "LILINE" SOAP

(Reduced to 6d. per Tablet)

Should be used by all who value a Good Skin and Clear Complexion.

Retail, **6**d. per Tablet (or 1/6 per box of 3 Tablets). Wholesale, **50/-** per Gross.

SUBJECT TO USUAL TERMS.

N.B.—£2 (net) Cash Parcels may be made up of "HARLENE" and "LILINE" Soap.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95 & 96 High Holborn, LONDON.

60 YEARS' SUCCESS

HOPGOOD'S

NUTRITIVE & SEDATIVE

HAIR CREAM

The only preparation for the HAIR and SCALP recommended by the MEDICAL FACULTY.

Medical Testimonials.

"I feel much pleasure in being able to recommend (with confidence) your Nutritive Cream in all cases of irritation of the Scalp, and accumulation of dandruff or pityriasis, in each of which I have freely used it and with unfailing success."

"John A. Walcott, M.D."

"Mr. Hopgood has conceived that dandruff and loss of hair are frequently the result of irritation of the skin. He has succeeded in manufacturing a 'Cream,' which is most successful in removing this condition, and I have much pleasure in bearing my testimony to its beneficial results. I have witnessed its effects in removing dandruff and irritation, and in restoring the hair, to an extent truly surprising."

"Thomas Bell Salter, M.D."

Medical Testimonials.

"I have very great pleasure in bearing testimony to the value of your Nutritive and Sedative Hair Cream in cases of irritation and other secretions of the skin of the head, having witnessed, when practising in Ryde, its beneficial effect on many occasions."

"E. H. Marriott, M.R.C.S., Lond."

"I suffered from great irritation, accompanied with considerable and most annoying secretion of scurf, for which I had tried varied plans of treatment without success, but by using Hopgood's Cream, I was completely relieved in a few weeks, and have had no return."

"J. Ollard, M.R.C.S., Lond."

Prevents BALDNESS, SCURF, GREYNESS,

AND IRRITATION OF THE SCALP.

Bottles, 1s. 6d., 12s. 6d. doz.; 2s. 6d., 20s. doz.; 3s. 6d., 30s. doz.

IMPORTANT TO EXPORTERS.

Properly stocked keeps in perfect condition two years.

Wholesale and Export Agents:

OSBORNE, GARRETT & CO., 51 Frith Street, LONDON, W.

Manufactory: 36 Cheltenham Place, Brighton, late Ryde, I. of W.

PARAFFINUM

MOLLE, Alb., Flav.
LIQUIDUM, P.B. 1898.

Analytical Report on Stern's Paraffinum Liquidum.

"The sample was odourless, colourless, tasteless, and non-fluorescent. It was free from sulphur compounds, and answered the stringent requirements of the New British Pharmacopœia. The specific gravity at 60° F. was 0·8832. For all practical purposes I am of opinion that this is sufficiently near to the B.P. limit of 0·885, especially as it has been shown that a higher gravity gives a less pure product.

"It is admirably adapted for the numerous uses, both internal and external, for which Liquid Paraffin has been successfully employed.

(Signed) "E. J. MILLARD, F.C.S., F.R.M.S.,
"33 Lothair Road, Finsbury Park, N."

Sole Makers:
Messrs. STERN BROTHERS, 57 Gracechurch Street, E.C.

Analytical Report on Stern's Paraffinum Molle, Alb. & Flav.

"The samples of six qualities of White and Yellow Petroleum Jelly submitted to me for analysis fully answered the requirements of the New British Pharmacopœia for Soft Paraffin (Paraffinum Molle).

"There were no traces of fixed oils, fats, or resin in any of the samples, and no residue on ignition.

"The neutral character and satisfactory consistence of the jellies, and the absence of acrid odour when melted, showed that they had been carefully manufactured.

"In respect to quality they are superior to most of the Petroleum Jellies on the market.

(Signed) "E. J. MILLARD, F.C.S., F.R.M.S., &c.,
"33 Lothair Road, Finsbury Park, N."

Sole Makers:
Messrs. STERN BROTHERS, 57 Gracechurch Street, E.C.

SOLE MAKERS (4 Factories):

STERN BROS., 57 Gracechurch St., London, E.C.
AND AT GLASGOW.

Telegrams—"Centumvir London." Telephone—2888, Avenue.

Chemists will be interested in knowing that our well-known

"Snowdrift" Petroleum Jellies

conform to the requirements of the 1898 B.P. All our preparations are of uniform high quality, and give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever they are used. Samples will be sent if requested.

Telegrams—"Snowdrift, London." **A.B.C. Code used.**
Telephone No. 127, Eastern. **4th Edition.**

SNOWDON, SONS & CO., Ltd.
Millwall, London, E.

SALVO PETROLIA

A SUPERIOR

VASELINE.

May be procured through all Chemists and Druggists, and is Manufactured solely by the Proprietors,

THE DEE OIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

Works: SALTNEY, CHESTER.

SALVO PETROLIA.

Sanctioned by the Board of Trade Marine Department, and included in their instructions issued May, 1894, to Superintendents of Mercantile Marine Offices.
Manufactured in five distinct qualities — WHITE, LEMON, YELLOW, GOLDEN, and RED (Veterinary).
Packed in tins 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 10, 14, and 28 lbs., 56 and 112 lb. Drums, and 3 cwt. Barrels.

EDIBLE SALVO PETROLIA.

Invaluable to all Singers, Actors, and Public Speakers. Of the highest value for Throat Disorders of all kinds.

OLEUM DEELINÆ

(Registered).

Generally adopted by the Medical Profession for—

Ophthalmia, Scurvy, Ringworm, Eczema, and all Skin Diseases.

Packed in Cases—One Dozen 1*s.* Bottles; One Dozen 2*s.* Bottles. Pint Bottles 4*s.* 6*d.* each, for Hospitals and Dispensing Chemists.
Testimonials may be had upon application.

Manufactured solely by the Proprietors,

THE DEE OIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

Works: SALTNEY, CHESTER.

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NEW PREMISES, FARRINGDON ROAD

HAIR BROOMS
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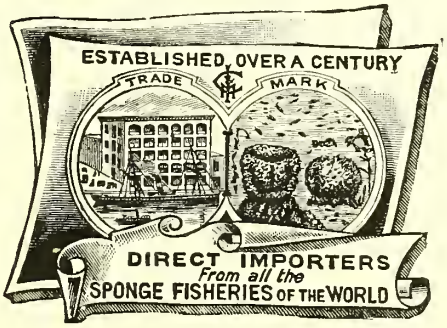
BUY SPONGES

FROM THE DIRECT IMPORTERS.

SPONGES

Of Every Description always on hand.



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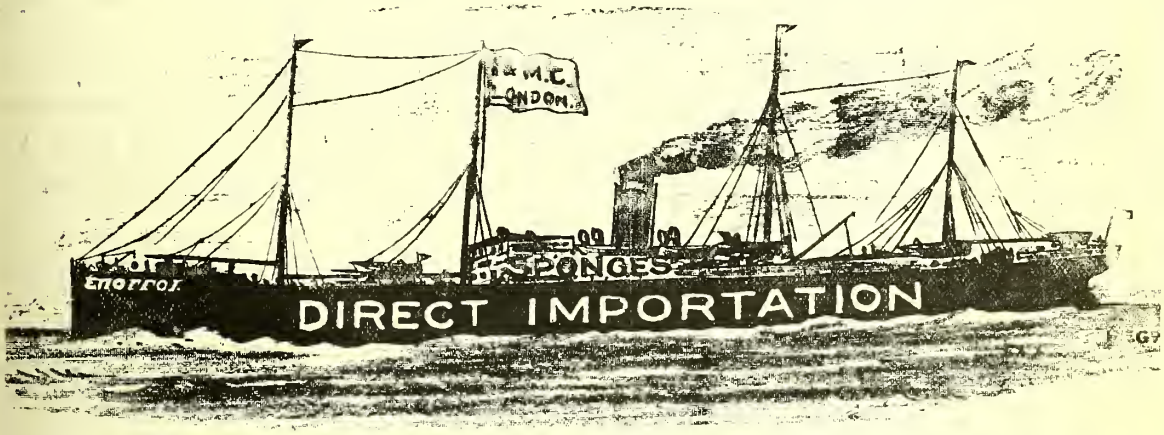
Of Every Description always on hand.



BRIGHTEN YOUR STOCK

With Quick-selling Reliable Sponges,

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Contractors to the WAR OFFICE & ADMIRALTY, RAILWAYS, STEAMSHIP COMPANIES, &c.,

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M. L. LAWSON & CO.

Established 1839.

137 MINORIES,

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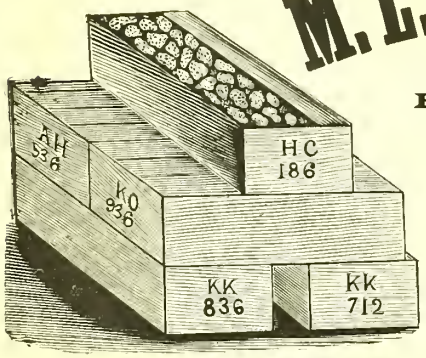
NEW SQUARE,

LONDON, E.C.



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SPONGES IN ORIGINAL BALES COMPRESSED.

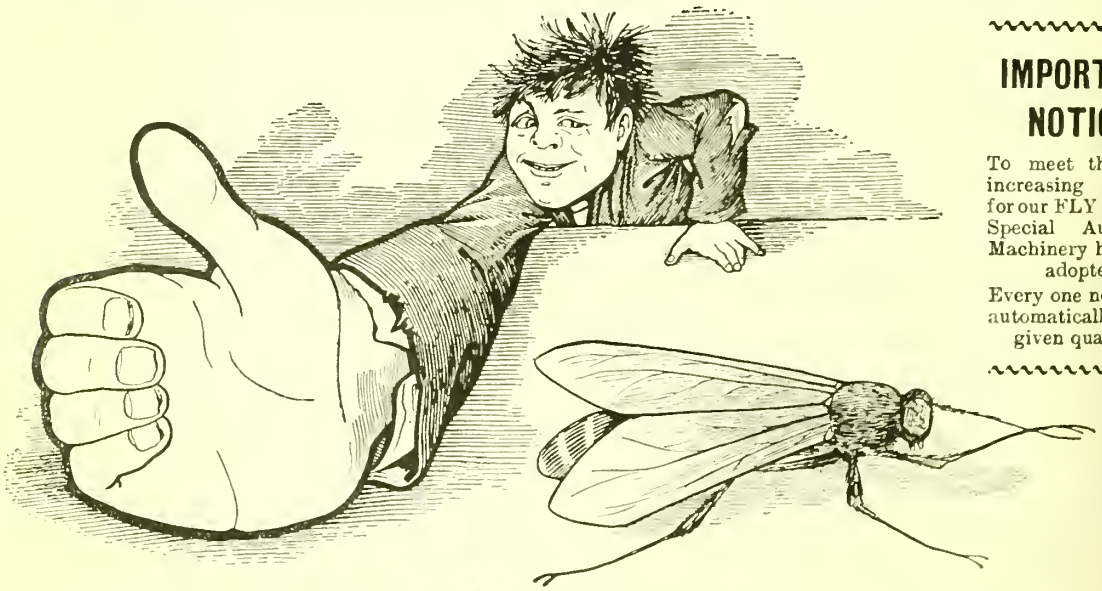
SPONGE IMPORTERS.

WE HOLD A VERY EXTENSIVE STOCK OF SPONGES WHICH WE ARE NOW OFFERING AT EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES.

AND WE SOLICIT AN INSPECTION AND COMPARISON OF OUR GOODS BEFORE PURCHASING FOR THE SEASON.

A SPECIAL FULLY DETAILED LIST, OR GENERAL PRICE LIST WILL BE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

MARSHALLS' "REEL."



IMPORTANT NOTICE.

To meet the ever-increasing demand for our FLY REELS, Special Automatic Machinery has been adopted.

Every one now filled automatically with a given quantity.

CATCHES
SELLS
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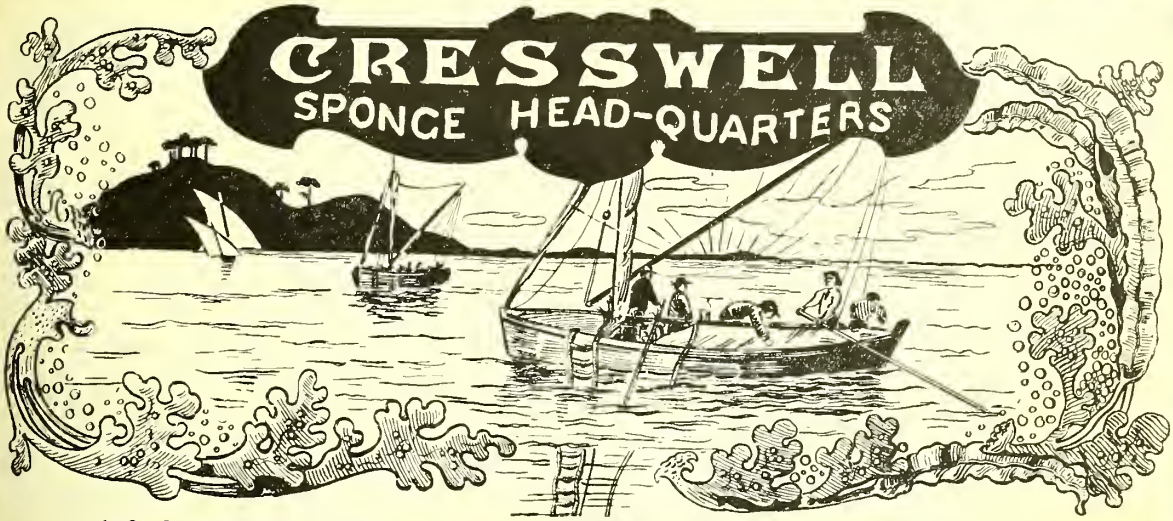
MORE

FLIES
READILY
PROFIT

— THAN —
STICKY PAPERS.

MARSHALLS' LTD., 27 RED LION SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.



1 & 2 and 18 & 19
RED LION SQUARE, LONDON.

The only Firm with its own Establishment on the Fisheries.

SPONGES IN ORIGINAL CASES

Also Half and Quarter Cases.
Genuine unbleached goods as imported.
HONEYCOMB, FINE TURKEY, & BROWN TURKEY.

At following average prices per piece:—

1⅜d., 3d., 4½d., 6d., 7d., 8d., 9d., 10d., 1/-, 1/2, 1/3, 1/4, 1/6, 1/8, 1/9, 2/-, 2/3, 2/6, 2/9, 3/-, 3/3, 3/6, 3/9, 4/-, 4/6, 5/-, 6/-, 7/6, and upwards.

In 1st, 2nd, and 3rd qualities.

Our NEW PRICE LIST with full details sent on application.

REPACKED ASSORTED CASES TO CONTAIN BUYERS' OWN REQUIREMENTS.

CARDED SPONGES.

Honeycomb & Turkey.

Marvellous Value.

Mounted on Handsome Blue Cards of Special Design.

Retail Prices:—

½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1/-, 1/6, 2/-, 2/6,

Wholesale, per gross:—

3/- 6/-, 12/-, 18/-, 24/-, 36/-, 72/-, 108/-, 144/-, 180/-

CRESSWELL'S for

And at
PARIS, and AEGINA, GREECE.

CRESSWELL BROS. & SCHMITZ

HOLD the LARGEST STOCK in the WORLD.

Finest and Most Varied Assortments.

SPONGES in SMALL PACKAGES

Fine TURKEY, Fine EGYPTIAN & HONEYCOMB, 1st, 2nd, & 3rd Qualities.

BLEACHED or UNBLEACHED (state which in ordering). On Strings of 1 doz. pieces, or loose in Bags. At per doz.

2/-, 3/-, 4/-, 6/-, 9/-, 12/-, 15/-, 18/-, 24/-, 30/-, 36/-, 42/-, 48/-, 54/-, 60/-, 66/-, 72/-.

Fine Turkey Sponges in Rich Papered Boxes of 1 dozen for Counter Display, at from 1*d.* to 10*s.* each sponge.

FINE CUBAN SOLIDS.

IN HANDSOME COUNTER BOXES.

24	12	12	12	12 Pieces.
¾d.	1½d.	2½d.	3½d.	4½d. Each.

Also large Cut Pieces, loose, at 1/-, 2/-, 3/-, 4/-, 6/-, and 8/- dozen.

FINE ANCLOTE SPONGES.

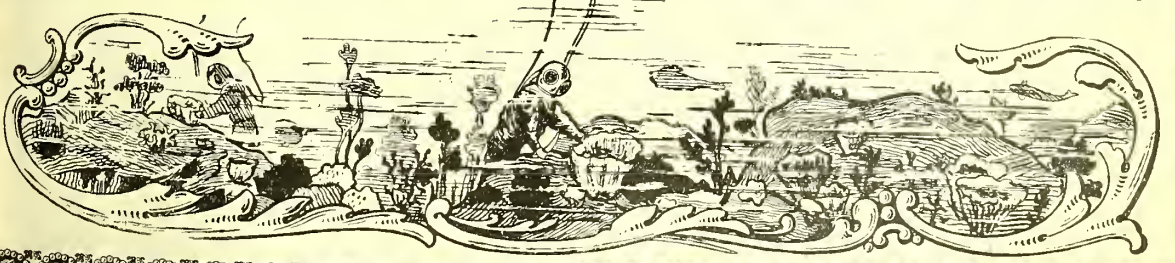
Turkey quality. Bleached or unbleached. The best of all the cheap grades of Sponges. Marvellous value.

IN STRONG CARDBOARD SHOW BOXES.

36	24	24	24	24
3d.	4d.	6d.	9d.	1s. Each.

2½ per Cent. Discount for Prompt Cash; Net, Three Months.

ROCK-BOTTOM PRICES.



TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Of all Chemists, Etc.

Invaluable for Toilet Purposes.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery.
Price 1s. per Bottle.

SCRUBB & CO., GUILDFORD STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON, S.E.

S. V. METH.

JONES & COMPANY,
COPPERFIELD ROAD
LONDON, E.
LARGEST MAKERS IN THE KINGDOM.

We are prepared to supply METHYLATED SPIRIT in 5-gallon quantities at Lowest Prices.

REDUCTIONS TO LARGE BUYERS.
SAMPLES FREE.

BOORD & SON,

DISTILLERS, FOREIGN WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, AND METHYLATORS
ALLHALLOWS' LANE AND BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE, LONDON, E.C.
Quotations for S.V.R. Methylated Spirit and Finish on application
FINEST ORANGE WINE FOR QUININE.

JAMES BURROUGH

(LIMITED). [1]

S. V. R.

58 o.p. =90 p.c. 60 o.p.

CALE ST., CHELSEA, S.W.
and Methylated Spirit
AT LOWEST PRICES.
Write for Quotations.

PERFECTLY PURE. WRITE FOR OUR PRICES BEFORE ORDERING.

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TINCTURE SPIRIT,
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PURE ORANGE WINE.

ST. ANDREW'S DISTILLERY
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GEORGE PHILLIPS & Co. LONDON

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AT LOWEST PRICES.
Special Terms to Large Buyers.

PURE GINGER WINE.

FOREIGN WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE FAMOUS "GLENALLAN" PURE MALT WHISKY.
7 YEARS OLD. THE CREAM OF SCOTCH WHISKY. Per doz. 42/- Per doz.

HIGHEST AWARDS

Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, comprising Forty-four Gold Medals and Grand Diplomas, at the World's International Exhibitions for superior excellence.

BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT.

Purveyor to the Army, Navy, Crown Agents for the Colonies, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, London School Board, principal Steamship Companies, the Governor-General of South Australia, and Her Majesty's Agent-General at Natal; and Her Majesty the Queen and Court of Holland.

ORDER

JOHN BOND'S

'Crystal Palace'

MARKING INK

AS SUPPLIED TO THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLDS.

Cheapest, Best, & Most Saleable Article in the World.

Established nearly a century, and its ever-increasing sale shows the appreciation of the Trade and Public for the Only Original and Genuine preparation, which is more to the front than ever.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE TRADE.

I take the opportunity of thanking the Trade for their increased support, and thank them for returning to the Wholesale imitations of my world-renowned preparation often substituted for extra profit. When ordering please state clearly, ***"John Bond's 'CRYSTAL PALACE' Ink"*** required.

WHOLESALE PRICES NET.

6d. size, 30/- per gross; 1/- size, 60/- per gross. In Stoppered Bottles, 10/- per gross extra.
Carriage paid on parcels of £5 and upwards.

NEW CHEMICAL IMPROVEMENT, Guaranteed to remain FLUID in any CLIMATE.

LARGEST SALE.

Price Lists and Show Cards on application.

Telegraphic Address—"ACTINIC LONDON."

Wholesale and Export Depot and Manufactory: 75 SOUTHGATE ROAD, LONDON, N.

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THE

ANGLO-CONTINENTAL CHEMICAL WORKS,

LIMITED.

1 & 2 Rangoon St., Crutched Friars, **LONDON, E.C.**

4 Albert Square, **MANCHESTER.**

SACCHARIN

We beg to confirm our previous statements to their FULLEST extent.

We again draw the special attention of all Consumers to our

SACCHARIN "Tigress Brand," 555 times SWEETER than Sugar.

THE PUREST, THE SWEETEST, THE CHEAPEST PRODUCT IN THE MARKET.

MANUFACTURED BY PROCESSES DIFFERING FROM ANY OTHER, WHETHER PATENTED OR NOT.

STRENGTHS SUPPLIED: 555 (purest), 475 and 440 (crystals and "soluble") 350, 330, and 300 (pure and "soluble").

WE DEFY ANY COMPETITION BOTH FOR PRICE AND QUALITY.
EVERY GUARANTEE CHEERFULLY GRANTED.

Special Prices and Terms for Contracts extending over a certain period.
(Delivery as required by customers).

PATENT SPECIALITIES.

EUCASIN. The best Dietetic, containing 95 per cent. Casein. The most nourishing and strengthening food.

GUAIACETIN. The latest and most approved remedy for Tuberculosis. Combines the properties of Carbonate of Guaiacol and Carbonate of Creosote in a much higher degree without any of their drawbacks.

MIGROL. The most effective and the only harmless remedy for Headache, Toothache, Sick Headache, and all Pains of Nervous Origin.

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NATURAL MINERAL WATERS

SALTS, PASTILLES, &c.

Hunyadi János

INGRAM & ROYLE, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE— { EAST PAUL'S WHARF,
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Sole Agents **VICHY** State Springs

CARLSBAD WATER AND SALTS.

Æsculap, Condal, Contrexéville, Franz-Josef, Kronenquelle, Levico, Oberbrunnen, Rosbach, Rubinat, St. Galmier, St. Marco, Selters, Vals,

AND ALL NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.

INGRAM & ROYLE, LTD.

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Price List and Pamphlet on Application. Special Discounts for Export.

"HOLYROOD"

TABLE WATER

REGISTERED.

Chemists can effectually combine

PROFIT with PATRIOTISM

by stocking this water, as the analysis shows it to be equal to the best imported and is FAR MORE ECONOMICAL.

HIGHLY COMMENDED BY LEADING MEDICAL AUTHORITIES.

Trade Opinion.

"Messrs. J. F. Macfarlan & Co. have hit upon a really excellent idea, viz., an artificial saline table water, similar in composition to the popular imported natural aerated table waters."—*Chemist & Druggist.*

J. F. Macfarlan & Co.

Abbeyhill Chemical Works,

EDINBURGH.

ANDREAS SAXLEHNER,
BUDAPEST.

By special appointment to H.M. the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary.

ANDREAS SAXLEHNER,
LONDON AGENCY:
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS, CHARING CROSS, W.C.

NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

"The Prototype of all bitter waters."—*Lancet.*

Hunyadi János,

Known, after 25 years' test in the United Kingdom, as the most popular, safest, and best Natural Aperient Water, is now being supplied through the Distributing Wholesale Houses all over Great Britain and Ireland, at prices fixed by the Proprietor, Mr. Andreas Saxlehner, of Budapest, Hungary, which are as follows:—

Per case of	25 large bottles,	**22/6**	Per doz.	**12/-**
,,	50 small ,,	**35/-**	,,	**10/-**
,,	25 large ,,	**21/-**	Per 10-case lots	
,,	50 small ,,	**32/-**		

For net cash.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR EXPORT F.O.B. ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL PORTS.

Idris Royal Table Waters.

9 GOLD MEDALS.

Sample Case Free to Chemists.

IDRIS & Co., Ltd.

Purveyors to The Queen,

LONDON, LIVERPOOL, & SOUTHAMPTON.

Telegraphic Address—"SACARINO LONDON." Telephone No. 197, Bank.

The Saccharin Corporation, Ltd.

165 QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Saccharin OF ALL STRENGTHS

Highest Possible Strength.—550 times sweeter than pure Cane Sugar. This strength is recommended in preference to any other.

Ordinary Strength.—330 times sweeter than pure Cane Sugar.

Soluble.—475 and 300 times sweeter than pure Cane Sugar.

Crystals.—450 times sweeter than pure Cane Sugar.

Crystallose.—440 times sweeter than pure Cane Sugar.

The Saccharin Corporation, Limited, are the owners of All Patents for the United Kingdom and Colonies for the commercial manufacture of Saccharin, and their Saccharin is the only Saccharin that can be purchased without ***risk of legal proceedings*** or the necessity of ***any indemnity.***

FULLEST PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

The Saccharin Corporation, Ltd.

165 QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Do you make your own

MINERAL WATERS?

IF NOT READ THE FOLLOWING:

The public always have and still will prefer the waters made by a chemist, as they consider (and rightly so) the manufacture has had the same care bestowed upon it as would have been given to a prescription.

You are in a position to command the trade of your district, and, moreover, in an article which yields, we are certain, a return upon cost exceeding many times that upon any other article a chemist sells.

Before the summer is here look into the matter.

Write for our price list, and ask us any question upon the business, and you will receive full information by return of post.

We introduced the "Compact" Machine specially for chemists' use, and the sales have far exceeded our expectations.

We can give references to chemists in any part of the country who have used the machine to their entire satisfaction.

The Universal use of this machine led to its adoption by the Metropolitan Asylums Board for all the institutions under their control; and also by the most important Hospitals, Infirmaries, in London and Provinces.

Unlike most of the machines offered to the trade, it is provided with a pressure-reducing valve, which effectively prevents any excess of pressure entering the machine, and also, what is most important, a perfectly regularly gassed product is obtained, which is impossible by the other machines mentioned.

The manufacture of Mineral Waters by means of this machine is so simple that any lad can learn the operation in a few minutes.

THE MACHINE IS SIMPLE IN ALL ITS PARTS.
NOT LIABLE TO GET OUT OF ORDER.

Large or Small Quantities made at the Same Proportion of Cost.

Full Description and Prices sent Post Free.

BARNETT & FOSTER, 26T Eagle Wharf Road, **LONDON, N.**

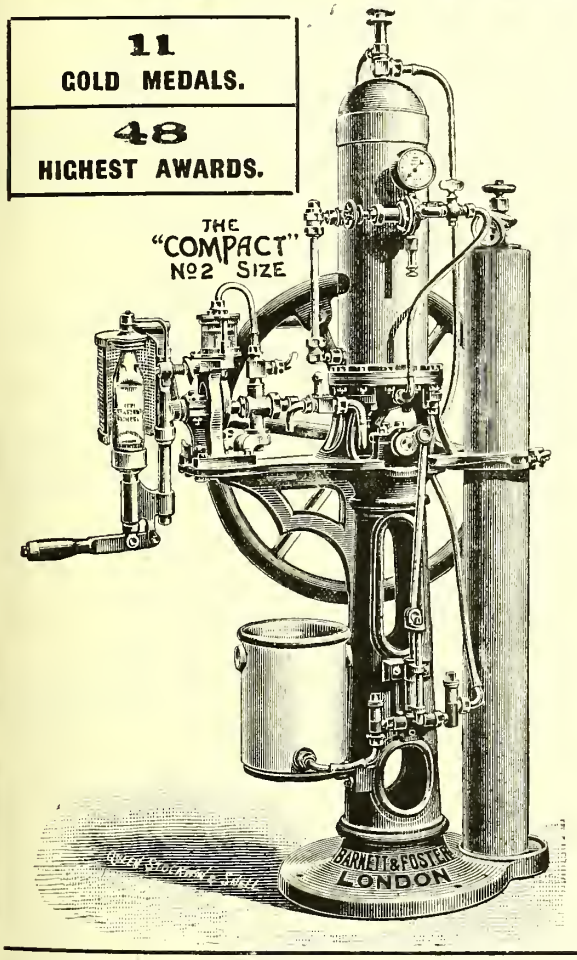
BARNETT & FOSTER

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

"Compact" Soda Water Machine

11 GOLD MEDALS.

48 HIGHEST AWARDS.



For use with Liquefied Carbonic Acid Gas.

Specially designed where space is an object, such as with Chemists, Hospitals, &c., &c.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE WORK.
REQUIRES NO FIXING.

Waters always of regular quality.

Produces Waters far superior to any other Machine for a similar purpose.

NO MESS. NO DANGER.

Used by the LEADING CHEMISTS of the Kingdom.

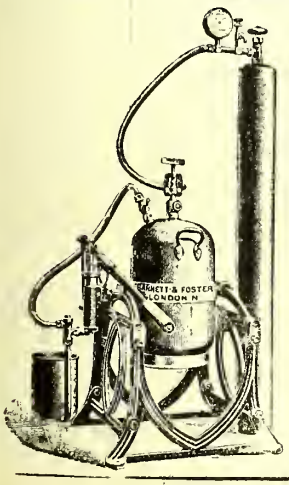
No. 1 Size.—(Producing by hand power 600 doz. large bottles per day, by steam power 1,200 doz. large bottles per day), including fast and loose pulleys for power, and fitted with our "Galway" Syphon Filler without syrup-pump **£57**

" Do. do. also Ideal Turnover Filling Machine for ball-stoppered bottles **£60**

No. 2 Size.—(Producing by hand power 350 doz. per day, by steam power 700 doz. per day), fitted with "Galway" Syphon Filler without syrup-pump **£45**

" Do. do. also Ideal Turnover Filling Machine **£48**

No. 3 Size.—(Producing by hand power 200 doz. per day), including "Galway" Syphon Filling Machine without syrup-pump, or Ideal Turnover Filling Machine ... **£33**



THE "CYLINDER" SODA WATER PLANT.

This is a cheap apparatus for use with Compressed Carbonic Acid Gas for serving Soda Water on the counter by means of the draught arm.

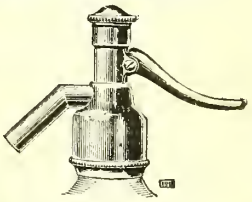
Prices from

£15

Complete.

THE "LONDON-MADE" SYPHON.

Pattern "A."



Pattern "C."

BEST BOHEMIAN CRYSTAL VASES.

Pure Tin Tops.

No admixture of Lead in any part of Syphon.

Tops Stamped Free on orders of 100
Vases Engraved " " 1,000

PRICE 18/- PER DOZEN.

Proportionate advance for larger sizes.

Pattern "C" Long Lever Syphons, **19/-** per dozen.

Carriage Paid quotations upon receipt of specification.

Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue of every requirement for the Mineral Water Trade on application.

NIAGARA WORKS. 26T EAGLE WHARF ROAD. LONDON, N.

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS, ATTENTION!!!

The Celebrated D. FÈVRE'S

SELTZOGENES

ARE

GUARANTEED TESTED

By 175 lbs. of pressure per square inch.

THE TAPS ARE GUARANTEED

PURE BLOCK TIN WITHOUT LEAD

The Celebrated Seltzogene of D. FÈVRE, Eclipsing all others.

None Genuine unless bearing the Words

"VERITABLE SELTZOGENE D. FÈVRE."

AND THE TRADE MARK SIGNATURE, D. Fèvre

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

ALSO **SIPHONS** GUARANTEED TESTED.

Taps, Pure Block Tin, without Lead,

E. THESSIER,

LATE THESSIER-FÈVRE,

SOLE MANUFACTURER.

Established 55 years.

9 RUE CASTEX (Near the Bastille), PARIS.

Contractors to Her Majesty's Government. Established over 50 Years.

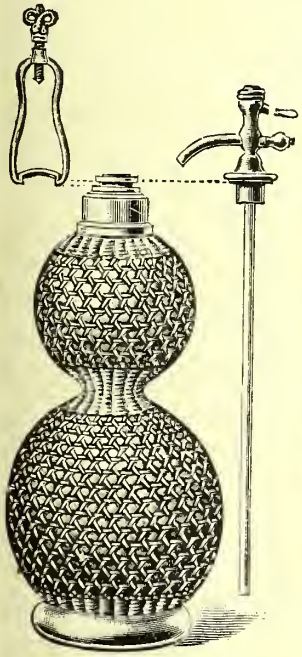
PRIZE MEDALS

AT ALL EXHIBITIONS.

EUGENE GERAUT & CO.'S

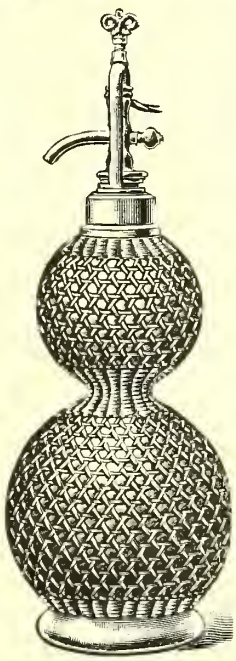
Seltzogenes and Syphons.

The Premier Manufacturers in the United Kingdom.



SUPERSEDES ALL OTHER SYSTEMS.

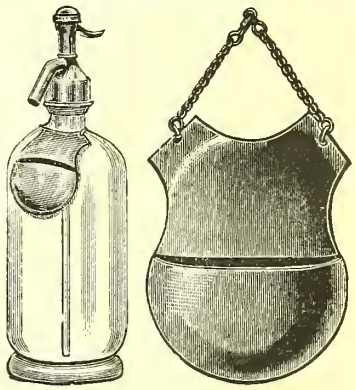
Wear and working guaranteed. No more screwing required. Tap cannot get corroded.



PATENT No. 18305.

GREATEST NOVELTY OF THE DAY.

NEW PATENT DRIP CATCHER FOR SYPHONS.



Patent No. 144.

Wholesale Price per dozen: Nickel-plate, 10/-; Silver-plated, 13/-. *Discount for quantities.*

ORDINARY SYPHONS:

Heads Pure Tin, Burnished, Nickelled, and Silvered. Vases of extra strength, in all colours, ornamentally engraved in various sizes from 18 to 50 oz.

PRICES.

Short Lever.	Per doz.	Long Lever.	Per doz.
White Glass	18/-	White Glass ..	18/9
Coloured Glass	19/-	Coloured Glass	19/6

In quantities of ONE GROSS.

WHOLESALE PRICES

3 pint, wire covered	11/-	3 pint, cane covered	12/-
5 " " "	14/9	5 " " "	15/9
8 " " "	22/6	8 " " "	25/-

With silver-plated tops, extra 5/-.

POWDERS FOR ABOVE. 3 pint, in handsome labelled Boxes, containing 12 Charges, per doz. 17/-; 5 " " " " " " 24/-; 8 " " " " " " 38/-

DISCOUNT ALLOWED OFF FOR QUANTITIES.

Every Chemist should see this New Invention before ordering any more ordinary Screw Tops. Our Ordinary Seltzogenes are now fitted with this great improvement at a trifling extra cost.

LATEST NEW PATENT SYPHONS

With Ebonite Fittings, preventing all metal contact in waters and not breakable.

We can confidently recommend this Syphon as the most perfect ever made.

SAMPLES, PRICES, AND PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO OUR SOLE ADDRESS:

139 and 141 Farringdon Road, LONDON, E.C.

3 factories for

CO_2

THE CARBONIC ACID GAS CO.

LEA BRIDGE ROAD. CLAPTON, LONDON.

POLLARD STREET EAST, ANCOATS, MANCHESTER.

SKINNERBURN ROAD, LOW ELSWICK, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

Telephone 522 (King's X). Reg. Cable and Tel. Address—"IDRIS LONDON." A.B.C. Code.

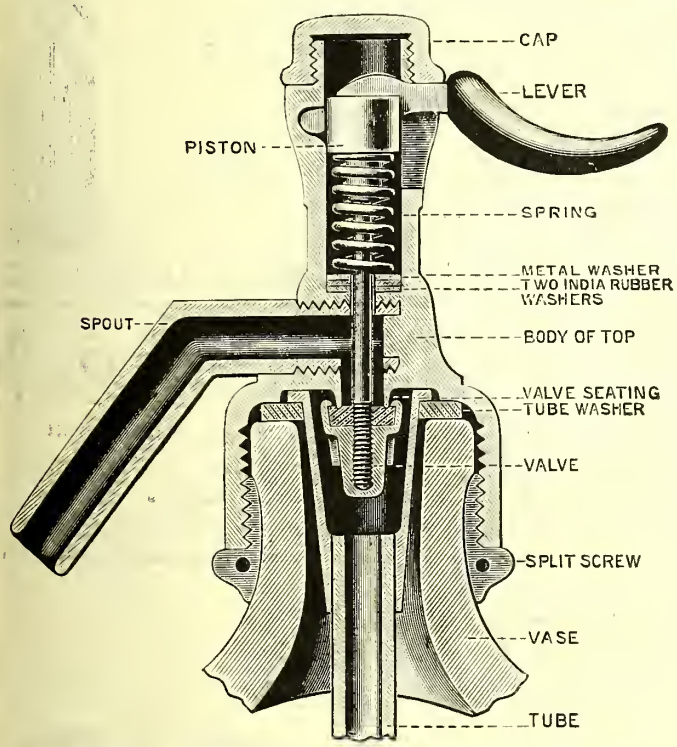
. . No. 1 . .

ENGLISH SYPHONS

The Finest Obtainable,

AND CERTAIN TO GIVE SATISFACTION TO ALL USERS.

These Syphons are in daily use throughout the World, and have been tested by actual use in all climates.



The internal working-parts are well proportioned and accurately adjusted. An examination will show that attention has been paid to all details, both of construction and manufacture.

The vases are especially made of a shape not easily chipped or disfigured at foot. The ultimate bursting-point of these vases is very high; they compare with others relatively as the tensile strength of steel to wrought iron.

Our Silver-plated Syphons are coated with a uniformly heavy deposit of silver of a well-tried thickness, the surface of which is exceedingly hard, smooth, and bright; the result is that our plating invariably gives long service and great satisfaction.

Trade Marks or the finest lines can be beautifully copied, with great distinctness, by our process of glass engraving.

Syphon buyers do well to note that we are manufacturers, not agents. Our "English Syphons" are manufactured, plated, engraved, and completely finished in our Works. We do not engage outside help for any process, and therefore can produce and guarantee uniformity of quality in our Syphons, for we pay very careful attention throughout to accuracy of detail.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES, PRICES, AND FURTHER PARTICULARS TO

Idris & Co., Ltd., Syphon Manufacturers, (NOT AGENTS.)

5 PRATT ST., CAMDEN TOWN, LONDON, ENG.

HIGHEST AWARD AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1885
TRADE MARK, Registered May 21st, 1867.

MILD DRINKS.
Cherry. Raspberry. Strawberry. Lime Fruit. Black Currant. Lemon. Orange. Lemon Squash, &c.

"THE PIONEER TEMPERANCE BEVERAGES."—Ch. Eng. Temp. Chron.

TRADE MARK W.B.

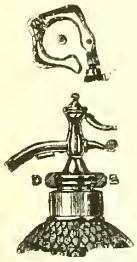
BECKETT'S
FRUIT SYRUPS & CORDIALS

TRADE MARK W.B.

HOT DRINKS.
Winterine. Gingerette. Ginger Lemon. Peppermint. Clove. Elderberry. Cherry Punch, &c.

"First-class beverages."—*The Grocer.*
"Have an established reputation."—*Nonconformist.*
"Delicious beverages."—*Scottish Good Templar.*
"Beckett's Fruit Syrups are not to be excelled."—*Anti-Adulteration Review.*
"Exceedingly pleasant."—*The Rock.*
"Invigorating and refreshing."—*Manchester Courier.*

Price Lists and other information sent post free on application to the Manufacturers—W. BECKETT, SONS & CO., Heywood, Manchester.
Wholesale and Export Agents—Barclay & Sons (Lim.), 95 Farringdon Street, E.C.; W. Edwards & Son, 157 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.; J. Sanger & Sons, 2 Winsley Street, Oxford Street; J. Woolley, Sons & Co., Manchester. District Agents wanted.



THE VERY LATEST AND BEST IN SELTZOGENES
IS THE
"CLINCHER"
SUPERSEDES ALL OTHER SYSTEMS.
SYPHONS
ENGLISH MAKE—ONE QUALITY ONLY—THE BEST.
PLAIN OR PORCELAIN LINED HEADS.
WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS TO

THE BRITISH SYPHON CO., 2 Gresham Buildings, Guildhall, LONDON, E.C.

Do You Make Your Own Mineral Waters?

If NOT you should, for a great many Chemists, Hospitals, &c., are using our simple and most effective Plant, and producing splendid Aërated Waters. Write for List.

RENTAL TERMS ON APPLICATION.
THE VOLCANIC AERATION CO., 203 Great College Street, LONDON, N.W.

BEAUFOY'S
ACETIC ACID
30 per cent., 33 per cent. Brit. Pharm. 1898,
and all strengths up to Glacial.
PRICES QUOTED ON APPLICATION.

Established 1730. SOUTH LAMBETH, LONDON, S.W. Established 1730.

MASON'S EXTRACT of HERBS

Makes the Finest Beverage in the World.

FOR MAKING
NON-INTOXICATING BEER

IMITATED, BUT NOT EQUALLED.

GOOD! IT'S MASON'S.

One Table-spoonful of Mason's Extract of Herbs makes One Gallon of splendid Beer.

A 6D. Bottle makes 8 Gallons Prime Beer.
(NON-INTOXICATING.)

INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS—**NEWBALL & MASON, NOTTINGHAM.**

3½d. MASON'S CRYSTALS FOR LEMONADE.

These Crystals are Prepared by
NEWBALL & MASON, Nottingham.

Inventors of { Mason's Extract of Herbs.
Mason's Coffee Essence.
Mason's Wine Essences.

Sample and Prices on Application

St. Raphaël Quinquina.

TONIC WINE AND APPETISER.

Fixed Retail Price:
3/3 per Bottle. **1/9** per Half Bottle.

The LANCET, May 28, 1898:
"Of undoubted Tonic value."

St. Raphaël Quinquina has an average Daily Sale of 15,000 Litres.

Wholesale Agents:

BOWEN & McKECHNIE,

CROSS STREET, FINSBURY, E.C.

CRYSTALLIZED DRINKS.

Chemists' Style and Quality.

Facsimile of Bottle.

Extracts from Trade Correspondence last Season.

"My customers prefer them to any other make on the market."

"The best line I ever took up—they are beyond comparison with any other Fruit Juices."

"Your Fruit Juices have given great satisfaction among my customers."

"Have had a rapid sale and are greatly liked."

"We are hopeful of doing a much larger trade next season, as the quality of your article is excellent."

"The sale of your Fruit Juices is rapidly increasing. My customers prefer them to all others."

"I have been selling ——, but shall keep yours only in future."

42/- per Gross.
Half-gross Lots, Carriage Paid.
No Price printed on Labels.

Artistic Handbills Supplied. Sold by all Sundry Houses.

Samples, Terms, &c., on Application.

DEIGHTON & SMITH

BRIDGNORTH, SHROPSHIRE.

CHEMISTS

Should write us **now** for terms and **Price Lists.** We are large importers of all Foreign Wines, and can show **best Profit** and Value. Good Price Lists, &c., with customer's own name on.

Holloway's Coca Wine and **Holloway's** Meat & Malt Wine are recognised as the best in quality, price, and get-up (protected). Those who have no **Licence** and desire to move with the times should write us for particulars.

HOLLOWAY'S WINE CO., LTD.

61 New Oxford St. & Dyott St., LONDON, W.C.

HOOKER'S MILK WINE.

VILNA Registered Trade Mark.

Of extreme utility in cases of (Patented).

Dyspepsia, Anæmia, Debility, Tuberculosis, Phthisis, Insomnia, Heart Weakness, Typhoid and other Fevers, all Wasting Diseases, Mental and Physical Overwork, Loss of Appetite, &c.

A peptonised product of milk containing all the constituents of the original milk (except fat) in a completely digested form. It is of great medical value for use in the sick-room, for convalescents, for those suffering from dyspepsia, insomnia, nervous disorders, &c.

Its value consists in the fact that the whole of the caseïn or curd of the milk is present in the Wine in the form of peptones, which are capable of being absorbed into the system **without digestive effort.** Whilst possessing all the valuable properties of a highly peptonised milk it takes the form of a sound and palatable Wine, of great use in all febrile disorders and cases of acute illness where milk or milk and a stimulant is essential, and often difficult to administer. It is in fact a **powerful food stimulant** and tonic, and may be used successfully with benefit both in illness and convalescence. It is a most useful **appetiser** and aid to digestion under any circumstances, and especially for the weak and aged.

Many valuable testimonials have already been obtained from medical men and others who have tested and used the Wine.

A Physician in Large Practice certifies:—"HOOKER'S MILK WINE is a valuable addition to the dietary of the sick-room, and I have found it a powerful restorative and stimulant, not only in severe illness, but also in cases of nervous exhaustion induced by overwork, study, and other causes. It has also been used with marked and surprising success where no other food could be taken, and I have been struck with its value as an appetiser when taken shortly before a meal."

Sold in Wine Quarts and Pints, **4/6** and **2/6** per bottle, through any Chemist, or from the Manufacturers:—

THE MILK WINE CO., LTD.

9 Arundel Street, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

FREE SAMPLES to Medical Practitioners only will be sent on application. Included with each sample is a small bottle of Tannic Acid in Solution. A simple experiment will then immediately demonstrate the Milk Peptones present in the Wine.

OREZZA.

This remarkably fine Tonic Mineral Water issues from a spring 1,968 feet above sea level at Orezza, in the Island of Corsica, is bottled at the spring, and is certified to be absolutely free from microbes.

It was known and used in France during the last century, but came prominently under the notice of the Medical Profession in that country in the year 1853 through a report published by the Academy of Medicine of Paris of an analysis by Dr. Poggiale, a renowned Professor of Chemistry, confirmed by Mons. Ossian Henri and by numerous physicians and chemists.

Since then the water has been extensively used in France and her Colonies and in Egypt and South America, as well as in Spain and other European countries, and is considered to be the best of all Mineral Waters in cases of Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucorrhœa, and all diseases arising from impoverishment of the blood, and has been found of the utmost value in Gastralgia, Dyspepsia, and affections of the Liver and Spleen caused by residence in tropical climates, and in Debility after long illness, and in Intermittent Fever.

It is certified to contain :—

IRON, Carbonate and Protoxide.	**MAGNESIUM, Carbonate.**	**POTASSIUM, Chloride.**
SODIUM, Carbonate.	**CALCIUM, Carbonate.**	**SODIUM, Chloride.**

Traces of Manganese and Arsenious Acid, and has sufficient "free" Carbonic Acid to cause it to effervesce on being poured into a tumbler.

It is the most palatable and digestible of all strong ferruginous waters, and with the addition of a little Lime Juice or Lemon Syrup makes a pleasant table beverage.

Wholesale Orders for France and her Colonies to be sent to :—3 RUE ROSSINI, PARIS,
And Orders for all other Countries to be sent to

MARK WHITWILL, SON & JUDGE,
6 ST. HELEN'S PLACE, LONDON.

LIME JUICE AND LIME JUICE CORDIALS.

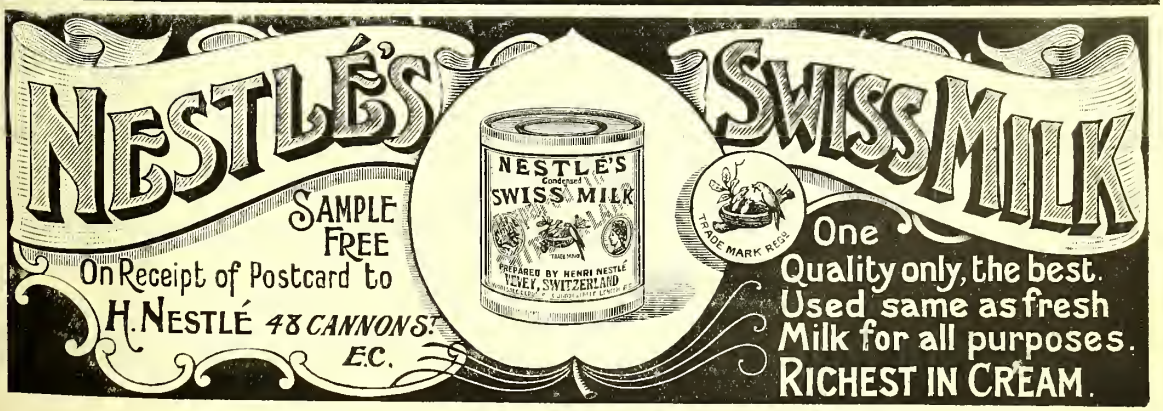
Large buyers are advised to send particulars of their requirements to
IDRIS & CO., Ltd., Pratt Street, CAMDEN TOWN, N.W.

F. J. BYRNE, Chemist,
BULAWAYO,
Has the largest and most handsome premises in the
DRUG TRADE IN RHODESIA.
Agencies undertaken.

A. MILLAR & CO., LTD., DUBLIN

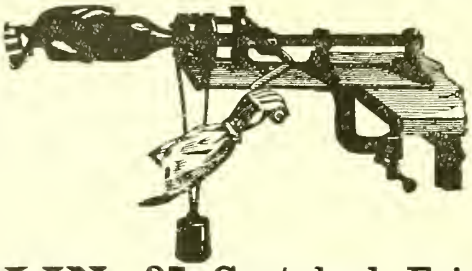
PURE ORANGE WINE

(VINUM AURANTII B.P.), prepared in strict accordance with the Formula of the British Pharmacopœia.



NEW CAPSULING MACHINE

The only Machine which leaves no crease or pleat on the Capsule.



Can be fixed to any Counter. A single pull of the lever is sufficient to fix the Capsule.

Patentee—C. MELIN, 37 Crutched Friars, LONDON, E.C

IMPORTANT to CHEMISTS

A supply of Pure Water for Manufacturing Purposes is obtained from rain-water by using the

MAWSON CARBONIFEROUS SAND FILTER

THE GALOS FILTER WORKS, 137a Pilgrim Street, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

THE BERKEFELD FILTER.

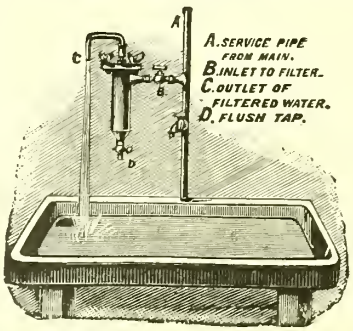
In the Berkefeld Filter the filtering medium is in the form of hollow cylinders or candles of various sizes, made of Kieselguhr, a substance which, on account of its enormous porosity, consisting, as it does, of the silicious skeletons of diatoms, is an ideal filtering medium.

The advantages claimed for the Berkefeld Filters are:—

1.—They are simple in construction, and can be easily cleaned and sterilised.

2.—The filtrate is absolutely free from any suspended matter and from germs, provided proper attention is paid to regular cleaning and sterilising.

3.—They give an output of sterile filtrate from 5 to 10 times larger than any other germ-proof filter.



FILTER H (as sketch) to attach to service-pipe — ...	£2	2	0
Smaller size ... — ...	1	10	0
Glass Table Filters from ...	0	8	9

Extract from the Special Report to the "British Medical Journal" on "The Relative Efficiency of Water Filters," by Drs. Sims Woodhead and Cartwright Wood.

"Experiments were carried out with the Filter H, an exceedingly good model, which seems to subserve the functions of a filter better than any we have yet seen described. . . . The output is so large, that there is no reason why such filters should not supply sufficient water for all household requirements."

"We must accordingly conclude from the extensive series of experiments carried out with these Berkefeld Filters that they afford complete protection against the communication of water-borne disease."

Chemists will find these Filters a profitable line, and one they can confidently recommend to their customers.

Counter Filters specially adapted for Chemists doing a trade in Saline and Summer Drinks.

NO MINERAL WATER PLANT COMPLETE WITHOUT A BERKEFELD FILTER.

FULL ILLUSTRATED LIST AND TRADE TERMS ON APPLICATION.

CORRESPONDENCE AND VISIT TO SHOWROOMS INVITED.

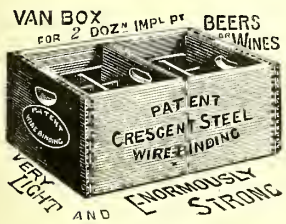
THE BERKEFELD FILTER CO., LIMITED, 121 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W

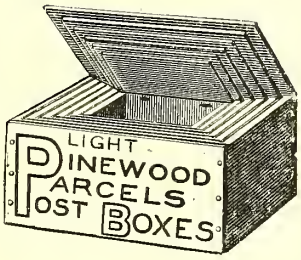
C. H. GLOVER & CO.

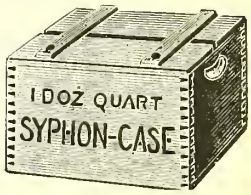
Makers of

HIGH-CLASS

BOXES AND CASES







SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

EXPORT ORDERS,

Prepared and secured ready for putting together at destination, thus Saving considerably in Freight.

GLOVER'S PATENT CRESCENT-STEEL WIRE BINDING

Is still Laps ahead of all others.

LARGEST MAKERS IN LONDON.

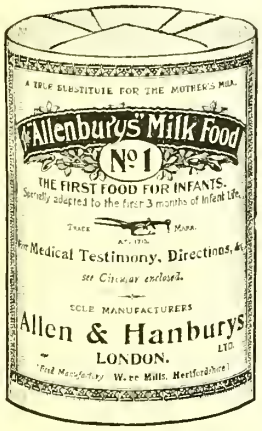
☛ NESTED BOXES for Chemists and Druggists, made to any size, planed and hinged, for Medicines, Parcel Post, &c., &c., at extremely low prices, in cases for Export. Inquiries invited.

HATCHAM BOX WORKS,

LONDON, S.E.

The "Allenburys" Foods.

A RATIONAL DIETARY FOR INFANTS.



This series of Food has been designed to supply for the first time a need in the rational dietary of infants fed by hand. None of the substitutes for mother's milk have hitherto been physiologically accurate. Especially is this so with the diluted cow's milk given usually in the earlier days of infant life.

Cow's milk contains an excess of the constituents (casein) which curdle in the infant's stomach, and a deficiency in sugar. Condensed milk, on the other hand, contains an excess of sugar, but a decided deficiency in fat; and a slight deficiency in casein. We have therefore endeavoured successfully to produce two complete Foods which are, physiologically, practically the same as the Mother's Milk

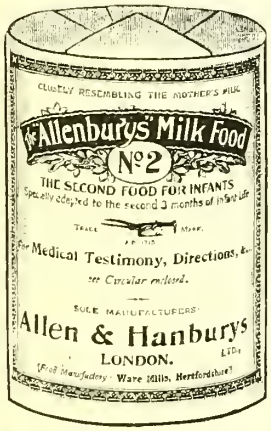
The "Allenburys" Milk Food. No. 1

The First Food for Infants. Specially adapted to the first three months of Infant Life.
In Tins at 1s. 6d. and 3s. each Retail; 15s. and 30s. per doz.

This food is the result of very careful study of the requirements of young infants and the capabilities of their digestive organs, and will be found the best substitute for the mother's milk when this is wanting or deficient, being much more readily digested and assimilated than cow's milk.

It is made at Allen & Hanburys' food manufactory in the country from fresh and carefully tested cow's milk; the excess of casein is removed, and sufficient cream, albumen, and milk sugar added to bring all the constituents to the same relative proportions as in human milk. The method of preparation renders this food sterile, and boiled water alone is required in preparing it for use.

It is entirely free from the serious objections pertaining to most infants' food when administered at a very early age.



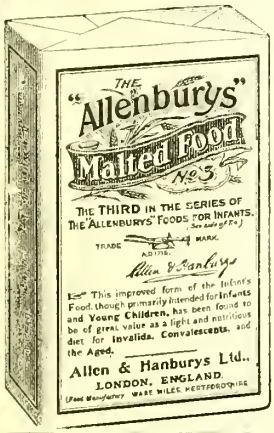
The "Allenburys" Milk Food. No. 2

The Second Food for Infants. Specially adapted to the second three months of Infant Life.
In Tins at 1s. 6d. and 3s. each Retail; 15s. and 30s. per doz.

The "Allenburys" Milk Food No. 2 contains all the elements of human milk in their true natural proportions. To these is added a small proportion of the soluble product of the action of malt upon wheat, whereby the nutritive value of the food is increased and a slight stimulus afforded to the digestive organs of the growing infant.

This food is absolutely free from starch in the unaltered condition which renders most of the "Food for Infants" so seriously injurious in many cases when given to those under six months of age. It is also free from any excess of casein which forms curds, whilst that present is so acted on by the malt during the process of manufacture as to be readily digested, and will not give rise to the clots so often thrown up by infants when fed upon milk, even though diluted.

Experience has shown conclusively that after six months the infant can be most advantageously reared on



The "Allenburys" Malted Food. No. 3

The Third Food for Infants. For children of five months of age and upwards.
In Tins at 1s., 2s., 5s., and 10s. each Retail; 9s., 18s., 42s. 6d., and 85s. per doz.

This has been manufactured by us for many years, suggested by the formula of Liebig. The basis of the food is fine wheaten flour rich in nitrogen, with this advantage—that a large proportion, but not all the starch, is converted by the action of Malt Extract. The proportions are so arranged that the infant economy is not paralysed, as with some foods, by having everything assimilated for it, while on the other hand it is not given too much starch to digest. This food can be most successfully given when the mother's milk is beginning to fail both in quantity and richness, without the child being actually weaned. In this way a gradual transition can be effected from the natural to the full use of the artificial food.

It has been found already that this series of desiccated foods have proved invaluable on board ship, especially in the case when children have to be taken at an early age to India. Owing to their careful preparation the foods keep well in hot climates, and the infant is shielded from the risk of bacterial infections by polluted milk. All risk is removed if only the water used be sterilised by well boiling.

Full directions are given explicitly in ounces. To insure accuracy in the preparation of the food, we have introduced a graduated Feeding Bottle.

The "Allenburys" Feeder

HAS THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES:—

1st.—The bottle is graduated to facilitate the mixing of milk or food.
2nd.—It has no angular corners, and so can be thoroughly and easily cleaned.
3rd.—No tube to breed germs, but only a pure rubber nipple, which can be turned inside out for cleansing.
4th.—An effective valve, regulating the flow of air, hence the child is not troubled with wind-colic due to swallowing air, as in ordinary feeders.

In Boxes, complete, at **10s.** per doz.

Allen & Hanburys Ltd., Plough Court, Lombard Street, London.

Food Manufactory: WARE MILLS, HERTFORDSHIRE.
Laboratories and Warehouse: BETHNAL GREEN, LONDON, E.

THE

"Allenburys" Throat Pastilles

Manufactured by

Allen & Hanburys Ltd.

THESE Pastilles are introduced as an improvement on the ordinary hard, rough, and angular Lozenges, fragments of which often irritate the mouth when in an inflamed or ulcerated condition. Having as their basis Pâte de Jujube, they are soft and demulcent in themselves, whilst their rounded form and, in most instances, agreeable flavour make them valuable substitutes for the Lozenges now in common use.

1. **Morphia.** (1-40th of a grain.)
2. **Ipecacuanha.** Readily taken by children. These pastilles are of the same strength as the B.P. lozenges.
3. **Morphia and Ipecacuanha.** (1-40th grain Morph. and ¼ grain Ipecac.)
4. **Compound Morphia and Ipecacuanha.** A more active remedy than No. 3. (1-40th grain Morph., 1-5th Ipec., 1-5th Squills, &c.)
5. **Opium and Belladonna.** An agreeable substitute for, and containing the same amount of opium as, the lozenges of the British Pharmacopœia.
6. **Aconite.** Each Pastille equivalent to half a drop of the B.P. Tincture.
7. **Compound Camphor or Voice.**
8. **Chlorate of Soda.** May be taken whenever the throat is uneasy.
10. **Benzoated Voice.** Useful to public speakers, &c. Less active than the Compound Camphor.
11. **Chlorate of Potash.** A more agreeable form than the lozenge of the Pharmacopœia.
13. **Rhatany.** Astringent.
14. **Tannin.** Astringent, and of the same strength as the Tannic Acid Lozenges B.P.
15. **Carbolic Acid.** Antiseptic and stimulant.
16. **Bromide of Ammonium.**
17. **Chlorate of Potash and Borax.** Containing these two useful remedies in combination.
18. **Borax.**
19 **Chloride of Ammonium.** Expectorant.
20. **Guaiacum.** (2 grains of Guaiacum in each.)
21. **Iodoform.** (½ grain of iodoform in each.)
22. **Red Gum.** Astringent.
23. **Eucalyptus.** Antiseptic and stimulant.
24. **Cocaine.** (1-10th and 1-20th grain.) Sedative to the mucous membrane.
25. **Sedative and Astringent.** (Morphia 1-40th grain, Red Gum 2 grains.)
26. **Codeine.** (1-8th grain Codeine.) Sedative.
27. **Compound Eucalyptus.** (Red Gum, Chlorate of Potash, and Cubebs.)
28. **Compound Guaiacum.** (Guaiacum, Chlorate of Potash, and Red Gum.)
29 **Compound Rhatany.** (2 grains of Extract of Rhatany and 1-10th grain of Hydrochlorate of Cocaine.)
30. **Boracic Acid.** (1 grain.)
31. **Red Gum and Cocaine.** (Containing Red Gum and 1-20th gr. of Hydrochlorate of Cocaine.)
32. **Red Gum and Chlorate of Potash.** Astringent
33. **Rhatany and Capsicum.** (2 grains of Extract of Rhatany.)
34. **Terebene.** (2 minims of Terebene.)
35. **Jaborandi.** (¼ grain Extract in each.)
36. **Pumilio Pine.** Stimulant to the throat. (1 minim in each.)
37. **Lettuce and Borax.** (Ext. Lactucæ gr. ½, Pul. Boracis, gr. ij. in each.)
38. **Cocaine, Chlorate of Potash and Borax.** For tickling and irritation of the throat.
39. **Lactic Acid.** (2 minims of lactic acid in each.)
40. **Coca.** (Containing 2½ grains of Coca Extract in each.)
41. **Eucalyptus Oil.** Antiseptic and stimulant.
42. **Kola.** Stimulating and tonic.
43. **Menthol.** (1-20th grain in each.) Stimulant and Antiseptic.
44. **Menthol and Cocaine.** (1-20th grain of each in a Pastille.) Stimulant, antiseptic, and sedative.
45. **Menthol and Rhatany.** (Menthol 1-20th grain, Extract of Rhatany, 2 grains.) Antiseptic, stimulant, and astringent.
46. **Menthol and Bromide of Ammonium.** (Menthol 1-20th grain, Ammonium Bromide 1 grain.) Antiseptic, stimulant, and sedative.
47. **Alum and Tannin.** (Alum and Tannin, of each 1 grain.) Astringent.
48. **Tannin, Cayenne, and Black Currant.** Astringent, stimulant, and soothing.
49. **Guaiacum and Menthol.**
50. **Menthol** (1-20th grain) **and Codeia** (⅛ grain). Antiseptic and sedative.
51. **Menthol** (1-10th grain) **and Caffein** (½ grain). Antiseptic and stimulant.
52. **Tannin** (½ grain) **and Black Currant.** Astringent and soothing.
53. **Eucain** (1-10th grain). Sedative to the mucous membrane.
54. **Menthol and Eucalyptus.**
55. **Antiseptic.**

THESE PASTILLES ARE SUPPLIED IN 1/- BOXES AT 8/- PER DOZEN, AND IN 1-LB. BOTTLES AT 2/4 PER LB., BOTTLES EXTRA.

Allen & Hanburys Ltd., Plough Court, Lombard Street, London.

Works: BETHNAL GREEN, LONDON, E.

Cod Liver Oil Factories: LOFODEN & SÖNDMÖR, NORWAY. *Australian Agency:* 484 COLLINS ST., MELBOURNE.

SYR. HYPOPHOS. CO., FELLOWS

CONTAINS THE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS of the Animal Organisation—Potash and Lime;

THE OXIDISING AGENTS—Iron and Manganese;

THE TONICS—Quinine and Strychnine;

AND THE VITALISING CONSTITUENT—Phosphorus: the whole combined in the form of a Syrup with a **SLIGHTLY ALKALINE REACTION**.

IT DIFFERS IN ITS EFFECTS FROM ALL ANALOGOUS PREPARATIONS, and it possesses the important properties of being pleasant to the taste, easily borne by the stomach, and harmless under prolonged use.

IT HAS GAINED A WIDE REPUTATION, particularly in the treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Chronic Bronchitis, and other affections of the respiratory organs. It has also been employed with much success in various nervous and debilitating diseases.

ITS CURATIVE POWER is largely attributable to its stimulant, tonic, and nutritive properties, by means of which the energy of the system is recruited.

ITS ACTION IS PROMPT; it stimulates the appetite and the digestion, it promotes assimilation, and it enters directly into the circulation with the food products.

The prescribed dose produces a feeling of buoyancy, and removes depression and melancholy; *hence the preparation is of great value in the treatment of mental and nervous affections.* From the fact also that it exerts a double tonic influence, and induces a healthy flow of the secretions, its use is indicated in a wide range of diseases.

NOTICE—CAUTION.

The success of Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites has tempted certain persons to offer imitations of it for sale. Mr. Fellows, who has examined samples of several of these, FINDS THAT NO TWO OF THEM ARE IDENTICAL, and that all of them differ from the original in composition, in freedom from acid reaction, in susceptibility to the effects of oxygen when exposed to light or heat, IN THE PROPERTY OF RETAINING THE STRYCHNINE IN SOLUTION, and in the medicinal effects.

As these cheap and inefficient substitutes are frequently dispensed instead of the genuine preparation, physicians are earnestly requested, when prescribing the Syrup, to write "Syr. Hypophos. FELLOWS."

As a further precaution, it is advisable that the Syrup should be ordered in the original bottles (4/- or 7/-); the distinguishing marks which the bottles (and the wrappers surrounding them) bear can then be examined, and the genuineness—or otherwise—of the contents thereby proved.

THE FELLOWS MEDICAL MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED,

94 PAUL STREET, FINSBURY, LONDON, E.C.

PEPTOGENIC MILK POWDER

PEPTOGENIC MILK POWDER renders cows' milk just as digestible as mothers' milk.

Cows' milk treated with the PEPTOGENIC POWDER becomes the closest possible approximation to mothers' milk in every detail—percentage of all constituents and character of albuminoids.

THE FUNDAMENTAL DIFFERENCE between cows' and human milk is in the character of their albuminoids. The caseine of cows' milk, when ingested, coagulates into tough indigestible masses, while that of human milk remains diffused, soluble, and therefore easily digestible.

THE PEPTOGENIC POWDER and method afford a reliable and practical means of adjusting this difference.

Supplied in two sizes, at 21/= and 40/= per dozen, subject to B. W. & Co.'s terms.

PANOPEPTON

PANOPEPTON, being the entire edible substance of prime lean beef and best wheat flour, is the food *par excellence* for invalids in all acute diseases, fevers, &c.; in convalescence, for the large class of persons who, from feebleness or deranged digestion, or antipathy to ordinary foods, require a fluid, agreeable and quickly assimilable food.

For an adult, the usual portion should be a dessertspoonful to a tablespoonful several times a day and at bed time.

Supplied in 6 oz. and 12 oz. bottles, at 24/= and 40/= per dozen, subject to B. W. & Co.'s terms.

PEPSENCIA

PEPSENCIA is a palatable and effective digestive fluid. It contains all the constituents of the gastric juice. A teaspoonful before or after meals will be found of service in all cases where pepsin is indicated.

Supplied in 4 oz. and 8 oz. bottles, at 21/= and 36/= per dozen, subject to B. W. & Co.'s terms.

Literature will be forwarded on request.

Originated and Manufactured by
Fairchild Bros. & Foster,
NEW YORK.

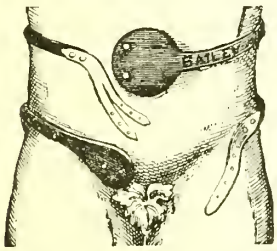
Agents for Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australasia.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.,
LONDON and SYDNEY.

BAILEY'S WASHABLE TRUSSES.

CHEAP AND DURABLE.

Most suitable for Export. Special Terms to Shippers.

For INGUINAL, SCROTAL and UMBILICAL HERNIA
„ INFANTS. THE BATH.
„ SEA BATHING. HOT CLIMATES.



N.B.—"No good result can be obtained from any Truss while the daily bath is taken without one. To effect a cure, the rupture must never be allowed to come down."

For Inguinal Hernia.

		SINGLE.	DOUBLE.
Infant's sizes, 10 to 20 inches	each	4/-	6/-
„ „ 20 to 27 „	„	5/-	7/6
Adult sizes. 28 to 40 „	„	6 6	10/-

Inguinal Trusses kept in stock. Other kinds at a few days' notice.

Special Prices for 1 dozen and upwards.

BAILEY'S SUSPENSORY BANDAGES.

A. B. C. SYSTEM.

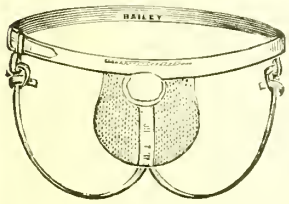


Fig. 1.

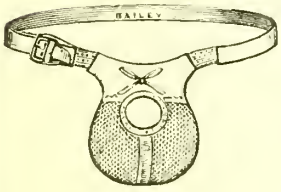


Fig. 2.

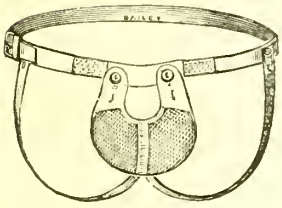


Fig. 3.

The large and increasing number of orders from abroad proves the truth of

What "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST" says:—

Every retailer knows what a worry it is to get a customer suited with a bandage when it has to be picked out of a drawerful of all sizes. Messrs. Bailey's system is to mark every bandage with a number and letter—4B, for instance. By referring to the list, one finds that No. 4 is so-and-so, and the letter B indicates the size. If B is too large, A can be supplied; if too small, then size C. In the case of hydrocele, where a continually increasing size is necessary, it will be seen how very convenient this system is for ordering. Apart from that, there is the convenience in stocking the bandages. Each one is put up in a neat slide-box, labelled at one end with the size and style, thus:—

To repeat quote No., 4B SILK. So that they are easy to pack away, easy to fit, and easy to sell, while the quality is excellent.

Cabinet of two dozen assorted, 30/-. USUAL DISCOUNT.
Containing six each, at 8 -, 10 -, 18 -, 24 - per dozen.

PRICE LIST. SPECIAL TERMS TO SHIPPERS.

		PER DOZ.
No. 0.	Cotton Bag, twill bands	7/-
„ 1.	As Fig. 1, Cotton Bag and Tape Under-straps	8/-
„ 2.	As Fig. 2, Cotton Oxonian, with drawing strings to contract the bag	10/-
„ 3.	Silk Bag and Tape Under-straps, Fig. 1	20 -
„ 4.	Silk Oxonian, with drawing strings to contract the bag, Fig. 2	18/-
„ 5.	Silk Oxonian, bag bound with Elastic, Fig. 2	24/-
„ 6.	Silk Oxonian, superior quality, bands of buff jean, with drawing strings to contract the bag	24/-
„ 7.	Silk Bag to button on, with tape under-straps	22/-
„ 8.	As Fig. 3, Silk Bags to button on, with under-straps to button	24/-
„ 9.	Silk Bag to button on, with under-straps, bands and under-straps entirely of silk elastic, 1¼ inch wide	33/-

Nos. 2 and 4 are in greatest demand.

W. H. BAILEY & SON, 38 OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.

Telegrams—"BAYLEAF," LONDON. Telephone No. 2942 (Gerrard)

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'Kepler' Malt Extract.

IS remarkable for its fine flavour and for the full percentage of its nutritive, tonic and digestive constituents. To these facts, to the scientific method of its manufacture, and to the high quality of the barley selected for use, its proved superiority is due.

Small and large bottles, 20s. and 36s. per dozen.

'Kepler' Solution

combines the finest Norwegian Cod Liver Oil with 'Kepler' Malt Extract in such a way that those with the most sensitive digestive systems can obtain the full benefit of each constituent.

It presents the oil with the active constituents of the finest malted barley in a pleasantly palatable and easily digested form.

Small and large bottles, 20s. and 36s. per dozen.

Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

LONDON and SYDNEY.

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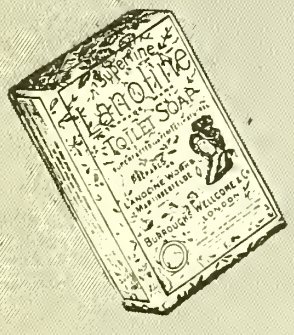
'Lanoline'

'Lanoline'

The most natural, stable and elegant base for all medicated ointments. Its absorbent qualities are unique. Supplied in tins, at 2s. 8d. per lb.; anhydrous, 3s. 4d. per lb.

Toilet 'Lanoline'

A delightful and effective natural skin emollient possessing great soothing properties. In collapsable tubes, at 4s. 6d. and 9s. per dozen.



'Lanoline' Toilet Soap

Is carefully superfatted with 'Lanoline.' It is soothing to the most delicate or sensitive skin, and renders the hands beautifully smooth and supple. In boxes containing 3 tablets, at 4s. 6d. per dozen tablets.

Sole Licensees—

Burroughs Wellcome & Co,

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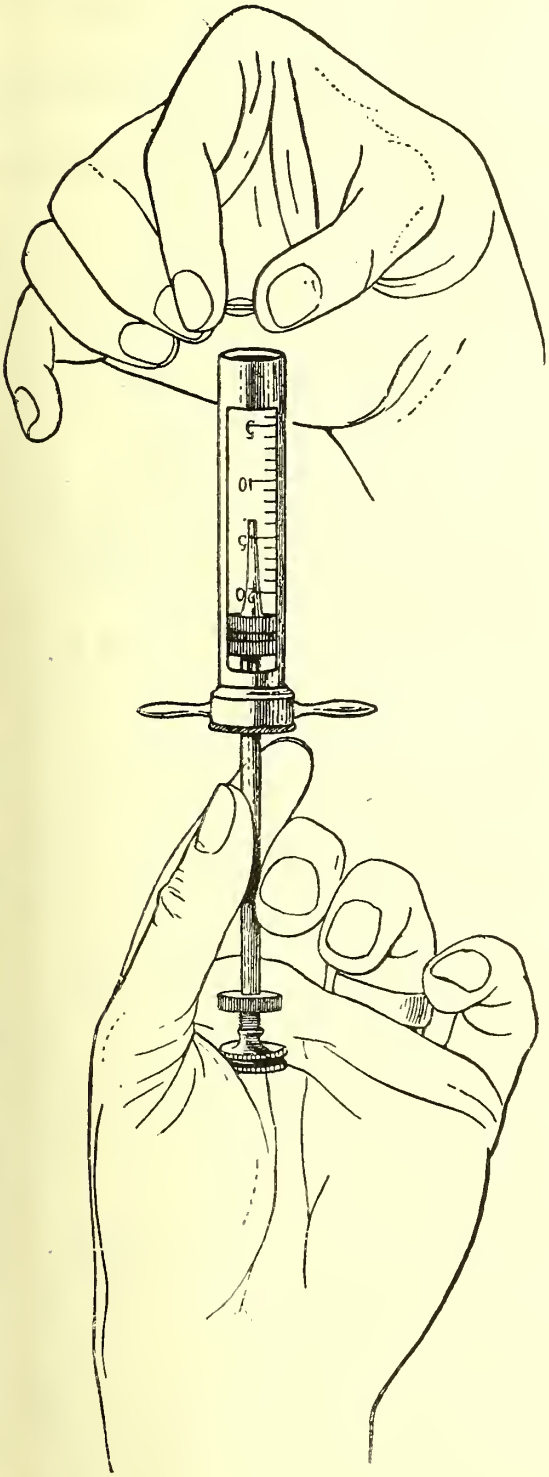

TRADE MARK **'Tabloid'** BRAND

Hypodermic Drugs

		Per dozen tubes.
Aconitine Nitrate	gr. 1/260	8s.
Apomorphine Hydrochlor.	gr. 1/15 and 1/10	6s.
Atropine Sulphate	gr. 1/150, 1/100 and 1/60	6s.
Caffeine Sodio-salicylate	gr. *1/2	8s.
Cocaine Hydrochlor.	gr. 1/10, 1/6, *1/4 and *1/2	6s.
Cocaine Compound— (*Weak, *Medium, and *Strong Anæsthetic)		8s.
Codeine Phosphate	gr. 1/4	8s.
Corsutine Citrate	gr. *1/60	8s.
Cotarnine Hydrochlor. (Stypticin)	gr. *1/4	8s.
Curare	gr. 1/12	8s.
Digitalin	gr. 1/100	6s.
Ergotinine Citrate	gr. 1/200 and 1/100	8s.
Ergotinine Citrate / Strychnine Sulphate	gr. 1/100 / gr. 1/20	8s.
Eserine Salicylate	gr. 1/100	6s.
Eucaine Hydrochlor.	gr. *1/3	6s.
" "	gr. *1	12s.
Homatropine Hydrochlor.	gr. 1/250	8s.
Hydrarg. Perchlor.	gr. 1/60 and 1/30	6s.
Hyoscine Hydrobrom.	gr. 1/200 and *1/75	6s.
Hyoscyamine Sulphate	gr. *1/80	6s.
" "	gr. *1/20	8s.
Mercury Perchloride (*See Hydrarg. Perchlor.*)		
Morphine Bimeconate	gr. 1/8, 1/6, 1/4 and 1/3	8s.
Morphine Hydrochlor.	gr. 1/6 and 1/4	6s.
Morphine Hydrochlor. / Atropine Sulphate	gr. *1/6 / gr. 1/70	6s.
Morphine Sulphate	gr. 1/8, 1/6, 1/4, 1/3 and *1/2	6s.
" "	gr. *1	8s.
Morphine Sulphate / Atropine Sulphate	gr. 1/8 : 1/6 : 1/4 : 1/3 / 1/200 : 1/180 : 1/150 : 1/120	6s.
Morphine Sulphate / Atropine Sulphate	gr. 1/3 : *1/2 / 1/60 : 1/100	6s.
Nitroglycerin (Trinitrin)	gr. 1/250	6s.
Physostigmine Salicylate	gr. 1/100	6s.
Picrotoxin	gr. 1/60	8s.
Pilocarpine Nitrate	gr. 1/10, 1/6 and *1/3	8s.
" "	gr. *1/2	12s.
Potassium Permanganate	gr. *2	6s.
Quinine Bihydrochlor.	gr. *1	6s.
" " "	gr. *3	8s.
Quinine Hydrobrom.	gr. *1/2	8s.
Sparteine Sulphate	gr. *1/2	8s.
Strophanthin	gr. 1/500	8s.
Strychnine Nitrate	gr. 1/15 and 1/10	8s.
Strychnine Sulph.	gr. 1/150; 1/100; 1/60 and 1/30	6s.
Stypticin (Cotarnine Hydrochlor.)	gr. *1/4	8s.
Trinitrin (Nitroglycerin)	gr. 1/250	6s.

'Tabloid' Hypodermic Products are put up in tubes containing 20, with the exception of those marked with an asterisk, which are in tubes of 12.

The B. W. & Co. Patent Hypodermic Syringe, with detachable nozzle, so that 'Tabloid' Hypodermic Products can be dissolved in the barrel; capacity, min. 15 or 20; nickel-plated; fitted with two regular needles, in case 7/-

Ditto, in solid silver; capacity, min. 20; of superior finish, and fitted with two platino-iridium needles, in case 25/-

Burroughs Wellcome and Co.,

LONDON and SYDNEY.

Telegrams—"BURCOME, LONDON."

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Vinolia

FOR

Itching, Face Spots, Eczema, &c.

A SOOTHING, EMOLLIENT CREAM FOR THE SKIN IN HEALTH AND DISEASE.

Full Retail Prices—1/1½, 1/9, 3/6, and 6/-. Trade Prices—10/8, 16/9, 33/4, and 57/8 per doz., subject

VINOLIA COMPANY, LTD., MALDEN CRESCENT, LONDON, N.W.

HEARON, SQUIRE & FRANCIS

WHOLESALE & EXPORT DRUGGISTS,

ANALYTICAL & MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

38 SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.

Emulsion Cod Liver Oil.

Combined with the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda.
Palatable and practically Inseparable.

"Heron" Extract of Malt.

Semi-solid and Liquid.
With Cod Liver Oil or the Hypophosphites, and with other combinations.

Linctus Rosæ

A Simple, Effective, and Useful Preparation for Children troubled with Irritable Cough.

Linctus Rub. pro Tussi.

A similar Preparation to the above, intended for Adults.

Emulsion of Petroleum.

A bland creamy inseparable Emulsion of purified Petroleum with the Hypophosphites of Soda and Lime.

"Heron" Coca Wine.

NON-EXCISABLE.

GUARANTEED made from the Leaves of Erythroxylon Coca.

Put up in a unique and elegant style in pint and half-pint Bottles, 16/- and 30/- per doz.

Compound Syrup of Figs.

A Pleasant and Certain Laxative for Children and Delicate Persons.

Concentrated Extract of Malt, Meat and Hops.

An Agreeable Substitute for the Wine.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859.

Subscription, 10/- a Year, Post Free to any part of the World. Single Numbers, 4d. per copy. Summer and Winter Numbers, 1/- each.

Postal Orders and Cheques to be crossed "Martin's Bank (Limited)."
Chief Offices: 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.
Branch Offices: Melbourne and Sydney.

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COUNCIL COMPETITION.

We remind subscribers and their employés, or members of their families, that our Council Competition will be closed on Monday. We want them to write on a postcard the names of the seven candidates who they think are most deserving of election to the Pharmaceutical Council. The names will be found on the first page of last week's issue. We are to give a guinea prize.

AMERICAN AND CANADIAN TRADE.

By "American" we mean the United States. The business-relations between that country and this are so good that several English firms connected with the drug-trade have during the past year opened branches in New York. Every firm cannot do that, but they can do the next best thing—viz., advertise in The Chemist and Druggist. Our issue for May 20 will be specially circulated to the best buyers of druggists' goods in Canada and the United States. The *C. & D.* Commissioner has been out there for nearly a year, and his reports to us emphasise the wisdom of the British houses pushing trade out there. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain says the same thing about Canada, and the Government of our oldest dependency is doing all that is possible to encourage inter-trading between Canada and Britain. Will our British drug and sundries houses do their part?

Summary.

Mr. Peter Boa is to be the new Scotch examiner (p. 683).

More about the citral and ionone controversy is given on p. 692.

Five Good Formulas for saleable specialities are printed on p. 701.

An Advertisers' Exhibition now open in London is reported on p. 680.

Tr. Iodi, B.P., does not materially change on keeping, Mr. J. F. Liverseege says (p. 692).

Label-writers who sent postcards to us a few months since will find the awards on p. 696.

Nitrogen Iodide is the subject of a paper by Mr. J. A. Ray read at Dublin on Monday (p. 666).

Burns, the Poet, was intimate with several medical men. A book has been published about it (p. 700).

The Names of those who passed the Major and Minor examinations in London this month are given on p. 683.

The More Fatal Diseases are commented upon in an article based on the Registrar-General's report (p. 685).

Mr. Rymer Young gives the outline for a new Pharmacy Bill which he thinks the Council should work for (p. 672).

The Liverpool Chemists' Association has attained its jubilee, and has celebrated the event by a dinner (p. 668).

How much Honey is consumed in this country? We cannot tell; but the imports amount to 280,000,000 lbs. a year (p. 691).

The Colonial and Foreign Competition for our Diary guineas is settled. Seven half-sovereigns go to the Antipodes (p. 697.)

Leptandrin is the sixth resinoid which Mr. Lewis Ough writes about. He tells what it is, what it is good for, and how it is made (p. 691).

A Cairo Pharmacist must be a polyglot. There is good business to be done in Egypt by English drug-houses who care to bid for it (p. 695).

Elegance in Shop-fitting, and new ideas for the dispensing-department, are illustrated in Mr. John McMillan's Hillhead pharmacy described on p. 694.

The Sale of Arsenical Weed-killer by a florist has brought him into a county court and made him a contributor to the Pharmaceutical Society (p. 674).

The Evening Meetings of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland have come to an end for the session. A satisfactory report was submitted (p. 666).

The Watch Committee of the Pharmaceutical Council suggests that nobody except itself should at present move in opposition to the Lord Chancellor's Pharmacy Bill (p. 684).

The Glasgow Chemists' and Druggists' Association reports that enthusiasm in its proceedings is waning. Out of 201 members it can only get an average attendance of eighteen (p. 673).

Mr. Beilby has formulated a scheme for more thorough education of industrial chemists, and put it before the Society of Chemical Industry on Monday night, when it was thoroughly discussed (p. 670).

Oil of Almonds adulterated with something which the analyst could not specify, but which the defendants say was oil of peach-kernels, is the latest drug challenged under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act (p. 675).

Oil of Juniper has come before the Clerkenwell Magistrate again, but the defendant disputes the analyst's certificates and claims reference to Somerset House (p. 675). Mr. E. J. Parry remarks on oil of juniper (p. 690).

Quinine is cheaper in second-hands owing to the decline of the cinchona unit. Ipecacuanha is much dearer. We report cinchona and drug sales, and give some particulars about the cultivation of cinchona in Java (p. 707).

English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Penny Postage.

The Government of Jamaica have decided to adopt, on May 24, the penny-postage scheme which is in force between this country and various British colonies and possessions The directors of the North Borneo Company have also decided to introduce the scheme in North Borneo and. Labuan, but have not yet fixed a date for carrying their decision into effect; and the Government of Mauritius is expected to join. If those all carry out their intention, the only important colonies not included will be those of Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

Chemists' Improvements.

Mr. F. N. Whitehead, pharmaceutical chemist, Morecambe, who succeeded to the business of Mr. J. J. Fell about a year ago, is making extensive alterations to his premises in Queen Street, and bringing them more up to date.

The premises at 37 Market Place, Devizes, recently acquired by Mr. Miles Coward, chemist and druggist, have undergone extensive alterations, and have just been reopened after being some weeks in the hands of the builders.

A Wholesale Chemist's End.

An inquest was held at Hackney on April 20 into the circumstances attending the death of Edwin Howes Hills (53), described as a wholesale chemist and druggist, and lately residing in Dalston. Deceased's landlady stated that Hills had lodged with her for three years, and had always been an intemperate man. Lately he had not been to business, but had kept himself by selling off his stock. On April 17 he came home incapably drunk, and went to his room. Next morning he was found lying dead on his bed. Medical evidence showed that death was due to chronic alcoholism and heart-failure, and a verdict accordingly was returned.

Druggist's Driver Damages a Cycle.

At Bradford County Court, on April 18, Miss Elizabeth Holmes, draper's manageress, Bradford, recovered 10*l.* from Mr. Walter Bradley, druggist, Park Lane, Bradford, as damages for personal injuries and compensation for destruction of a bicycle. The damage was said to have been caused by plaintiff having been run down by the defendant's driver.

The Quack's Quietus.

At Walsall Police Court, on April 21, John Jefferson, an itinerant vendor of quack medicines, was prosecuted for shouting so loudly in Walsall market as to create a nuisance. When requested to desist defendant refused, saying he had paid for his stand. He told the Magistrate that he was merely conducting his business in the ordinary way and had to raise his voice above ordinary conversation pitch so that his customers might hear. A fine of 5*s.* and costs was imposed.

College Items.

Mr. Henry Wootton, B Sc, announces in our advertisement columns that he will open The London College of Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Botany, 323 Clapham Road, S.W., on August 2. The instruction will be especially adapted for pharmaceutical and medical students. The buildings are to be lighted throughout by electricity.

On Wednesday, April 19, the students of the Leeds College of Pharmacy drove to Bramham Park, the residence of Mr. J. L. Lane Fox. During the tour an examination was made of the flora of the district. Tea was provided at Bramham, the party returning to Leeds at 8 o'clock.

One of the Submerged.

At Westminster Police Court, on April 22, George F. Barnett, formerly a chemist's assistant, was charged with wandering and sleeping in a coal-cellar at 89 Eaton Square, W. A police-constable gave evidence as to repeatedly turning the prisoner out of the cellar, which he made a regular lodging-place. The prisoner said he was waiting till the markets opened, and he had no home nor friends in London. His fall in life was due to an unsuccessful law-suit saddling him with heavy costs. On the distinct pledge that he would go to the workhouse, prisoner was discharged.

Charges of Stealing Drugs.

At Thames Police Court, on April 24 Jeremiah Driscoll was charged with stealing a 1*s.* 1½*d.* bottle of Scott's emulsion from a steamer lying in the Shadwell Basin. It was alleged that accused was seen to take a bottle of emulsion from a case lying on the deck. Prisoner was remanded, bail in one surety of 10*l.* having been accepted.

At Coventry, on April 20, John Thomas Earley, a labourer, was charged with stealing 2 lbs. of semolina and 14 lbs. of sulphur, the property of Messrs Wyley & Co. (Limited), wholesale chemists, Coventry. Prisoner was seen to take the goods from one of Messrs. Wyley's carts, but, as it was his first offence, prisoner was bound over to come up for judgment when called upon.

Cricket.

The first match in the contest for the Drug-trade Cup was played on Saturday, April 22, at Walthamstow, between Burgoynes' C.C. and Hewletts' C.C. Burgoynes' team, having scored 74 for 8 wickets, declared their innings closed, and then disposed of their antagonists for 23. Moxon, for the winners, took 6 wickets for 7 runs. Cornwall batted well for the victors, and Symons for Hewletts'.

Licence-transfer.

The off wine-and-spirit licence formerly held by Mr. S. Steele, chemist, Southminster, has been transferred to Messrs. J. & R. J. Watt, chemists, Southminster.

Alleged Frauds.

At North London Court, on April 22, George Gabriel Wolff, described as a chemist, Sigmund Wolff, ink-manufacturer, and Adolph Wolff, clerk, were charged with conspiracy to defraud. The allegations were that the prisoners had been extensively advertising the sale of certain articles—viz., "The Onrios Dream-book," "The Dido Dentifrice," and a patent petroline. The articles themselves were worth 2*d.* or 3*d.*, but the advertisements invited persons to send either 2*s.* or 1*s.* 6*d.*, with a solution to an obviously misspelt word, and then share in a sum of money which was set apart for the purpose. It was further alleged that by this means 50,000 persons had replied, and that the prisoners had netted 4,000*l.*, only 10*l.* of which had been distributed in consolation prizes. Evidence for the prosecution having been given, the prisoners were remanded on substantial bail.

At Stone Petty Sessions, on April 18, John Gorman was charged with obtaining contributions for a charitable purpose by fraud. Mr. T. H. Jenkins, chemist and druggist, Stone, stated that the defendant brought a book to him which contained an appeal on behalf of a cricket club, and which professed to be signed by a clergyman. On these representations Mr. Jenkins was induced to give prisoner 2*s.* 6*d.* Evidence having been given that the man had no authority to raise funds for the club, and that the clergyman's signature was forged, a fine of 40*s.* and 10*s.* costs was imposed.

At Southwark Police Court, on April 25, George Myers, 19 Borough High Street, trading as the "Prairie Powder Company," was summoned for having published in the *Penny Illustrated Paper* a proposal or scheme for the sale of chances in a certain lottery relating to the distribution of prizes amounting to 50*l.* He was also summoned for keeping a lottery-office. The prosecution stated that defendant was a vendor of "prairie powders," which were represented to be a specific for "headache, influenza, nervousness, neuralgia, rheumatism, and tic." He advertised a word-puzzle of an exceedingly simple character, and competitors were to send postal-orders for 1*s.* 6*d.*, in return for which they would receive twenty-four powders. The senders of the first order received would be entitled to 10*l.*, and the senders of the next forty 1*l.* each, and there were consolation prizes of 5*s.* each. A condition of the competition was that

the names of the six towns were to be correctly filled in, but they were so ridiculously easy that everybody would be able to supply them. The whole thing, therefore, resolved itself into a question of whose letters first arrived; it was a mere chance. For the defence, a recent judgment of Lord Justice A. L. Smith in a guessing-competition was quoted to the effect that it must be entirely a matter of chance to be illegal. The Magistrate (Mr. Paul Taylor) said no doubt great weight attached to that judgment, but surely it was a matter of chance as to who should be amongst the first forty-one competitors in the present instance. A legal discussion followed, but the Magistrate adhered to the opinion that no skill was required in the competition under consideration, and defendant was fined 20*l.* and 10*l.* costs.

At Bow Street, on April 26, Hall Grigor, described as a financial agent, of Finsbury Pavement, was charged on remand with obtaining money by false pretences. It is alleged that prisoner promoted a company for the sale of "Varixia," a patent medicine for the cure of varicose veins, and at various times put in a number of young fellows as clerks or managers, taking from them deposits which he failed to return. Evidence was given by two clerks, one of whom had deposited 50*l.* and the other 100*l.*, none of which had been returned to either of them.

Thomas Henry Williams, chemist, 60 Leather Lane, E.C., stated that about twelve months ago he received the following prescription, with an order to make it up into eighty 2-oz. bottles:—"Witch hazel, 25 oz; proof spirit, 1 quart; spirit of chloroform, 16 oz. Water to make up 1 gallon." He charged 2½*d.* per bottle for making up the stuff.

Sir James Vaughan: What are the properties of the stuff?

Witness: I should say it is a simple lotion. It might be a hair-lotion, or anything else. When the stuff was sent to the prisoner's place his office was closed.

Sir James Vaughan: What are you going to do with it? Form a company?

Witness: No, sir. I shall pour the stuff away, and use the bottles for something else.

In reply to counsel, witness said some medicines were absolutely worthless, but they sold well at large profits if extensively advertised.

Counsel: If this stuff had been advertised, and "caught on," I suppose the profits would have been very large.

Witness: No doubt.

Detective-Sergeant Kane said he found at the prisoner's office a few bottles of "Varixia." They were covered with dust, and had apparently been there for some time. The books showed that a few bottles had been sold at 2*s.* 9*d.* each.

The prisoner was committed for trial.

Sucked the Cork.

At an inquest held at Southchurch, on April 20, on the body of Henry Wm. Whitman, aged 2 years and 8 months, it was stated that the child sucked a cork which had been in a bottle containing a solution of mercury and nitric acid which was used as a lotion for footrot. Poisoning followed, and the child died after suffering much agony. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

The Sale of Strychnine.

An adjourned inquest was held at Salisbury, on April 20, touching the death of the man Ames, who was found dead in his room on April 13. Mr. W. S. Blinkhorn, chemist and druggist, Salisbury, stated that a Mrs. Briant visited his shop and asked to be supplied with sufficient strychnine to make a lotion for bathing horses' heads. She stated that it was for a gentleman who was staying with her, but Mr. Blinkhorn would not supply the poison without the written authority of the purchaser. Later on a man named Pearcey came with a note stating the amount of strychnine wanted and the purpose for which it was required. The note was signed by Willie John Ames, and witness supplied 1 oz. of solution of strychnine in a blue bottle bearing a red poison-label with the words "Poison — solution of strychnine." Pearcey signed his name in the poison-register, as required by the Act. There would have been between 4 and 5 gr. of strychnine in the solution, and the bottle which was handed to him the next day by the police contained exactly the same quantity he had supplied, but the contents were nothing like the strength of the solution he sent out.

The inquest was resumed on April 24, when the City Analyst reported that he had examined the bottle of solution found by the police, and discovered that a quantity equal to about 1¼ gr of strychnine hydrochloride had been abstracted. In the contents of the stomach he found $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. of strychnine, which he considered conclusive evidence of the cause of death. The jury returned a verdict that deceased died from the effects of strychnine administered by himself. It transpired that deceased had on the day before he came to Salisbury obtained a quantity of arsenic at Chichester, and had endeavoured, but unsuccessfully, to obtain strychnine from three chemists in that city.

Poisoned by Weed-killer.

A gardener named Hodgkiss, residing at Darlaston Hall, Stone, committed suicide on April 19 by taking a quantity of "weed killer," the chief ingredient of which was arsenic.

The Sale of Laudanum.

On April 20 the Cheshire Coroner held an inquest, at Hoole, on the body of Hannah Pivett, 73 years of age, who was found dead in bed. It was stated that deceased had been in the habit of taking laudanum for five or six years, and bought two 6-oz. bottles in Chester on the day before her death. Dr. Butt, who was called in, said in his opinion death was due to general disease accelerated by an overdose of laudanum. The chemist who supplied the laudanum, in reply to the Coroner, admitted that 12 oz of laudanum was an unusually large quantity to buy at a time, but he could show from a ledger in his possession a case of a lady who drank laudanum daily for twenty-five years and at the close was taking nearly a pint a day. The jury returned a verdict of death from misadventure.

On April 22 an inquiry was held at Buxton into the circumstances attending the death of a lady visitor named Dora Procter, who was found dead in bed, having evidently been poisoned by laudanum. Evidence was given by her brother, who is a medical practitioner at Salisbury, to the effect that deceased, who suffered from insomnia, had been sent to Buxton for a change. After formal evidence of the discovery of the dead body, and of the finding by the police of a broken bottle outside the bedroom-window, Mr. William Pilkington, pharmaceutical chemist, Buxton, deposed to the purchase from him on April 20 of 4 oz. of laudanum by Miss Procter. When the young lady came in he was engaged in the room behind the shop, and his assistant, who took the order, told him the lady's name was Miss Procter, and the address that of the boarding-house. Witness asked her what she wanted it for, and she replied for external application. He told her it was an unusual quantity, and cautioned her as to its use. The fragments produced were those of the bottle in which he supplied the laudanum. She brought a plain medicine-bottle, which he exchanged for a blue ribbed poison, and labelled it with the usual "Laudanum—Poison" slip, and "For external use" slips across front and back of the bottle. Dr. Flint, who made a *post mortem* examination, found laudanum in the contents of the stomach, and expressed the opinion that death was due to an overdose of that drug. The jury returned an open verdict to the effect that deceased died from laudanum poisoning, but there was not sufficient evidence to show under what conditions she took it.

The Sale of Noxious Drugs.

At the Tynemouth County Petty Sessions, on April 24, John Aureus Burt, described as a chemist, but not on the register, of Willington Quay, and Mathew Luke Reed, plumber, were charged with having caused to be taken by Margaret Jane Davison a certain noxious drug with intent to procure miscarriage. Dr. Burnell deposed that he was called to the house of Mrs Edward, at Jesmond, and saw the girl Davison, who was employed there as servant. He found her very ill and, mentally and bodily, much depressed. He also found that she was pregnant, and told her so. At first she denied this, but afterwards admitted it. He would be able to give evidence when necessary that the girl had had a miscarriage. The girl was, by his instructions, removed to the Royal Infirmary, where she was at present

lying very ill. Defendants were remanded, an application for bail being refused.

Cotton-wool Calamity.

An inquest was held on April 22 concerning the death of the three-year-old son of Mr. J. L. Tatham, who is the son of Mr. John Tatham, formerly a chemist, and Mayor of Barnstaple. According to the evidence of the child's father, a children's party was being held and deceased, who was dressed in cotton-wool to represent a certain character, went too near a lighted candle and was enveloped in flames. The child was severely burned and died two days afterwards from shock to the system.

Killed by Castor-oil Beans.

On April 18, Joseph Windrod (39), a dock-labourer, living in Woolwich, while unloading castor-oil beans from a steamer, ate a few, and was seized with diarrhœa and died.

The Pharmacy Bill.

Mr. Walter Gibbons, of Manchester, has been expressing his views on the obnoxious Pharmacy Bill to a distinguished member of Parliament, who has promised to give Mr. Gibbons an introduction to a leading statesman in the Upper House, to whom he can further ventilate the opinions of his fellow chemists in Manchester.

Chemists' Shops Broken Into.

On April 26 the shop occupied by Messrs. Marshall Brothers, chemists, Alcester Road, Moseley, Birmingham, was entered by thieves, and the till and desk rifled. Entrance was obtained by forcing a small pantry-window at the back of the premises, and then breaking the panel of the door leading into the shop. With the exception of a five-shilling packet of coppers and a few cachoux nothing of value appears to have been stolen.

At Aberavon two boys, named Evans and Lounds, 11 and 10 years old respectively, were found by a policeman "breaking and entering" the lock-up shop of Messrs. Evans & May, chemists. The Magistrates sent them to gaol for seven days, and then to a reformatory school for five years.

An Overdose of Chloroform.

The Grimsby Coroner held an inquiry on April 26 touching the death of William Drury Mason, a retired chemist, living at 113 Stirling Street, New Cleethorpes.

Agnes Morton Mason deposed that her husband, on coming home on the night of his death, went straight to bed without speaking to anyone. She did not occupy the same room as the deceased, and on the following day she discovered her husband lying on his bed dead. Deceased was in the habit of buying chloroform for cleaning his pipes. Since he had left business he had given way to drink, and it was not unusual for him to absent himself from home for days together. He had frequently complained of not being able to sleep at night, and had been in the habit of taking narcotics.

Mr. R. M. Hearne, chemist, Cleethorpe Road, recognised the label on the bottle produced as one of his, but he could not swear to the bottle. He knew the deceased very well, and he had bought chloroform from him on several occasions. He thought that deceased, being a chemist, would know how to properly use it.

Dr. Anningson said he thought death was due to paralysis of the heart caused by over-inhalation of chloroform. He should say that deceased, being restless, had tipped the drug on the handkerchief, and, covering up his head with the bedclothes, the vapour had been so powerful as to stop the action of the heart immediately.

A verdict in accordance with the doctor's evidence was returned.

Phosphorus Furnacemen on Strike.

A dispute has, it is stated, arisen at the works of Messrs. Albright & Wilson, phosphorus-manufacturers, of Oldbury, respecting the wages paid to the furnacemen. Notice of a reduction in the rates has been given to the men, who threaten to strike if it is enforced. The matter is causing some excitement in the locality, as strikes or disputes at these works have been of rare occurrence in the past.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

British Pharmaceutical Conference (1898).

On Thursday last week the joint committee representing the Ulster Pharmaceutical Society and the North of Ireland Chemists' and Druggists' Society met in the offices of the latter, Garfield Chambers, Belfast, to wind up the reception-fund in connection with the conference held in Belfast. Mr. J. C. C. Payne, J.P., presided, and Mr. McKnight submitted a report and balance-sheet, from which latter it appeared that after defraying all the expenses there remained a balance of 49*l*. It was agreed to return this sum *pro rata* to the guarantors. Votes of thanks were passed to the Hon. Secretaries, Messrs. McKnight and Rankin, the Hon. Treasurer, to Miss Watson, Hon. Secretary of the Ladies Committee and to the Chairman. The committee was then formally dissolved.

Contracts.

Messrs. P. A. Leslie & Co., Dublin, have been appointed contractors for the supply of medical and surgical appliances to the Mountmellick Union, at 29 per cent. off the Local Government Board prices.

Gold in Ireland.

During the last few days large quantities of stone impregnated with gold and silver have been found at Ogonnelloe, near Killaloe. A Government assessor has been sent to the locality to inquire into and report on the discovery.

Business Changes.

The premises, stock-in-trade, and fixtures of the Munster Drug Company (Limited), Pembroke Street, Cork, are announced for unreserved sale.

Messrs. J. Lizars, photographic chemists, Victoria Street Belfast, are removing to new premises at Wellington Place.

Harbour-rates Lowered.

The Belfast Harbour Commissioners have revised their regulations, and lowered their rates in respect of imports of drugs and chemicals, &c. The new scale of charges has just been brought into operation, and the concession is greatly appreciated.

Was a Compliment Intended?

At a meeting of the Irish licensed vintners in Dublin last week, Alderman James Dempsey, Belfast, in his speech said his political opponent, Alderman Sir James Haslett, M.P., took a great interest in the temperance question. He (Sir James Haslett) sold drugs, and it had been stated that it had been necessary for the Inland Revenue to change the formula for making methylated spirit obnoxious, principally on Sir James's account, for he was selling the spirit so pure that people were drinking quantities of it!

Personal.

Mr. James Guiler, M.P.S.I., 2 Cooke Terrace, Ormeau Road, Belfast, who took the duties of examiner at the January druggists' examination in Belfast in place of Mr. Whitla, has been temporarily appointed by the Lord-Lieutenant as an examiner under the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1895.

Mr. P. N. White, chemist, Sligo, has been unanimously elected Chairman of the Board of Guardians of the Sligo district under the new Local Government Board Act, 1898.

Mr. Stanley Harrington, J.P., chemist and druggist, Cork has been elected a director of the National Assurance Company, Dublin.

Exhibitions.

At the Spring show of the Royal Dublin Society, opened last week, at which the Duke and Duchess of York were present, the following firms were among the exhibitors:—Messrs. Boileau & Boyd (Limited), Messrs. J. Leonard & Co., Mr. Joseph Thorley, London, Spratt's Patent (Limited),

Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co. (Limited), and Messrs. Day, Son & Hewitt.

On April 22 a trades and industrial exhibition was opened at Earlsfort Terrace. Amongst the exhibits is an apothecary's stall belonging to Messrs. Leonard & Co., pharmacists, North Earl Street. The exhibition will be open until May 13 next.

The Sale of Laudanum.

An inquest was held at Dublin, on April 22, on the body of an old lady named Catherine Patton (70), who died from taking an overdose of laudanum. Sergeant Hurley deposed that he visited the establishment of Mr. P. Merrin, pharmaceutical chemist, 12 Lower Camden Street, to inquire concerning the bottle of laudanum. Mr. Merrin said he had not sold any laudanum for a fortnight until that day. Neither he nor his assistants could recollect how much laudanum was sold a fortnight ago, or to whom it was sold. He admitted that the label was his, but he did not produce the poison-book, or show witness any entry of the sale of laudanum. A verdict of suicide while temporarily insane was returned. The jury expressed the opinion that there should have been more care exercised in the sale of the laudanum.

In connection with this inquest the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland has sent a letter to the local newspapers as follows:—

Sir,—It is a pity that the jury on the inquest concerning the death of Mrs. Patton should not have had guidance from someone competent to advise them what is required as regards a sale of laudanum. Apparently they were led, from the evidence of the police-sergeant, to believe that there was an irregularity in the sale—that there should have been books of some sort to enable him to identify it, and that the books were not produced. No such thing is required. But most certainly, before the conduct of a business is impugned in any court, the attendance of the proprietor or his qualified assistant should be secured, so that the jury might have his version of the transaction. Whenever the purchase was made, there is no evidence to show that due caution was not exercised by the seller, and the rider was uncalled for, and, I believe, unjustifiable.

The *Daily Independent*, commenting on the President's letter, says:—"If laudanum is not a poison of which a register of sales must be kept, it is high time that it should be. We fail to see why the Coroner or jury should summon anybody who, it appeared from the evidence, had intimation of the inquest from the police."

French News.

(*From our Paris Correspondent.*)

The Paris Academy of Medicine has elected MM. Dupuy, of Toulouse, and Imbert, of Montpellier, as corresponding-members for its Section of physics, medicinal chemistry, and pharmacy.

"The Influence of Chloroform on Nutrition," an essay by Dr. Vidal, of Pétigueux, has secured him the Gobard prize of 1,000f. (40*l*), awarded annually by the Paris Society of Biology for the best work in connection with biological science.

"Magical Plants and Sorcery" is the title of a book by M. Emile Gilbert, a retired pharmacien, of Moulins, and he treats the subject in eight chapters in an amusing and instructive manner. M. Gilbert has already written on similar subjects.

M. Girard's Pharmacy, rue Notre Dame, Royat, was destroyed by fire last Sunday. The conflagration was due to the explosion of a carboy of collodion placed in the laboratory, and the loss is estimated at the heavy figure of 400,000f. (16,000*l*).

French Parcel-post to British Possessions.—Reductions in the parcel-post rates between France and certain of the English possessions will come into force on May 1, as follows:—To British Honduras, British Guiana, Sarawak, and the Bermudas, below 1·360 kilo. weight, 2f.; below 3 kilos. weight, 3f. 25c.; below 5 kilos. weight, 4f. 50c. To Aden and British India the same weights will cost 3f. 15c., 5f. 75c., and 7f. 5c. respectively. The route for all such parcels is *viâ* Calais and London, and there is a French stamp tax of 10c. to be paid in addition to the postage-rates.

A Rumour of Plague.—Towards the end of last week there was a vague rumour in Paris that the plague had taken root here and had made several victims. The following official note has, however, been published:—"There is no ground for the statement that cases of plague have been remarked in Paris. M. Blanc, the Prefect of Police, has personally made a strict investigation. He is satisfied that no suspicious deaths have occurred, and that the sanitary state of Paris is excellent." The rumour was that the pest had attacked some of the staff of the carpet-department in one of the large Paris shops, the theory being that microbes had been conveyed in the goods.

Removing Tattoo-marks.—Dr. Brunet, of the French Navy, publishes a new process for removing tattoo-marks in the *Archives de Médecine Navale*, which may be summarised as follows:—Complete disinfection of the marks and local anæsthesia by means of cocaine, the process being always very painful. Limit the tattoo-marks by a very adhesive band of diachylon. Apply an ammoniac plaster. Afterwards treat with absorbent cotton steeped in solution of ammonia. Pass a nitrate-of-silver pencil over the tattoo-marks and rub in vigorously. Apply a dressing of boric water, and renew it next day. The marks should have then disappeared. The wound formed should then be dressed to prevent suppuration, and rubbed daily, when cicatriced, for some time. [No chemist should undertake this treatment without getting a written indemnity from possible legal proceedings by the person to be operated on. Ed. *C. & D.*]

Death of Professor Friedel.—Professor Friedel, the eminent chemist, died suddenly on April 19 at the house of a relative at Montauban, where he had been spending the Easter holidays. He succumbed to a pulmonary disease following influenza. Professor Friedel was 67 years of age, having been born at Strasbourg in 1832. He has held successively the posts of conservator of the collections of mineralogy at the Paris School of Mines, lecturer at the Ecole Normale, and professor of mineralogy at the Faculty of Sciences. Since 1884 he has been lecturer on organic chemistry at the Sorbonne here, and during the past two years director of the classes for the practical teaching of chemistry applied to industry inaugurated by him. He leaves the reputation of having been incomparable as a professor, for he appeared to have a special gift for analysing new ideas and lecturing on them intelligently. He was a member of the Paris Academy of Sciences, and that body postponed its usual weekly meeting last Monday in sign of mourning. It was at meetings of the Academy of Sciences that Friedel made public his researches on acetone, the aldehydes, lactic anhydrides, &c.

The General Association of French Pharmacists held its annual meeting last Friday afternoon, April 21, at the Paris School of Pharmacy. A special circular had been addressed to the societies or syndicates connected with the Association to send delegates to the meeting, and the appeal was well responded to. The committee of the Association has drawn up a scheme for dividing the membership throughout France into sections for the purpose of allotting the posts of "councillors" in a more equitable manner than has hitherto been the case. This new arrangement will, however, not come into force until next year. One of the principal items of the meeting was a proposal by M. Denize to the effect that the General Association should lend its moral or pecuniary aid to such of the pharmaceutial syndicates amongst its adherents as may undertake prosecutions against manufacturers of specialities whose products appear to be sold in contravention of the law. M. Denize is a rampant anti-specialist, and has already raised a similar question. The proposition met with a warm opponent in M. Crinon and other experienced pharmacists on the ground that every pharmacist keeps medicines which might be attacked as illegal by the large makers on the same grounds as they themselves were open to attack. After a good deal of discussion, M. Denize and his supporters were outvoted. Amongst the other items discussed was the proposed formation of two societies: one by M. Léger, for giving assistance to the wives, children, or near relatives of pharmacists; and another by M. Malmary, to insure pharmacists against illness, but no decision was taken on these points. On the termination of the general meeting of the General Association, that of the Mutual Assurance Society against Accidents in Pharmacy was held.

Australasian News.

Chiefly from "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia" for March, 1899, of which copies may be obtained from the Publisher at 6d. each.

Mites in Linseed Meal.—The *Agricultural Gazette* (N.S.W.) mentions that some time ago a correspondent sent them a tin containing linseed-meal, swarming with mites. The tin had been left closed for about a month, when the cupboard was found to be alive with minute insects, which were found to proceed from the tin. Upon examination the meal was found to be so full of insects that there appeared to be more than half of it alive. Left on the office-table overnight, the blotting-pad and papers were covered with these tiny semi-transparent mites, probably *Tyroglyphus longior*, a common and very destructive mite among dried vegetable matter. The mites appear to be allied to a mite very common in dried onions when in a state of decay.

The Latest Tabloid.—Typhoid tablets, for reducing weight, are being asked for by Victorian jockeys. Thyroid tablets, of course, is obviously what is required. A Melbourne pharmacist recently had a lady customer who mentioned that she was taking eight tablets night and morning. The directions state that "One or more should be taken, according to the physician's prescription." She bought them without medical advice, and, considering that four were more than one, started with that dose. Hearing that the German Empress had injured her health by the use of this remedy, her husband suspected that she was suffering from an overdose in the same way, and he went to the chemist for confirmation. The lady had experienced quite serious symptoms.

New Zealand Pharmaceutical Affairs are going smoothly just now. Mr. George Bonnington was appointed President of the Pharmacy Board at the meeting on January 26.—One of the applicants for an old-age pension under the Government scheme is a poor old druggist, called R. G. Burn. He left England for New Zealand in 1871, and ultimately started business in Wanganui with a fair hope of success; but misfortune dogged him, and in his 67th year he finds himself penniless. The *C.D.A.* has not yet heard the result of this application.—Some Customs decisions are noted which interest the home-trade. Alabastrine and camphylene preparations are to be admitted free as insecticides or disinfectants, and Mikado moth-paper is placed in the same category. Cerebos-salt is to pay a duty of 10s. per ton, and collodion containing over 50 per cent. of proof-spirit will pay 1s. per lb.

In Queensland the Customs authorities have on the recommendation of the Pharmaceutical Society, permitted concentrated infusions and B.P. concentrated liquors to be made in bond.—The *C.D.A.* contains interesting notes from the experience of Mr. E. C. Blake, Registrar of the Pharmacy Board, who recently made a trip in the north of the colony to see how the Pharmacy Act is recognised. He tells about the condition of trade in Cairns, Cooktown, Thursday Island, Normanton, Croydon, Georgetown, Herberton, Mareeba, Townsville, Charters Towers and Rockhampton. He says: "In North Queensland, as elsewhere, you meet with the grievances which seem to be peculiar to chemists. A little indifference, a little distrust, and men of kindred interests drift or keep apart. So intent are they on dwelling on the trivialities of their own businesses or the imaginary machinations of their opponents that the steady filching away of business by the storekeepers is overlooked When questioned chemists admit that their ideas become dwarfed by the petty returns of their businesses."—The death is reported of Mr. E. B. Thomason, who gained his first experience in dispensing from his father, a medical man practising in Birmingham About twelve years ago he went out to Queensland, and for a time kept up his connection with the drug business, but after a while gave his whole attention to dentistry. Consumption and dengue fever were the immediate cause of death. Mr. Thomason was in his 34th year.

South African News.

(From our Correspondents.)

Mr. Frederick Varley, formerly manager of Mr. R. G. Darroll's Wynberg and other suburban businesses, has been taken into partnership. The name of the firm will in future be known as R. G. Darroll & Co.

Mr. William Kelk Mager, the well-known Eastern Province pharmacist of the firm of Mager & March, Queenstown, C.C., has been appointed a member of the Colonial Pharmacy Board until December 31, 1900, in place of Mr. Pocock, now resident in England.

Commerce in Congress.—The Associated Chambers of Commerce met in Durban on April 12, all the South African colonies being represented. Amongst the questions to be discussed were a proposal by the Johannesburg Congress to fall in with the Imperial penny postage, and another by the Cape to take measures for stamping out scab in sheep.

Trade-marks.—Messrs. J. Crosfield & Sons (Limited), Warrington, Eng., are registering the trade-mark "Handprint," between figures of two hands, for perfumery, toilet-preparations, soaps, and other articles. The Erasmic Company (Limited), of the same place, are registering the word "Erasmic," covering candles, soap, starch, and other oil-store goods. Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons, Port of Spain, Trinidad, also register, through Messrs. Fairbridge, Arderne & Lawton, attorneys, Cape Town, their label for Angostura bitters, of which they are the originators.

Pharmacy in the Transvaal.—The need of pharmaceutical reform in the South African Republic has at last been acknowledged by the Government. On March 30, Mr. J. W. Reitz, the State Secretary, received at Pretoria a deputation from the Pharmaceutical Society of the South African Republic, consisting of Mr. R Butters (President of the Society) and Messrs. Dukes, Trembath, Phillips, Glaesar, and A. S. Smith (Hon. Secretary). The Secretary gave the deputation a cordial reception, and a long conversation took place regarding the sale of poisons and the dispensing of prescriptions. Mr. Reitz quite agreed with the deputation that none should be permitted to dispense medicines but only qualified chemists, and asked the deputation to draft a Bill to that end which will be laid before the Raad at its next May session. It is said that at the present time not less than 30 per cent. of the dispensers of medicine in Johannesburg are unqualified men.

Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.—A goodly company of the members of this Society sat down to the first annual banquet of the Society at Dix's Café, on March 30, under the chairmanship of the President (Mr. Mathew), who was supported by Messrs. Jones and Thomas (Vice-Presidents). The assembly included Drs. Scholtz and Frombhling, Mr. A. H. Mathew (of Heynes, Mathew & Co.), Mr. Harry Evans (of P. J. Petersen & Co.), Mr Jeffreys (of J. T. Pocock & Co.), and the Hon. Secretary (Mr W. Fick). After the Queen was honoured, Mr. Mathew proposed "The Cape Pharmaceutical Society" in a witty speech, which recalled the times of forty years ago, when most of those present were in long clothes. Forty years ago he had the honour of going from the Cape colony for the purpose of becoming a member of the British Pharmaceutical Society, and after nine months' study he got through. (Cheers.) He was the first representative of South Africa on the home register, and he initiated the colonial membership. He hoped that the youth of the present evening would follow his example. The toast was most cordially received, and amongst others honoured besides "The Chairman" were "The Pharmacy Board," to which Mr. F. W. C. Thomas responded; "The Profession," Mr. Tothill responding; "The Land We live In"; and, of course, "The Ladies," who, strange to say, were in the company of "The Absent Fraternity." The Chairman announced that he had received a letter from the editor of The Chemist and Druggist, which contained valuable suggestions, which would be submitted at the next meeting of the Society. There was some very good music in the course of the evening.

Faith-healing has brought an American coloured person into trouble in Cape Town. He is a Mr. Henry Tate, graduate of the Western Reserve University Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio, and a bishop of the American Baptist Church. At the Wynberg Police Court on April 1 he was charged with practising as a doctor and dispensing medicine without a licence. The Medical Board had refused to register him, as his certificates were inadequate. Mr. Tate's practice was connected with his mission, and was in the nature of club practice, while it was also explained on his behalf that he assured his patients that he could do nothing for them unless they had faith in God. He always gave a good word with the medicine, but it was the giving of the latter that brought him into trouble. Witnesses testified to consultations, visitations, prescriptions, and fees. Unfortunately for Mr. Tate, faith and medicine were lacking in efficacy in some cases, and the patients died. The witnesses explained that death-certificates were obtained from Mr. R. S. Anthony, M.D., J.P., also an American graduate and a duly registered practitioner, who is the medical superintendent of the Claremont Medical and Surgical Sanatorium. When the Magistrate heard this he adjourned the case in order to see what Dr. Anthony has to say about it. There the matter stood when the mail left; but, in justice to Dr. Anthony, we may state that he has addressed a letter to the Colonial Medical Council explaining that Tate introduced himself to him as a missionary of the Baptist Church of America, and that he was about to establish a mission among the coloured poor of Claremont and vicinity. He also stated that he was a regularly qualified medical man in America, and was taking steps to become registered in the colony. A few days later Tate took two or three coloured persons to the sanatorium for medical attention. Dr. Anthony examined and prescribed for them. A few days later a death-certificate was wanted for one of the patients, which Dr. Anthony gave, and this was done in another case a few days later. Then Dr. Anthony refused to have any more to do with the bishop.

Colonial and Foreign News.

Sparklets are liable on importation into Spain to the same duty as tin. The Customs authorities have recently decided on this course.

Popocatapetl as Sulphur.—It is reported that the Mexican volcano Popocatapetl has just been acquired by an English syndicate for $250,000. Its crater, it is said, contains the most important sulphur-bearings in the world.

Messrs. Cargills (Limited), wholesale druggists and general merchants, Colombo, are adding a new dispensary to their stores at Nuwara Eliya, which will enable them to concentrate in one wing the medical branch of their establishment.

Benzine Explosion.—An explosion of benzine occurred in Fleer's chemical-works at Philadelphia, on April 25. The works are adjacent to the firm's chewing-gum factory, where about 400 girls are employed. Besides two persons reported to be killed there were several injured.

Formosa is Quiet.—A correspondent of the *Overland China Mail* reports an improvement in the state of South Formosa. A punitive military expedition was sent from Tainanfu to the south to operate against the banditti, and thirty villages were burnt. The Japanese acted so harshly as to give rise to much repugnance to their rule.

The Carlsbad Corporation are trying to get the German Pharmacopœia authorities to remove the name "Sal carolinum factitium" from the Pharmacopœia, as they consider the sale of their own article to be injured by the factitious salt. They think "Sal solvens," or "Sal carolinum imitatum," would be better than the present title.

Bacteriological Institute.—This institution, which owes its origin to an offer made by a Mr. J. W. C. de Soysa to commemorate the Queen's Diamond Jubilee, is to be opened shortly in Colombo. The institute will be in charge of Dr. H. M. Fernando, and will be worked in connection with the Medical College. The plant and instruments are being provided by the Government.

Druggists Combine.—American druggists have met this month in Atlantic City, U.S.A., and one of the bits of gossip is that Parke, Davis & Co. and the Nelson Baker Company, Detroit, are to combine. The two concerns will together be capitalised at $20,000,000. The combine will not involve the closing of the premises of either firm, but will result in a reduction in the number of salesmen employed.

Niagara Potassium Chlorate.—The Niagara Falls Hydraulic Power and Manufacturing Company imports potassium chloride from Stassfurt, and, working its electrical machines day and night, converts the chloride into chlorate. The available force is equal to 1,100 h.p. The results of the operations so far are so satisfactory that the company proposes to double its capital, so as to make extensions.

Commercial Travellers in Norway.—The Board of Trade have received, through the Foreign Office, a telegram from H.M. Consul-General at Christiania, stating that a Bill has passed the Storthing which alters the period of validity for commercial travellers' licences in Norway. These licences will, for the future, be available for thirty days from the date of issue, instead of only for the calendar month in which the document was issued.

Shorter Hours Bill.—The Bill for shorter hours for drug-clerks has been passed by New York Assembly with a majority of seventy-three votes, in spite of the consistent opposition of the pharmaceutical press and pharmaceutical associations in the State. The Bill will have to go back to the Senate for amendment, however, since the Assembly Bill differs slightly from that which passed the Senate, and pharmacists are still striving to stop its final enactment.

Personal.—The Imperial University of Japan, at Tokyo, has conferred the doctorate degree—corresponding to the LL.D. in this country—on Mr. Sho Watase and Mr. Jokichi Takamine. Both gentlemen are graduates from that University and have obtained high positions in scientific circles in America. Dr. Watase is assistant professor of cellular biology in the Chicago University, and Dr. Takamine, whose researches in cryptogamic botany are well known throughout Europe, is connected with the scientific department of Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., New York.—Mr. Theodore D. Buhl has been elected president of Parke, Davis & Co., of Detroit, in succession to the late Mr. Hervey C. Parke, whose death we reported a few weeks ago.

The Tabloid Trouble in Germany.—We reported recently that the advent of Herr Frölich, President of the German Pharmaceutical Society, to a Government office was the signal for an order to apothekers that they must compound their own compressed tabloids and not dispense tabloids. This order was welcomed by a section of the pharmacists as a blow to the business of Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., which is rapidly developing in Germany. Now the medical men are up in arms against the order, which they consider is absolutely unjust and contrary to the public interest. The committee of the Medical Union has decided to present a petition to the Minister for the withdrawal of the prohibition, and the Berlin Medical Society and other similar societies are likely to join in the protest.

Commercial Travellers in Russia.—The Board of Trade have received through the Foreign Office a despatch from her Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg containing further information on the subject of the new Russian law respecting licences for commercial travellers. A circular has been addressed to all the Russian Customs authorities, stating that commercial travellers, except those of the Jewish faith, if unprovided with a licence in original, or a certified copy, of the legal right of the persons or firms they represent to employ travellers, which right is acquirable by the payment of the trade-tax of the 1st class (500 roubles), or of the industrial-pursuit tax of the first three categories (1,500, 1,000, and 500 roubles respectively), may take out such licence in their own name. A commercial traveller who has provided himself with this licence need not acquire in addition the separate commercial travellers' licence (costing 50 roubles).

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

EVENING MEETING.

At Dublin, on April 24, the usual fortnightly meeting was held at 67 Lower Mount Street, the President (Mr. R. J. Downes) in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The following letter from the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland was read:—

Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter of December 8 last, I am directed by the President and Council to say that—(1) Regarding *post-graduate course* they sympathise with the recommendation, but consider that there is no available room. (2) *Books* to be available for members only. Private catalogue of same to be kept by the Registrar. With regard to special glass case, the empty portions of existing glass cases are to be used. (3) *Reading-room.*—They cannot see the necessity for same. (4) *Gymnasium.*—This cannot on any account be considered.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, A. T. Ferrall, Registrar.—To the Secretary of the evening meetings of the Pharmaceutical Society.

The President said they had met that evening to close up the business of the session. Up to a certain point the meetings had been a decided improvement on those of the previous year, particularly as regarded the lectures, which were of a better class, and conduced to a fuller attendance. On the whole they ought to be very well satisfied. There was one matter which he wished to emphasise. In sending out the circulars they were not always sent to the registered druggists, and some surprise was felt by those who received them, as they did not think they were entitled to attend the evening meetings. It was only accidentally that he learned there was any doubt as to the matter of attendance, as all subscribers to the Pharmaceutical Society were, under the Act of Parliament, entitled to the privileges of members in so far as concerned the evening meetings. Associate druggists and licentiates of the Society were alike entitled to be present, and in support of his statement the President read the regulations dealing with the case, and said he alluded to the matter to make it clear that associate druggists are free to come to the fortnightly meetings.

Mr. Johnston spoke of the doubtful advantages for registered druggists to come to a lecture on pharmacy, although there were registered druggists going in for pharmacy who knew more about galenicals than many qualified men.

Mr. O'Connor: If the subject is not of interest to them they will not attend.

The report of the evening meetings for the past session was then read as follows:—

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland,
67 Lower Mount Street,
April 24, 1899.

To the President and Gentlemen of the School Committee.

Gentlemen,—The Evening Meetings Committee, in presenting their report for the session 1898–99, beg to state that the session opened on November 7, 1898. Some months previous to the opening of the session, a circular suggesting practical subjects for discussion was sent to each member of the Society requesting that the member would undertake to work on one or more of the subjects, and give the Society the benefit of his or her investigations. The result was that the committee were enabled to issue a complete programme at the commencement of the session, thus hoping to secure the full interest of the members and others interested in the better education of the pharmacist. The programme included a musical and social evening, which by sanction of the Council was held on January 30. We are glad to note that the effort in this direction was appreciated by the members. Over 160 applications for tickets were received. The meetings were held as heretofore on the second and last Monday evenings of the month, the alternate evenings being specially arranged for public lectures open to members and their friends. The subjects treated of during the session and the authors names were as follows:—Lecture, "Plants and Insects," by F. W. Moore, Esq., M.B.I.A.; paper, "The Pharmacy of the Organoids," by J. C. McWalter, L.R.C.S.I.; lecture, "The Chemistry of Incompatibility," by Professor W. G. Smith, M.D.; paper, "Crystallisation," by J. A. Walsh, L.R.C.P.; paper, "Compressed Tablets," by G. Brown, M.P.S.I.; lecture, "The Germination of Barley; a Study in the Localisation of Enzymes," by A. F. Watson, B.Sc. lecture, "New Official Preparations," by J. H. Baskin, L.R.C.P.; and discussion, "The Advisability of the Poisons Regulations." From the above list of subjects it will be seen that your committee of assistance spared no pains in their endeavours to make the meetings attractive, yet notwithstanding our efforts we regret to state that the attendance during the session was far from satisfactory, and quite unworthy of the subjects brought before the meetings. The average attendance at the ordinary meetings was eight. Having carefully considered the matter, your committee have come to the conclusion that the lack of interest in these meetings is due in a great measure to the want of sympathy between the Council and the members of the Society. With the object of bringing the members into more intimate contact with the Society, and of inducing licentiates to become members, we, after very careful deliberation, last session forwarded to you for consideration certain recommendations which we were of opinion would help to establish such friendly relations between the members and the Council as we consider are absolutely essential to the welfare of the Society. We regret that our recommendations were treated with scant courtesy, it being necessary, after having awaited a reply for several months, to write asking if they had considered the matter, and, if so, what action had been taken thereon. The reply received on February 13 last we consider very unsatisfactory, and shows a want of appreciation of our efforts on behalf of the Society. We have observed that the only request acceded to—the cataloguing of the books in the Registrar's office—has not yet even been carried into effect. We would draw the attention of the School committee to our Regulation 10, page 87, of the Calendar, that it is their duty to arrange for the meetings of an educational character, and that we feel that in devolving the work altogether on their committee of assistance, which is only sessional, they have not given that support which might be expected from them; also that while we appreciate their liberality in discharging the expenses, we regret that they have not contributed "for purposes of prizes" as a stimulus to study and research, which is one of the objects of the regulation. In conclusion, we desire to tender our best thanks to the gentlemen who kindly assisted us by the delivery of lectures during the session, and especially to Dr. Baskin, who travelled from Durham specially to deliver his lecture on "The New Official Preparations"; to the Vice-President (Mr. G. D. Biggs) for his kind assistance with the lantern on the occasion of Mr. Moore's lecture; to the Ladies' Committee and artists who assisted at our musical and social evening; and also to the Registrar (Mr. A. T. Ferrall) for his assistance and courtesy during the session.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Johnston commented on the examinations of the Society, and said he would be glad to see the time when they would require a course of practical pharmacy for the Licence. It would be a good day for the students and the public alike. Candidates for the Licence, especially those coming from the country parts, should be afforded an opportunity of gaining some experience in the school before they went in for the Licence examination. He intended to bring the matter forward later on. He thought the Council should offer a prize of, say, 1*l.* value for the best essay on pharmacy up to date.

A communication on

The Chemistry of Nitrogen Iodide,

by Mr. J. Armstedt Ray, jun., B.A., M.P.S.I., F.C.S., next followed. Mr. Ray said: Nitrogen iodide is a substance well known on account of its explosive properties, a touch being sufficient, when dry to cause it to explode with considerable force; but, on the other hand, its composition has been the subject of much discussion amongst chemists for some time, and a satisfactory settlement has not been arrived at until very lately. The best method of preparing iodide of nitrogen is by adding ammonia to a solution of potassium hypoiodite containing 0·02 gram-molecule per litre; the liquid remains clear for a short time, and then slowly deposits glittering acicular crystals, copper-coloured by reflected and red by transmitted light. The equation representing the formation of nitrogen iodide from iodine and ammonia is as follows. The iodine is first converted into ammonium iodide and ammonium hypoiodite—

$$I_2 + 2NH_4OH = NH_4I + NH_4OI + H_2O.$$

The greater part of the latter is then transformed into nitrogen iodide, which separates as a solid—

$$3NH_4OI = N_2H_5I_3 + NH_4OH + 2H_2O.$$

A small portion, however, remains unchanged.

Nitrogen iodide is rapidly decomposed by reducing-agents, such as sodium sulphite, sulphurous acid, stannous chloride,

&c., whilst they themselves are oxidised and hydrogen iodide (HI) and ammonia are formed, the iodine in the nitrogen iodide acting towards the reducing-agents like chlorine in a hypochlorite. With reference to the composition of this interesting body, all analyses have been wanting in uniformity; even the results obtained by the same observer have been found to differ widely, consequently it is commonly asserted that several distinct compounds exist; but this statement is unjustifiable, since in no case has the purity of the substance under examination been demonstrated, and, further, it is thought that two reactions occur, one of which has been overlooked. The analysis is now so conducted that only one reaction takes place, and when perfectly pure and dry nitrogen iodide is employed, the results are found to be constant, and the composition of the substance corresponds with the formula $N_2H_3I_3$.

Nitrogen iodide possesses the property of being decomposed both by sunlight and artificial light in presence of ammonia, nitrogen and hydrogen iodide being formed, $N_2H_3I_3 = N_2 + 3HI$; the HI is neutralised by the ammonia present. At the same time a small quantity of the substance undergoes hydrolysis according to the following equation, ammonia and ammonium hypoiodite being formed—

$$N_2H_3I_3 + 3H_2O = 2NH_3 + 3HOI$$
$$2NH_3 + 3HOI + NH_3 = 3NH_4OI.$$

The hypoiodite, being unstable, changes into iodate and iodite—

$$3NH_4OI = 2NH_4I + NH_4IO_3.$$

Nitrogen iodide is also affected by light in presence of water, and powdered iodine when placed in ammonia and exposed to light is partially converted into nitrogen iodite. Nitrogen iodite is also decomposed by solutions of alkaline hydrates even when light is excluded. Two reactions occur, the chief one being that of hydrolysis, while the change brought about by alkaline hydrates is as follows, taking potassium hydroxide as an example:—

$$N_2H_3I_3 + 3KOH = 2NH_3 + 3KOI$$
Pot. hypoiodite
$$2NH_3 + 3KOI = 2NH_3 + KI + KIO_3.$$

In this change a portion of the nitrogen iodide breaks down exactly as under the influence of light. Water causes a similar decomposition, with this difference—the hypoiodous acid acts upon the hydrogen iodide which is formed, and liberates iodine. Dilute acids will also decompose nitrogen iodide, first by causing hydrolysis, the subsequent action depending on the acid employed; if it be one on which hypoiodous acid has no effect, hydrogen iodide and iodic acid are formed, the former is oxidised, and iodine liberated—

$$15HOI = 10HI + 5HIO_3$$
$$10HI + 5HIO_3 = 6I_2 + 6H_2O + 3HIO_3;$$

but should the acid used be one which reacts with hyiodous acid—hydriodic acid, for instance—iodine is liberated partly from the nitrogen iodide and partly from the acid, $HOI + HI = I_2 + H_2O$, while with hydrochloric acid iodine monochloride is produced—

$$HOI + HCl = ICl + H_2O$$

More and more importance is being daily attached to the action of light in chemical changes, and it is a factor which chemists have either lost sight of or to which too little importance has been attached. If the operation of brominating benzenoid derivatives is performed in such a way as to exclude access of light, the products obtained will be entirely free from the irritating odour which usually accompanies benzyle derivatives.

Mr. Ray's paper having been briefly discussed, votes of thanks to the President, officers, and reporters were accorded, and the proceedings terminated.

Cardamoms were one of the late Mr. Daniel Hanbury's favourite studies, his paper on the subject (*P.J.*, 1855) being historic. It is recalled by Mr. F. L. Lewton in the *Amer. Jour. Phar.*, who has found in the Philadelphia Commercial Museum specimens of Siam and Chinese cardamoms similar to those described by Hanbury. It is well to note that what was rare in 1855 may be as common as possible now, although not to be found in American or British commerce.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

NORTH BRITISH BRANCH.

A MEETING of the Executive was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on April 21. Mr. J. Laidlaw Ewing presided, and there was an almost full attendance.

The report of the General Purposes Committee, which stated that the Society's House was now in good condition after its complete renovation, and which dealt with the work of the branch since last meeting, was approved.

Nomination of Examiner.

The Chairman intimated that Mr. Maben had sent in his resignation as an examiner, and had asked him to convey his thanks to the Executive for the invariable courtesy and kind support he had received from the members for many years. Mr. Maben, he said, had served on the Board of Examiners for fourteen years, and was the next oldest member to Mr. Nesbit. He had performed his duties with great ability, and his colleagues on the Board were sorry to lose him. He thought the Executive might take cognisance of his retiral and express regret that he was leaving them.

Mr. Currie (Glasgow) added a few similar remarks, which were received with applause.

After consultation in committee,

The Chairman moved, and Mr. McAdam seconded, that Mr. Boa be nominated for the current year, and this was agreed to.

Mr. Anderson Russell (Glasgow) asked that his dissent be recorded, on the ground that it seemed to him inadvisable that they should nominate a member of the Executive.

Mr. Boa thanked the Executive for their confidence.

Election of Executive.

The date for the annual election of the Executive was fixed for June 16.

Annual Report to the Council.

The annual report of the Executive to the Council was read in committee, approved, and ordered to be transmitted.

The Lord Chancellor's Pharmacy Bill.

Notice of a motion had been given by Mr. C. F. Henry at the last meeting as follows:—"That in the opinion of this Executive steps should be taken to prevent limited-liability companies from using and exhibiting the title 'chemist' or 'druggist' or 'chemist and druggist,' and that the attention of the Council be called to the increasing use made of such titles by such companies with the view of their taking action in the matter."

Mr. Henry now asked leave to withdraw that motion, and propose instead:—"That this Executive cordially approves of the action of the Council in taking steps to oppose the Lord Chancellor's Pharmacy Bill, 1899, and resolves to use every endeavour to assist the Council in their action." He said he did not regret having proposed his original motion some months ago, because since then the question had received far more attention than it had done previously, and the Council at its last meeting had awakened to its importance. It had always seemed to him a very important question. By the Act of 1868 it was proposed to train and educate a body of men for a public purpose. The safety of the public was the reason for the passing of that Act. But there was no means of knowing who these men were unless certain titles were given to them—those of "chemist" or "druggist" or "chemist and druggist." But the Council never saw fit to take any steps to defend the use of these titles by chemists and druggists. It has been argued that the decision in the case of the London and Provincial Supply Association governed such cases as the use of these titles by these companies. But he had been inclined to doubt that, and the very fact that the Lord Chancellor had introduced a Bill to make it legal for limited-liability companies to use these titles showed that he did not think they could legally use them. He thought they

should thank the Lord Chancellor for bringing in this Bill and making it clear that his desire was to put these companies on a legal basis.

Mr. Storrar asked if Mr. Henry could give any instance of a limited company using the titles.

Mr. Henry said if he got time he could mention two or three dozen instances. They were in almost every town in Great Britain. They had the Scottish Drug Depôt and Inman & Co. in Edinburgh, and in Glasgow there was a company not only using the title chemist and druggist, but pharmaceutical chemist, and the directors of that company were not qualified. It was a very serious matter for chemists, but they did not urge it so much on that ground as on behalf of the safety of the public. The public did not know who were practical competent men except from the titles they used, and if Tom, Dick, and Harry were allowed to use them the safety of the public was not guaranteed.

Mr W. L Currie seconded the motion. He said this subject should receive the careful attention of every pharmacist. The Lord Chancellor's Bill tended to do away with the qualification of individuals which the Acts of 1852 and 1868 were intended to protect, and pharmacists should resist such legislation. He did not think the Bill had received very careful consideration from the Lord Chancellor, else he would not have attempted to foist it on the British public. But it was a very serious thing for men who possessed the knowledge prescribed by law to attempt to do away with legislation which had been in use for forty years, and to legalise a body of men and give them a title and qualification which they could not possibly obtain. He was satisfied that if their objection was represented in the proper quarter the proposal would not be allowed to proceed. He hoped the matter would not stop there, but that individual members outside the Executive would approach their members of Parliament and get them to do all they could to oppose the Bill; and if by any possibility it should pass the House of Lords, they should go on and fight to the end. He would go further than Mr. Henry, and say that if they could not get themselves included in the Medical Bill at present before Parliament they should use every endeavour to obstruct and block that Bill.

Mr. Kerr (Dundee) supported the motion, and agreed that they should oppose the Medical Bill unless a concession was made to them. He stated that the Forfarshire Association had drafted a letter to Lord Camperdown, and asked his assistance.

Mr. Fisher (Dunfermline) also agreed with the motion.

Mr. Storrar (Kirkcaldy) said he was pleased that Mr. Henry had substituted this resolution for his original one. The North British Executive was perhaps the proper place to bring up a motion like this. They were recognised as a portion of the Pharmaceutical Society, and yet they had no inconvenient responsibility. They might look upon the Executive as a sort of pharmaceutical upper chamber in which questions might be discussed in a purely academical spirit, and without having to act upon their opinions afterwards. The Council would appreciate very highly this, he hoped, unanimous resolution on the part of the Executive in their support. As Mr. Carteighe had pointed out, the Lord Chancellor's Bill must be killed. The law had discovered a way by which unqualified men could trade without having passed examinations, and the Limited Liability Act was put on a level with the Pharmaceutical Society in the way of legalising these unqualified persons. Mr. Henry said the Council had at last wakened up to the importance of their duty in regard to securing this title. He had been eight years on the Council, and during the first year he was there the question was discussed. They tried to do their best, but they found they could not defend the title as they would like. Lawyers told them that limited companies and co-operative societies were outside the Act in regard to qualification, and that if they tried to put down the use of these titles by these companies they were open to the same arguments as were used in the case of qualification—that if limited-liability companies were outside the Act, so far as qualification was concerned, they were outside in regard to title. And they were told the Society might go into court and spend thousands of pounds in regard to title, and find themselves on the wrong side. That was really the position. And now the Lord Chancellor stepped in and made it perfectly clear. He not only said, "You can get in by a side door," but he opened the front door. It was the opinion of every chemist and druggist in the country that this was a shameful breach of faith with them. They had been required to fit themselves for certain public duties, and after thirty years' continuous and successful work in that direction the Lord Chancellor proposed to put limited companies on the same level as pharmacists. That was a shameful and unauthorised assault on their craft, and should be fought to the bitter end.

Mr. Johnston (Aberdeen) and Mr. Anderson Russell (Glasgow) also supported the motion, which was carried.

Liverpool Chemists' Association.

The Members celebrate the Fiftieth Anniversary by dining in the 'Excelsior.'

A DINNER was held at the Exchange Hotel, Liverpool, on April 20, to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the Liverpool Chemists' Association. Mr. Edward Evans, jun., was in the chair, and was supported by the Lord Mayor of Liverpool (Mr. William Oulton), Professors Carter and Boyle, Dr. J. B. Nevins, and the leading chemists of Liverpool and the district. Before the speeches commenced the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Wardleworth, read a number of letters, including one from the President of the Association, explaining that his doctor would not allow him to be out at night. There was also a telegram from the President of the Pharmaceutical Society regretting his inability to attend while the ex-Lord Mayor of Manchester (Mr Alderman Gibson); Mr. G. S. Woolley, of Manchester; Mr. J. Mitchell, of Bradford; Mr. Critchley, of Blackburn; Mr. E. Jones, of Hanley, and others wrote to excuse themselves.

The Chairman, in proposing the toast of "The City and Trade of Liverpool," explained first why he was occupying that position. He was there as representative of his father, who could have spoken to this toast from sixty-six years' experience. He himself had been connected with Liverpool commerce for thirty-seven years, and could speak of the great growth of their city, of which they were all proud. He was going to ask the Lord Mayor to reply to that toast and at the same time to propose the toast of the Chemists' Association, of the foundation of which in June 1849 Mr. Evans gave some details. His father presided at the first meeting at the Queen's Hotel, and his uncle, Henry Sugden Evans, took the chair at the next meeting. Mr. Robert Clay was elected the first President of the Association, and Mr. Edward Evans was the Vice-President and Treasurer. The objects of the Association were set forth as, the better education, the mutual improvement and the general advancement of the interests of its members, and these aims were to be obtained by working in co-operation with the Pharmaceutical Society.

The Lord Mayor, in replying to the toast, referred to the great prosperity of Liverpool during the past year, and said he saw no sign on the business horizon of that prosperity lessening. The city of Liverpool, he said, like old Jerusalem, was beautiful for situation, but man had done a good deal to mar it. He was glad, however, to believe that in latter years much had been done to make Liverpool a beautiful city architecturally. He had received a report from their Secretary, and was much struck by the subjects which came under their discussion; these showed how wide and how intellectual were their objects. He noticed that one gentleman had apparently discovered some valuable pharmaceutical plants in the Liverpool Botanic Gardens. He was not sorry also to notice that they had discussed a price-list. He thought a little of the business element was not out of place amid all this intellectual work, and concluded by toasting the Association and its continued prosperity.

Mr. A. C. Abraham, in acknowledging the toast, mentioned that one of the earliest subjects the Association discussed was that of water-gas, which had also come before them again within the last year or two. There were very few of the original members of the Association now living—their President was one, and Mr. Edward Davies, who was present that evening, was among the very earliest. Dr Nevins, who was also with them, was elected an honorary member in the first year of their existence.

Dr. Nevins was then called upon to propose the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain." He said he did so with mixed feelings; he regarded it as a duty to do what the Chairman called upon him for, but he had to complain of the gentleman, whom he should still wish to call his friend—the Hon. Secretary—who had written to him a day or two ago stating that he was to be chosen to propose this toast. He wrote to the Secretary asking him on what grounds he had done this, and received no answer. It was clear that he had no adequate reason, but since he came into the room his friend, Mr Edward Davies, had explained to him that he was called upon for the reason that he knew nothing about the Pharmaceutical Society, and told him that the less he said about it the better would the company be pleased. It was true he knew nothing about the Society in bulk, but he knew a good bit about the samples. His recollection of pharmacy went back seventy-five years, and the first thing he recollected was Gregory's powder once a week, or at least every other week. The essence of birch, which followed, was perhaps more domestic than pharmaceutical; but when he looked back on pharmacy as it was and as it is, it seemed to him hardly possible that the same word could mean the same thing. He went on to allude humorously to his experiences in grinding and sifting aloes, powdering capsicums, collecting foxglove, and making grey-powder and blue-ointment, and concluded by expressing the hope that the Pharmaceutical Society would somehow induce every microbe to eat up every other microbe. He then proposed "The Pharmaceutical Society and Mr. Rymer Young, or Mr. Rymer Young and the Pharmaceutical Society," whichever came first into existence.

Mr. J. Rymer Young, in replying to the toast, said it was refreshing to find a large body of chemists and druggists who had sympathy with the Society, and who were ready to assist when the need had arisen. He felt that sometimes full justice was not done to the earnest and hard working body of men who composed the Council of the Society, and who had most trying labours to perform. He had no personal reason to say this. He had never been unfairly treated, and had no objection to competent criticism. The Lord Mayor had hinted that prosperity was in the air. He was not sure that chemists had experienced so much of it. Probably the Lord Mayor had not heard of the Lord Chancellor's Bill, which threatened the interests of the chemists so much, and which was going to thrust a glaring injustice on a body of hard worked men who had already suffered enough in their calling. He called upon chemists to give whole-hearted support to the Council, for the suggestions that had been put forward were their own suggestions. It was felt that a crisis had been reached, and the President was asked to invite suggestions, and he had done so by asking the trade what they wanted. If ever there was a time when the Council had consulted the trade it had been at this crisis. Hundreds of communications had been received by the Pharmaceutical Council, and they had had opinions from every association in the country. All the Council had to do was to reduce these suggestions to a definite shape and pass them on to the Lord Chancellor. He had no need, he felt, to apologise for the Pharmaceutical Society or for its doings. He could say honestly that it had earnestly worked for the best interests of the trade, and every member of the Council had done his best. As to the Lord Chancellor's Pharmacy Bill, it must be opposed in every possible way. Such a monstrosity was incapable of amendment. It was a glaring piece of bad statesmanship to bring in such a piece of legislation—the Companies (Medical Profession) Bill—which excluded the educated and trained chemist, and included the uneducated and often ignorant midwife. In his opinion it would be the duty of the Pharmaceutical Society to oppose the Medical Bill. As to the Minor, he had no objection to a division into two sections, but he would be strongly in favour of a compulsory curriculum. As to jury-service, there was, no doubt, good reason why every class of chemist should be exempt; but they must bear in mind that there was an increasing disinclination on the part of this Government and others to make exemption, and if class after class were freed, it would result in jury-service being relegated to idiots. He felt there was not much to be hoped for from the Government, but they should insist upon personal qualification, not merely a figure-head consisting of a broken-down chemist who had failed in earning his living in every other way, but one who took an active interest in the control of the business. Referring to the approaching election, he urged them to think well before they dispensed with the services of certain veterans on the list. For himself, if it should be considered that he was no longer a fit representative, he should retire from the by no means light labours of the Council, but he should die his pharmaceutical death unrepentant.

Dr. Symes proposed "The Medical Profession," and, in the course of his remarks, repudiated in strong terms the imputations of the payment of secret commissions by chemists to doctors, saying that in the whole of his experience, covering forty years, he had never known but one case, and then the seller of drugs was not truly a chemist. The suggestions made by a leading paper were most unwarranted, and he thought were calculated to do harm to a noble calling.

Professor Wm. Carter briefly responded.

Though the musical programme was only about half completed, and two toasts remained on the list—viz, "Kindred Associations" (Mr H. Wyatt), and "The Press" (Mr. T. F. Abraham)—the proceedings had to be brought to an abrupt close, in consequence of the hotel authorities having no extension of time. The company accepted the situation in the best of humours, and a capital meeting was brought to a close by a vote of thanks to the Chairman, on the motion of Councillor A. H. Samuel.

The musical programme was sustained by the Lyric Glee Singers.

Business Changes.

Notices of changes in the retail trade, and opening of new businesses, are inserted in this section free of charge, if properly authenticated.

Taylors' Drug Company (Limited) has opened a branch pharmacy at 12 High Row, Darlington.

Mr. W. Roughton, chemist and druggist, late of Kenilworth, has acquired a business in Coalville, near Leicester.

Mr. F. T. Pomeroy, of 92 High Street, Poole, has sold his business to Mr. H. Ayre, of South Molton, Devon, Messrs. Berdoe & Co. effected the sale.

Mr. J. Cooper has purchased the business lately carried on by Mr. J. Crampton at High Street, Sawston Cambs. Messrs. Berdoe & Co. conducted the transfer.

Mr. T. W. Smith has opened a new shop at Wilmslow Road, Fallowfield, Manchester. The entire fittings have been supplied by Messrs. Ayrton & Saunders, Liverpool.

Mr. T. J. Evans has purchased the business lately carried on by Mr. J. Bowering at 219 High Street, Hounslow. The transfer was arranged by Messrs. Berdoe & Co.

Mr. C Wright has purchased, through the agency of Messrs. Berdoe & Co., the business lately carried on by Mr. H. V. Floyd at 49 High Street, Haverhill, Suffolk.

Mr. Robert Nicoll, lately assistant with Mr. George Lunan, Queensferry Street, Edinburgh, will next month start business as a chemist and druggist at 8 Roseneath Place, Edinburgh.

Mr. T. E. Handforth, pharmaceutical chemist, who recently sold his business in Yerburgh Street, Manchester, has purchased the pharmacy of Mr. Freshfield Reynolds, Station Bridge, Harrogate.

The premises in Newark-on-Trent which were occupied or over half-a-century by the late Mr. W. P. Hadfield, pharmaceutical chemist, are being turned into a grocer's store for a limited-liability company.

Mr. P. T. McGrath, the writer of the article on St. Johns, Newfoundland, in the *Pall Mall Magazine* for May, served his apprenticeship to the drug-trade, and is now a leading journalist in Newfoundland.

Eucaine has had a splendid ad. this week. Laffan, a rival to Reuter, has cabled from New York how it has been successfully used in Bellevue Hospital instead of cocaine in an operation for strangulated hernia.

The Winter Session.

Chemical Society.

Professor Thomas Thorpe, F.R.S., commenced his public work as President of the Chemical Society last Thursday evening. He came into the lecture-room at Burlington House, and took the chair so quietly that he had said "the first business of the meeting is the minutes" before the Fellows realised what had happened. Then it was too late for a cheer. Dr. Scott, the new Hon. Secretary, read the minutes, Mr. Voelcker corrected them in respect to his Christian name (there are several chemists in the family), and they were duly signed. Certificates were then read, and papers followed. Two were from the Cambridge University, Mr. W. J. Sell giving the first, which was on some dipyridyl derivatives from citrizinic acid, and was so highly specialised that even Professor Armstrong, the only one present who had courage to comment upon the paper, confessed his difficulty in following the author, and was going off on a line of criticism that proved it, when a "Well, now," from Mr. Sell brought him back to the realities of life and a wiser silence.

Dr. R. S. Morrell, another Cambridge investigator, followed with a note and demonstration on the action of hydrogen peroxide on levulose and galactose in presence of iron. This is Fenton's reaction. Dr. Morrell took a solution of levulose, added some ferrous sulphate to it, then hydrogen peroxide. The iron is oxidised at first, but is reduced again, and when the reaction is complete it is found that an oson has been formed as in the case of glucose. This reduces Fehling's solution, gives precipitates with diamines and hydrazines. Galactose and arabinose also give the reaction. The oson formed is glucoson, except in the latter case, where the product is arabinoson. Mr. Fenton, commenting upon this communication, mentioned dolefully that he thought he was to be allowed to complete this little section of research undisturbed, seeing that he had begun it, but the Germans had now got hold of it.

The meeting laughingly sympathised with him, and Dr. Theodore Hewitt told them all about the condensation of oxalic acid and resorcinol, which he and Mr. A. E. Pitt find results in the formation of an acid with the formula $[C_{18}H_9(:O)(OH)_4] : C{\cdot}CO_2H$. Dr. Hewitt had much to say about it, by blackboard and otherwise, which the meeting patiently listened to; after which nine papers were thankfully taken as read.

Society of Chemical Industry.

London Section.

It was not difficult to realise that Monday night at Burlington House was "an occasion." Members were dropping in from ten minutes to 8, and half an hour later were becoming impatient for the Chairman, who had not arrived, when someone whispered that 8 30 was the hour for which the meeting had been called. The Chemical Industry Club were dining Mr. George Beilby, President of the Society, who was to address the Section later on

CHEMICAL ENGINEERING.

Mr. Boverton Redwood took the chair a few minutes after the advertised time, and Mr. Beilby and he had a hearty reception. The lecture-room was crammed. We noticed amongst those present Professor H. E. Armstrong, Professor Clowes, Dr. Thomas Stevenson, Mr. David Howard, Mr. Forbes Carpenter, Dr. F. B. Power, Mr. Thomas Tyrer, Mr. Fuerst, Mr. Taubman, Mr. John Robbins, Mr. A. Gordon Salamon, and Mr. Otto Hehner. The younger ranks of chemical industry were well represented. Mr. Redwood, in introducing the President, spoke of the splendid manner in which Mr. Beilby is performing the duties of his office. There never had been a President more assiduous in that respect.

Mr. Beilby, in commencing his address, took a text for it from Dr. W. H Perkins's speech to the Society at Nottingham last year, when the gold medal was bestowed upon him. Then he told the Society that when he commenced to make his mauve the chemical-plant in use was of the most homely description, and the chemist had not only to devise his methods, but to invent his plant. A similar condition still obtains, only there are some engineers to assist chemists in such matters, and it is now the fact that the designing and construction of apparatus for chemical-works is a distinct branch of applied science. In English chemical industry the gap to be filled up is between the research laboratory and the works, but the training of the research chemist is generally unequal to carrying that out, and at present this branch of applied science is practically ignored by our universities and colleges, and, in its wider sense, by our manufacturers, who, forgetting that it takes five years to make a medical man, and more for a clergyman, expect a chemist to be produced in one or two. Other nations are becoming more and more alive to the need for technologists fully trained in engineering and physics, as well as in chemistry, if their manufacturers are to hold their own. He instanced a recent article in *Nature*, by Professor Meldola, dealing with the present efforts in Germany to make technical education more thorough, and submitted that this branch of applied science cannot with safety be ignored in this country Some universities and colleges are moving, but somewhat in the dark, and it is important that the movement should be led from the outset by some public body which will command the respect of university authorities on the one hand, and of manufacturers on the other. The Society of Chemical Industry is the one body which combines within itself the necessary elements to enable it to take the lead in this matter. It is not a professional body, yet it includes in its membership a number of able and successful professional men.

It is not tied to any one university or college, but it includes in its membership most of the professors and teachers of chemistry in the country, some of whom have been its most useful office-bearers. It is not a trade association, but every important branch of chemical industry is fully represented in its membership.

Mr. Beilby then proceeded to outline his scheme, premising that in any steps which may be taken by the Society it is desirable that the existing organisation and methods should be adapted to the new purpose with as little disturbance as possible. He deprecated the Society becoming a pure teaching or diploma-granting body, but it might move by preparing or adopting an outline synopsis of the science of chemical engineering, the outlines to be gradually filled in by means of courses of lectures to be delivered at the various sectional centres. His experience as President has convinced him that the Sections need something to enliven them, as manufacturers are not wholly satisfied with the work done, and he believed that the universities were waiting for assistance. Dealing with the latter first he briefly sketched his synopsis of chemical engineering as he would have it taught in colleges. This was divided into five sections—the first dealing with the conditions to be provided for in chemical operations, the second with the materials used in the construction of chemical-apparatus, the third of the apparatus of chemical-works, the fourth the planning and erection of chemical-works, and the fifth organisation of works and staffs Mr. Beilby said he had not mentioned "profits" in his scheme, but it all led up to that: the sole object of chemical industry was to make profits. If a process was unprofitable it was a failure; if research could not make it profitable it was useless, and chemical-manufacturers had to keep that one thing, "profit," constantly in view. This plain confession was received with good humour and applause, and was frequently commented upon; but as all the speakers agreed, we shall leave out their remarks on the point.

Mr. Beilby next suggested that a course of lectures should be established by the Society on apparatus and methods. There should be a lecture fund and a lecture committee to be appointed by the Council which will prepare a list of chemists and engineers who could and would give lectures on the special subjects indicated in the synopsis of chemical engineering, and submit the synopsis to the Sections, asking them to select items for which they could suggest lecturers, or to arrange for the delivery of lectures during the session. After receiving the replies of the Sections they would arrange a general programme of lectures for the session, to be delivered in one or more of the other Sections, and published in the *Journal* in the ordinary course, also reprinted in book

form. He thought 500*l.* would start the scheme. He also suggested that manufacturers should be invited to present their difficulties to the Society with a view to solution, and that prizes should be offered for investigations on special subjects, solutions of difficulties, and for papers on the work of others bearing upon any problem presented. This suggestion has already been considered by the Scotch Section, and as a result the Scotch Paper-makers' Association has agreed to give a prize for the solution of a difficulty. Other manufacturers are to follow suit.

The Chairman, in opening the discussion, said that he had received a large number of letters, but at that stage he would only read one, which was from Edward Allan Brotherwood, who, as an earnest of his faith in the scheme, offered 100*l.* to further it.

Professor Armstrong was first called upon to speak, and he said that, as an outsider, perhaps he was not the best one to open the discussion, especially as there was much in Mr. Beilby's address with which he could not agree. He did not think that chemical engineering in this country was in such a parlous condition as Mr. Beilby had stated, and after very mature thought on the matter he was convinced that we are ahead even of Germany in scientific education. There was, in his opinion, too much nonsense spoken about our being behind the Germans and about us not being alive to the importance of scientific training in connection with our industries. As a matter of fact, the Germans were becoming active because they saw how we were forging ahead. The recent action of Dr. Böttinger was misunderstood. Dr. Böttinger was a politician, and really an Englishman, although born of German parents, and he, as a chemical-manufacturer in an exceedingly large way of business, saw the danger to which German industries were exposed by English efforts. Professor Armstrong then proceeded to tell the meeting how the teaching of engineering in association with chemistry is not neglected in this country. When, sixteen years ago, he was appointed Professor by the City and Guilds Institute, he had had the plans of the Central Institute completely altered in order that an engineering-department might be put down, and he had to convince the Governors that engineering and chemistry should go together. Professor Armstrong briefly sketched the course of instruction at the Central Institute—there was nothing new in what he said, but the majority of those present seemed to be totally unaware of the nature of the course, and Mr. Beilby had not mentioned it. Professor Armstrong deprecated the Society taking up educational matters, and referred to the difficulties of carrying out Mr. Beilby's scheme. He was perfectly sure that the English student would not fall in with it, although the Scotch student, who went to the college to get his money's worth—(laughter)—might. The British parent, he also thought, was another difficulty; and so Professor Armstrong unfolded objection after objection to Mr. Beilby's scheme, and occasionally created hearty laughter by his naïve questions, such as, "Are lectures really any good?" He submitted that science schools should be run on workshop lines, a sentiment which met with the strong approval of the meeting. Then he proceeded to tell why the Sections of the Society languish, the most serious reason being that the heads of the Sections do not encourage their employés to attend the meetings for fear of their secrets being divulged. Instead of Mr. Beilby's scheme he advocated that British manufacturers should adopt the German method and do research in their own works.

Mr. David Howard said he was old enough to know how little he knew, and instead of deprecating what the President had brought before them he expressed the meeting's immense debt to Mr. Beilby for the address. He feared that it was not only the British parent who thought that chemistry was something which was done in a test-tube, but that the British chemist had the same idea. It was astonishing to him how many manufacturers thought all they needed a chemist for was the analysis of raw materials. He was convinced that the Society could do a great deal of work by lectures—first, by waking up the members, and, secondly, they would be a help to those teachers who were wisely and boldly striking out a new line of teaching. He deprecated the bosh which was now called technical education, and proceeded to show that what is really wanted in trained chemists is instruction in the habit of thinking on a large scale. They wanted their own chemists to realise the difference between the test-tube and the boiler, and between the blow-pipe and the great furnace. He would not object to bring forward before the Society any little dodges (some of them might be ten years old) which he might use in his factory, provided they carried them out as conscientiously as he did. (Laughter.) He did not think that any manufacturer would lose much by the communication of such things. In conclusion Mr. Howard said that they did not want men to run along the macadamised roads of chemical technology—any fool could do that—(laughter); what they wanted was engineers to make new roads.

Mr. A. G. Salamon said that Professor Armstrong had struck, in his opinion, the keynote of the discussion when he addressed the meeting as an outsider. Professor Armstrong an outsider! One of the leading chemists of Europe outside a Society with three thousand chemist members! Where were the other professors of chemistry that night when a matter of so much importance to them and their country was under discussion? That was exactly where British chemical industry was behind the German. The professor was not in touch with the manufacturer, nor was the manufacturer in touch with the professor as they knew was the case in Germany. Mr. Salamon proceeded, with the apparent sympathy of the meeting, to tell how difficult it would be for us to make progress in chemical technology in this country until the teachers of chemistry identify themselves more closely with chemical industries.

The discussion was continued by Mr. Paton, of Nottingham, Dr. Thomas Stevenson, Dr. Sommer and Mr. Cadett. The last-named gentleman pointed out that the real reason why research-chemists are not more freely employed in this country is because we have not here the binding agreements which are placed upon such chemists in Germany. Such agreements would be illegal here, and manufacturers could not afford to take men in for a short period and initiate them into the methods and them let them go, perhaps to their competitors. Mr. Reid and Mr. Oscar Guttmann also spoke, Mr. Guttmann stating that Mr. Beilby's plan was feasible, practical and excellent, and this he said from his knowledge as a chemical engineer.

Dr. Drokowitch and Mr. Carter Bell (Manchester) also spoke at some length, and the Chairman called upon the President to reply, which he did in a neat and graceful speech, acknowledging the assistance which some of the views expressed would give him in further elaborating the scheme, but gently suggested that the observations had been largely critical and not particularly constructive.

The Chairman then proposed a vote of thanks to the President, which motion Mr. Thomas Tyrer seconded, drawing attention to the fact that the proposed lecturers had some analogy to medical specialists. He feared that manufacturers would only go to them at the last minute. The acute competition of the day was an important factor, and a manufacturer with an idea in his mind, or a problem or difficulty which to him might seem insoluble, would be very unlikely to send his request either to the Council, or find in the scheme of the President a solution of his difficulty. With regard to one of the remarks of Mr. Howard as to dodges, he should be sorry to give his "dodges" of eight or ten years ago away; and he presumed Mr. Howard meant that if one's methods were not progressive, and even aggressive, we should inevitably require the assistance of the specialist, or get behind in the race.

Chemists' Assistants' Association.

A meeting of the Association was held on April 20, when Dr. T. A. Ellwood read a paper on

The Hygiene of the London Streets.

The lecturer said that there was a definite relation between the condition of the streets and the health of those who lived in the proximity to those streets which made the subject an important one. The hygienic desiderata of a good paving are that it must be as noiseless as possible, not capable of being readily disintegrated, and most easily cleaned and repaired. After discussing the merits of the three chief kinds of paving—asphalte, granite, and wood—Dr. Ellwood gave the following as their respective advantages:—Asphalte

was the best from a hygienic point of view, and was the easiest to clean and repair; wood was the most noiseless and safe for horses; and granite was the most durable, economical, and best for roads where tram-lines were to be laid.

The author then entered into a lengthy discussion of the composition of the surface *débris* from several different kinds of paving under different conditions, and showed that the most absorbent and easily disintegrated was wood. A short discussion ensued.

Blackburn Chemists and Pharmaceutical Politics.

Address by Mr. Rymer Young.

In fulfilment of a promise made at the annual dinner of the North-East Lancashire Chemists' Association in November, Mr. Rymer Young, of Warrington, addressed the Association at Blackburn on Tuesday evening on the subject of "Pharmaceutical Politics." Councillor Critchley, the President of the Association, was in the chair, and alluded to the position of the profession and the need of action. Mr. Lord Gifford, the Secretary, read several letters of regret for non-attendance.

Mr. Rymer Young said the present was the most critical time that had ever been known by registered chemists since the Pharmacy Act of 1868 was passed, for the "useful and honourable profession," as the *Lancet* termed it, was in danger of extinction, threatened by the Lord Chancellor, who, reversing the *rôle* of Baalam, had cursed where he was called to bless. There was, he believed, an impression in some quarters that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society had to some extent played the part of the patient ass in relying upon the Lord Chancellor to do anything to benefit pharmacy. But a trade-journal had nursed the idea that it was the members of the Society who were playing the part of the ass in paying their guineas to support the organisation on the off-chance of the Council being able to effect some improvement in their condition. Only a few months ago, however, the same paper was expressing approbation of the Lord Chancellor's efforts to extinguish the profession of pharmacy and doing all in its power to encourage him to persevere in his dire purpose. Baalam's mount appeared to have wandered from the correct course, but he never belonged to the pharmaceutical stable. (Laughter and hear, hear.) The Council were not committed by the Lord Chancellor's action, which was purely voluntary. He had discovered that the Pharmacy Acts do not cover the case of drug-stores owned by associations of unqualified persons, and proposed to add to the Pharmacy Bill a clause imposing restrictions upon the practice of pharmacy by such associations. But the draft clause proved quite ineffective to check the development of unqualified company-pharmacy, and the Council wisely decided not to favour a policy of "improvement" which savoured of business suicide. The Pharmacy Bill of 1899 had fallen like a bolt from the blue, and caused consternation by the positive iniquity of its proposals. He could not insist too strongly that the registered chemists of Great Britain must protest with might and main against the Lord Chancellor's attempt to degrade the qualified pharmacist to the position of a mere employé of trading capitalists. (Applause.) He held that the chemists were in strict justice entitled to be included within the scope of the Companies (Medical Profession) Bill, for the pharmacists' duties were little, if anything, inferior in importance to those of medical practitioners, and far more important to the public than those of dentists and midwives. In the event of failure to receive justice in the Bills of the Lord Chancellor, they would have to shift for themselves. The time was almost ripe for a Bill to be drafted on strictly pharmaceutical lines. He ventured to formulate the chemists' charter as follows:—

1. It should be unlawful for any association of unqualified persons to carry on the profession of a pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist, or to use titles protected by the Pharmacy Act.

2. The compounding of medical prescriptions, and the retailing, dispensing, or compounding of poisons and other potent remedies ought to be restricted to individuals registered under the Pharmacy Acts.

3. All candidates for the qualifying examination of the Pharmaceutical Society should have been registered as "pharmaceutical students" for a period of not less than three years. They should also be required to produce evidence of having been regularly apprenticed to a registered chemist of not less than three years, and of having subsequently gone through a six months' course of instruction at a recognised school of pharmacy.

4. For the purpose of keeping a correct register an annual registration fee of 1s. should be payable by all registered chemists except members of the Pharmaceutical Society.

5. No registered chemist should be liable to serve on any jury or inquest.

6. When a registered chemist has, after due inquiry, been judged by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society to have been guilty of infamous conduct in a professional respect, the Council should have power to order his name to be erased from the register.

He held that these suggestions were necessary in the interests of the public as well as of pharmacy. (Applause.) The registration of students at a much earlier period than was now general was a much-needed reform, and a real apprenticeship was also needed. The keeping of a correct register was highly important. In conclusion, he urged the importance of unity of action for which they must agree upon a common programme. Pharmacy must be for the pharmacist, and he was firmly convinced that it rested mainly with themselves to make it so. (Applause.)

Councillor Shorrock (Darwen) proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Young, and said that if other members of the Council would do as Mr. Young did they would achieve their purpose. He had got hold of the vital facts of the position, and if they had the Council composed of men of the same energy they would have no occasion to complain as they had complained in the past. They must be united, and then they would attain the end they had in view.

Mr. Heaton (Burnley) seconded the motion. They had never had clearly defined what their title was. They must have that title defined. They needed an organising secretary to draw them altogether, instead of permitting them to act independently. They should have a centre at which delegates from the various societies could meet. The reform of the register was greatly needed.

Mr Gifford supported the proposal, and said the point was whether the qualification was to continue the anomaly and the mockery it was or should it become a reality. The leaders of pharmacy had seen their opportunity, and had risen to the occasion. Could the great body of chemists look into this subject without seeing that if it was not united it would sink deeper into the bog they were in? Their only salvation consisted in the Council's suggestions.

Mr. Brown (Burnley) also spoke, and attacked one of the trade journals. There was no room for two trade journals with two opposite policies. The cause was obvious. One journal had received the spoils of war, and the other had ever since gone ding-dong against them because it missed the spoils of war. He had looked up the journal in question for twenty years past, and he had got together some nice extracts, out of which he hoped to make a paper soon. All through these numbers there was absolute opposition. If any gentleman could go through that journal and show him any article which tended to build up the profession, he would give a guinea to the Benevolent Fund.

Mr. Young replied, and the meeting closed.

Dublin Chemists' Federation.

The quarterly general meeting of this Association was held on April 19, Dr. J. A. Walsh (President) in the chair. Mr. J. Smith (Hon. Secretary) read correspondence from the Local Government Board and from certain Dublin hospitals in reference to a resolution which had been sent to them concerning the free distribution of drugs and medicines, and from Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. in reference to a motion which they had been informed was to be brought forward at this meeting respecting their firm. They said it was evident there was some misapprehension on the part of the proposer. They believed they were the first firm in the

United Kingdom to actively aid chemists in stopping the extravagant cutting of prices which was threatening them with serious injury. They could not expect entirely to stem the tide of price-cutting, but it was well known that their increasing efforts in that direction had been remarkably successful. Competition was a force encountered in all professions and businesses, and they knew of no absolute security against it. The sale of poisons and dangerous drugs was absolutely in the hands of chemists, and their products containing such substances were subject to the same regulations as all others. They were strongly in favour of proper restrictions. They were and always had been earnestly desirous of assisting chemists by all practicable means to secure an adequate profit upon sales of their goods, and since the inception of their business they had constantly endeavoured to co-operate with pharmacists upon the principle of "Live and let live."

Dr. McWalter moved his resolution, which was the one referred to by Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.

Some exception was taken to the motion on the ground that it savoured too much of "boycott." The President said they should go about the matter amicably. There were big houses in London concerned. Dr. McWalter said the thing was very plain. They were asked to sell proprietary medicines at about 15 per cent. profit, and pay for carriage and breakages out of that. It was ridiculous to suppose that the chemist could live on less than about 25 per cent. gross profit. He could not run a shop on the 15 per cent, allowed by the manufacturer. Mr. Wells agreed that 15 per cent. discount was not enough on such articles as Easton's syrup tabloids, &c. At the same time he believed that Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. were trying to do their best for the trade. Dr McWalter referred disparagingly to the methods adopted by this firm to advance their business. They were, he added, fooling the chemists of the three kingdoms.

Mr. Wells: Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. are a mighty firm, but, unfortunately, some of their articles are being sold in Dublin at the very lowest price. That was where the value of the Federation came in.

Dr. McWalter: Let us pass the resolution as I have framed it, and we will run the fiery cross through the trade. He proceeded to give figures of railway-rates, and said Beecham's tactics were straight in that they said plainly they would not do what did not commend itself to them.

Mr. Wells: Beecham's will let their pills be sold at any price. The Federation comes in, and will not allow the goods to be sold under a certain price. The discussion included reference to Kepler extract of malt, the price obtained for which ranged from 1*s* 7*d*. to 2*s*. per bottle.

The President said he knew of a firm of grocers whose monthly account for drugs exceeded that of the entire drug-trade of Dublin for the same period. Now that the grocers were compounding prescriptions, it behoved chemists to look sharply to their interests.

Mr. Wells: Very few people go to the grocers for their prescriptions.

Dr. McWalter: Chemists have no business to charge more than grocers. (Oh!) What we want is to make Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. stiffen their prices. He regarded the letter received from that firm as evasive, and he was in favour of a standard price for patent, &c., medicines.

Mr. Wells: What we should do is to write a nice letter to Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. pointing out the hardship involved, and asking for better terms in future. At the same time men talked a lot about profits, and, when asked for a box of pills, they handed out a box of "Blank's" manufacture instead of their own. He was dead against substitution, and if asked for any special brand of goods he invariably supplied it, but if no particular make was required or asked for he always gave his own preparations. "I always," added Mr. Wells amid laughter, "give the best unless an inferior article is asked for."

Dr. Walsh: Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. are all-powerful with the medical profession, and even the Local Government Board recognise the firm's preparations. If he were in a country district he would keep himself well provided with Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.'s goods.

Mr. O'Sullivan: We ought to enter a protest against selling poisonous tabloids at list-prices.

Eventually it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Wells—

That Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. be written to in the first instance that chemists have a grievance in that they should have a protected profit of not less than 25 per cent. on their goods, believing that they have it in their power to regulate prices.

Mr. Wells: And if they do not do something I will go the whole way with Dr. McWalter. We must get a living profit on our sales.

The President referred to the prescribing of medicines in hospitals, and to the outgiving of prescriptions, after which the proceedings terminated.

Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association.

The annual business meeting of this Association was held on April 20, Mr. W. L Currie (President) in the chair.

The Secretary (Mr. David Watson) submitted his annual report, which showed a membership of 201—an increase of four over the previous year. The attendance at the meetings had not been quite up to expectations, and only averaged eighteen for the five meetings of the session; but the meetings, if not large, had been most interesting, owing to the practical character of the papers read and the importance of the resolutions discussed. The Council had decided to ask the members to consider whether it would be better to hold the meetings at an earlier hour, or arrange some method of encouraging the younger members to come forward.

Mr. J. W. Sutherland (Treasurer) reported that only seventy-two members had as yet paid their subscriptions, and that so far the income had only covered the expenses. He anticipated that the balance in hand would be about the same as last year—54*l*. or 55*l*. Owing to the stirring events expected during the incoming year they did not know how much they might be called upon to spend, and he urged members to pay their subscriptions as quickly as possible. In reply to a question, Mr. Sutherland stated that the country membership was sixty-three, and that about eighteen of these had paid.

On the motion of Mr. McMillan, seconded by Mr. Moir, the reports were adopted.

A conversation followed as to the best means of getting in the subscriptions, and it was suggested for the consideration of the Council that the younger members should be got in each district to go round and collect the subscriptions due.

The President, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Secretary and Treasurer, said he was sorry that the enthusiasm which characterised the beginning of the Association seven years ago appeared to be falling off It seemed to him that the younger members of the profession thought they knew quite enough already, and had no desire to learn more. He was afraid if they made the meetings half an hour earlier the attendance would be much smaller. He deplored the late hours at which chemists and druggists closed their shops. They were much worse now than twenty-five years ago, when they closed at 8 o'clock. He was not surprised that an assistant who had to be on duty till 9 or 9 30 P.M. could not be "bothered" attending the meetings. While he acknowledged the cordial support they had given him, he did not think it fair of the members generally not to give their President better support. Mr. Currie then went on to comment on general pharmaceutical topics. He hoped every member would carry out the poisons regulations with strict integrity. The Bill increasing the scope of the membership of the Pharmaceutical Society had resulted in an addition to the roll of 1,742 members, and he was glad to be able to state that Glasgow had responded nobly to the appeal. But they had before them now a

Bill which Threatened to Upset all their Calculations

of betterment. The Lord Chancellor's Bill meant that the titles they had fought for in 1852 and 1868 would be taken away. He did not think the chemists throughout the country were so much asleep as to allow that Bill to become law. Referring to the Lord Chancellor's other Bill, he contended that chemists had a right to be included in it as professional men; they had had to study as professional men, and to pass

examinations much more severe than those of many professional callings, and certainly more so than the examinations for dentists or midwives. Dentists were also tradesmen —in fact, the greater part of their business was a pure trade. He moved—

That in the opinion of this meeting the Pharmacy Bill introduced into the House of Lords by the Lord Chancellor is entirely subversive of the principles embodied in the Pharmacy Acts, 1852 and 1868, which aim at the professional education and qualification of the individual pharmacist as being the best safeguard for the safety of the public in the dispensing and selling of medicines; that we impress upon the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society the necessity of using every effort in opposing the Bill; and would ask that means be taken to have pharmacists included in the other Bill introduced by the Lord Chancellor in favour of medical men, dentists, and midwives, and that, failing such inclusion, they should use every possible means to block or oppose the Medical Bill: and that we will do all in our power to assist the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society in carrying out the above suggestions, and that the President, Secretary, and Treasurer be appointed to look after the interests of pharmacy in connection with the Lord Chancellor's Bill.

Mr. Moir seconded the resolution. They were all, he said, unanimous that the Bills were most unjust. It was only just that people who spent their time, their money, and their brains in qualifying to serve the public in the various professions should get all the emoluments they could from them (Laughter and applause.)

The resolution was carried unanimously, and a suggestion was thrown out that the officials should see the local members of Parliament, and urge upon them to use their influence in giving effect to the resolution.

Election of Officers.

The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:—Hon. President, Mr. Daniel Frazer; Hon. Vice-Presidents, Mr. John McMillan and Mr. A. Laing; President, Mr. W. L. Currie (after considerable pressure); Secretary, Mr. David Watson; Librarian, Mr. David Moir; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. John Foster, James Robb, R. McAdam, J. A. Russell, and T. Dunlop; Committee, Messrs. J. W. Riddell, J. Walker, Alex. Boyd, Robt. Brodie, Alex. Fraser, J. Moir, Jas. McMurray, P. Mitchell, John Neil, D. S. Robertson, Robert Tocher, J. W. Sutherland, M. Mackay, Alex. Bruce, and J. Taylor (Motherwell).

Mr. J. W. Sutherland resigned the treasurership, and it was remitted to the Council to fill the vacancy.

Council Election.

The President called attention to the forthcoming election for the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, and said he hoped that members would vote for the right men. For his part, he thought the new men seemed to be up to the times.

Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Firminger, A. P. V., Sinclair, C. H., and **Kemp, F. F.,** under the style of A. P. V. Firminger & Co., Fenchurch Street, E.C., colonial brokers; so far as regards A. P. V. Firminger.

Marten, E. J. E., Reynolds, F. T. T., and **Cryer, P.,** under the style of Millward & Co., Manchester, drysalters; so far as regards E. J. E. Marten.

Raybould, G., Whitehouse, J., and **Brookes, W.,** under the style of Raybould, Whitehouse, Brookes & Co., Dudley and elsewhere, chemists and drysalters; so far as regards W. Brookes.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

Receiving Orders.

Browne, G. Buckston, jun., late Guy's Hospital, medical student.

Menhiniek, Charles Henry Foott, Plymouth, chemist.

Adjudication.

Hughes, David, Holywell, chemist and confectioner.

Order made on Application for Discharge.

Dawson, William Edward, Walton-on-the-Naze, physician and surgeon—discharge suspended for two years, ending March 29, 1901, or until a dividend of not less than 10s. in the pound has been paid to the creditors.

Legal Reports.

The Pharmacy Act.

Sale of Weed-killer.

At the Brentwood County Court on April 20, John Russell, nurseryman and florist, was sued by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society for a penalty of 5*l.* for having kept open shop for the sale of arsenic contrary to the Pharmacy Act, 1868 The defendant's manager sold to a person sent by the Society a tin of Smith's patent weed-killer, which contained sufficient poison to kill 7 000 or 8,000 persons. Mr. Eastes, analyst, stated that the weed-killer contained about 2¾ lbs. of greyish-white powder and a trace of colouring. The powder consisted of white arsenic and caustic soda. The defence was that the tin of weed-killer was sold by defendant's manager without any authority, as it was only used by defendant in his profession for killing weeds. Judge Robertson gave judgment for the Society for 5*l.* and costs.

The Apothecaries Act.

At Pontefract County Court, on April 19, Joseph Tempest was sued by the Medical Defence Union for having illegally practised as an apothecary. It was stated that defendant was fined 20*l.* at Blackburn for a similar offence, and within the last fortnight he had been fined a similar amount at the Pontefract Borough Police Court under the Medical Act. Evidence having been given, the jury, after two hours' deliberation, could not agree, and the case was adjourned for a month and a fresh jury ordered to be called.

Ancient Lights.

In the Queen's Bench Division, on April 18, before Mr. Justice Bucknill, the case of Horsewood *v.* Dennis was heard. The plaintiff, who is a cabinet-maker at Louth, bought the house in which he carried on business from his next-door neighbour, Mr. Dennis, chemist, for 370*l.*, and then rebuilt it. When he had finished it, Mr. Dennis built up in his garden a two-storey erection which it was claimed interfered with the ancient lights of plaintiff. It was stated that litigants were on friendly terms, and plaintiff thought defendant honestly believed he was entitled to do what he had done. After a good deal of evidence had been given, at the suggestion of the Judge a conference was held between the parties as to settlement, and by consent judgment was given for the plaintiff for 30*l.*, with costs.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

Camphorated Oil.

At Rotherham, on April 24, a shopkeeper named Samuel Law was charged with having sold camphorated oil which contained only 17 per cent. of camphor and 83 per cent. of olive oil. Questioned by defendant's solicitor, the inspector said there was no attempt to use a cheap ingredient and palm it off upon the public, but the new British Pharmacopœia provided that camphorated oil should consist of 21 parts of camphor and 79 of olive oil. Previous to the publication of the present edition the mixture sold by the defendant would have been correctly made. The Bench did not think there had been any intention to defraud, and dismissed the case.

Lime-water.

At the Lambeth Police Court, on April 20, Mr. Hopkins heard a summons, taken out by Inspector Scudamore on behalf of the Camberwell Vestry, against Mr. F. H. Davis, chemist, of Hindman's Road, East Dulwich, for selling lime-water which was certified by the public analyst to be only 32 per cent. of the strength prescribed by the British Pharmacopœia. Mr. Marsden, solicitor to the Vestry, appeared in support of the summons. Mr. Hopkins: This is only one-quarter lime-water. The Defendant: One-third. Mr. Hopkins: Hardly one-third. The Defendant said the

lime-water was made by an assistant who was no longer in his service, and was inadvertently sent out without being tested. There was nothing to be gained by selling lime-water of a less strength than that prescribed. It was simply the carelessness of the assistant in making it. Mr. Hopkins: I can understand an assistant making up something a little too weak, but I cannot understand an assistant who makes up lime-water a quarter of its strength. The defendant was ordered to pay a penalty of 40*s.* and 17*s.* 6*d.* costs.

Mr. F. E. Rubbra, chemist, of Lordship Lane, was summoned by the same Vestry for a similar offence. In this case the lime-water was only 79 per cent. of the prescribed strength. Mr. Hopkins: This is not so strong as it ought to be, but is not so bad as the last. The Defendant said the lime-water was made up of the prescribed strength, and kept in a syphon bottle. The syphon happened to come away from the top and admitted some air, and the strength was reduced. Fined 20*s.* and 17*s.* 6*d.* costs.

Sal Volatile and Camphorated Oil.

At Ripon Liberty Court, on April 21, Joseph Topham Verity, Pateley Bridge, trading as a chemist, was summoned for having sold spirit of sal volatile which contained only three-eighths of the amount of the active ingredients prescribed by the British Pharmacopœia. The case was proved by the certificate of the county analyst, and defendant was fined 2*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*, including costs.

Thomas Lockwood, chemist, Pateley Bridge, was also charged with having on the same day sold camphorated oil containing 14 per cent. of camphor and 86 per cent. of sesame oil. Defendant was fined 2*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*, including costs.

Liniment of Iodine.

At Crewe, on April 18, Arthur W. E. Donellan, chemist, Nantwich Road, was summoned for selling liniment of iodine which on being analysed was found to be deficient in iodine to the extent of over 8 per cent. The purchase was made on behalf of the inspector by a boy, and Mr. Donellan's assistant who effected the sale supplied tincture of iodine, charging 1*s.* 6*d.* for 3 oz. For the defence, it was urged that the inspector had not acted fairly towards the defendant by sending a lad into the shop to ask for a poisonous drug. Tincture of iodine was not so strong as iodine liniment, and the assistant considered that he was only exercising proper precaution in not supplying a boy with the strong drug that he was asked for. It was also pointed out that tincture of iodine cost 6*d.* an oz., while iodine liniment was 8*d.*, and another 2*d.* per oz. could have been obtained if the liniment had been supplied instead of the tincture. There could, therefore, be no prejudice to the purchaser so far as the price was concerned. Evidence by Mr. Donellan's assistant having been given, the Mayor said as this was the first prosecution of the kind in Crewe the Bench would be satisfied if the defendant would pay the costs.

Oil of Juniper.

At the Clerkenwell Police Court, on April 26, before Mr. Horace Smith, Mr. W. G. Blackham, of 510 Hornsey Road, Holloway, chemist, was summoned by the Islington Vestry for having sold oil of juniper not in conformity with the requirements of the B.P. It will be remembered that Parkes' Drug-stores were fined a fortnight ago for selling the same article, the contention being that the oil was made from the twig, and not from the berry as required by the B.P. On that occasion it was stated that the B.P. was wrong in stating that the oil should be distilled from the "unripe" berries.

Mr. Bramall appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Islington Vestry.

The Clerk: Mr. Blackham, you are summoned for selling oil of juniper not in conformity with the requirements of the B.P., it containing 100 per cent. of oil of juniper wood. Do you plead guilty or not guilty?

Defendant: I admit the sale, but I ask, as I think I am entitled to, that the oil shall be submitted to a Government analysis.

The Clerk: You will have to pay the costs for that now.

Defendant: Certainly.

The Clerk: You are willing to?

Defendant: Oh yes, certainly. I contend that this oil answers all the tests of the B.P.

The Clerk: Is that so, Mr. Bramall?

Defendant: My argument is based on the decision given recently in a case in which it was said that the oil sold was not in accordance with the B.P. I say that it is, and that the analysis made then was utterly wrong. This oil answers all the tests required in the B.P.

Mr. Smith: Have I the power to do this?

Mr. Bramall: Oh yes; if he asks for a special analysis and is willing to pay for it, he is entitled to it.

Mr. Smith: Very well, then.

The Clerk (to defendant): It may cost you another 10*s.* 6*d.*, I may warn you.

Defendant: Never mind that; I do not mind the cost. I contend that my oil is in accordance with the B.P. requirements.

Mr. Smith: Then you had better prove your case formally, Mr. Bramall.

Mr. Bramall then called an inspector of the Islington Vestry, who proved going to the defendants' shop and asking for 1 oz. of oil of juniper, with which he was served. He then told the purpose for which it was required, and the defendant raised no objection to the usual division.

Mr. Bramall: And you took the sample to Dr. Teed, public analyst, who, having analysed it, says it is 100-per-cent. oil of juniper-wood?—Yes.

Mr. Smith: Well, you had better send this sample to Somerset House. I suppose they will know the requirements of the B.P.? (Laughter.)

Mr. Bramall: I have no doubt; but I can send them a B.P. on if they do not. I may say that this is similar oil to that for which Parkes' Drug-stores were fined a fortnight ago.

Defendant: Yes; but the analysis was entirely wrong, and I am willing to stand by my statement.

Mr. Smith: The case stands adjourned then until this day three weeks.

Oil of Almonds.

At the Clerkenwell Police Court, on April 26, before Mr. Horace Smith, Parkes' Drug-stores, of 15 High Street, Kensington, were summoned for selling oil of almonds not in conformity with the requirements of the B.P.

Mr. Bramall prosecuted on behalf of the Islington Vestry, and Mr. Hicks appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Bramall: I will not detain you long this time. (Laughter.) I am told that this oil contains a little poppy oil, and is not pure almond oil. The case was adjourned for a special analysis if you remember, as otherwise it was possible we should not have been able to succeed in our case.

Mr. William Gilman stated that he went to the shop of the defendants at 804 Holloway Road, and purchased sixpennyworth of almond oil.

Mr. Bramall: Did you receive this invoice (produced)?

Witness: I did, sir.

Inspector Cowling, of the Islington Vestry, proved going with the last witness and dividing the sample in the usual way. No objection was raised to his doing so, and he took the oil that same afternoon to the Public Analyst.

Mr. Hicks: We are summoned for an offence which is not an offence under the Act. We are summoned for selling almond oil not in conformity with the requirements of the B.P., not for selling almond oil adulterated with something else, so that where is the offence? The Sale of Food and Drugs Act says that a summons shall say what is wrong with the article sold.

Mr. Smith: It is a moot point.

Mr. Hicks: Yes, it is to us.

Mr. Bramall: I accept the responsibility of the summons, but, the fact is, we do not know what the oil is adulterated with at all, so could not put it on the summons. It may be wood oil, as in the case of juniper oil, but we have not the faintest idea, as a matter of fact, what it is. The point we want to raise is: that a person going into a chemist's shop and asking for a drug which is in the B.P. is entitled to get that drug. That is what has not been supplied in this case.

Mr. Smith: I should have thonght it was quite sufficient to ask for almond oil and expect to get that answering the test of the B.P.

Mr. Bramall: It can hardly be expected that a person will ask for almond oil in conformity with the B.P. (Laughter.)

Mr. Smith: You are entitled to get what you ask for, as I said in the juniper-oil case.

Mr. Hicks: But I must submit that I have not committed any offence under the Act.

Mr. Smith: I am against yon on that. I do not know positively that I am right, but I think that under the circumstances the snmmons was framed in the only way that it could be. Anyway, it is good enough for you to contest. (Laughter.)

Mr Hicks: Then if you are against me on that point I can only plead guilty. I have read particularly through yonr jndgment in the oil-of-juniper case, and your finding on fact was so precise that I am afraid it would be a hopeless matter for me to try and contest this any further.

Mr. Smith: I only ruled what is absolutely a fact, and that is that a person is entitled to a pure drug if he or she goes to a chemist's shop for it.

Mr. Hicks: I can only say, in mitigation, that this oil came from the usual source—Grasse—and was labelled in the usual way "Oil of almonds." It was, however, I must admit, not oil of almonds pure, but made from peach-kernels, &c.

Mr. Smith: Fined 20*s.*, and 12*s.* 6*d.* costs.

Camphorated Oil.

On April 22, at Halifax, Richard B. Paget, grocer, Skircoat, was summoned for selling camphorated oil which was found, on analysis, to contain only 15 per cent. of camphor instead of 21 per cent. as required. The defendant's wife appeared, and said that she sold the article exactly as it was obtained from the wholesale dealer. She produced a receipt from the latter specifying that it was camphorated oil. The Chairman pointed out that a receipt was not in itself a guarantee of genuineness. Shopkeepers must learn by experience that they cannot sell to the public anything but the genuine article, and that on them rests the responsibility. They must take care to have a written guarantee as to genuineness. A fine of 10*s.* and 19*s.* costs was imposed.

Benjamin F. Kitson, grocer, Skircoat, was charged with selling camphorated oil which was made up of 17·5 per cent. of camphor, 15 per cent. of mineral oil, and 67·5 per cent. of olive oil. The defendant's daughter, Emily Kitson, appeared, and complained of the hardships on small shopkeepers caused by the new requirements of the Pharmacopœia, which, they were now given to understand—though they did not know previously—came into force last May. The defendant's stock of camphorated oil was purchased more than twelve months ago. Inspector Crabtree: In this case it was not genuine according to the old requirements, as it contained mineral oil. A fine of 10*s.* and 19*s.* costs was imposed.

The Doctor's Testimonial.

In the Court of Appeal on Wednesday, before Lords Justices A. L. Smith, Vaughan Williams, and Romer, an appeal of Dr. Morgan Dockrell from the judgment of Mr. Justice Ridley, in the case of Dockerell *v.* Dongall, refusing, on the finding of a common jury, to grant him an injunction to restrain the defendant from further nsing his name in advertising the merits of his medical liquid known as "Sallyco."

Mr. Blake Odgers, Q.C., and Mr. Brooke Little appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Witt, Q.C., and Mr. Ernest de Witt for the defendant.

Mr. Blake Odgers, in statiug the ground of the appeal, said the plaintiff was a dnly-qualified physician, and also Chesterfield lectnrer to St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, London. The defendant was the proprietor of a recipe for making a medical liquid largely advertised by the name of "Sallyco," and carried on business under the style of the Sallyco Mineral-water Company. Dr. Dockrell had tried a bottle or two of "Sallyco," and, at an interview the defendant had with him, Dr. Dockrell, when in the witness-box, stated that he had jocularly on that occasion said, "Nothing seems to have done my gout so much good"; but he also added, "I have been taking other drugs, and perhaps 'Sallyco' has got the credit of it." The witness added that he had been told that "Sallyco" contained $\frac{1}{60}$ gr. of colchicum, 3 gr. of salicylate of soda, some carbonate of lithia, and bicarbonate of potassium, and these ingredients were added simply to a bottle of aërated water, so that "Sallyco" was really a dose of medicine in a bottle of aërated water. The defendant, knowing the high position Dr. Dockrell held in his profession, determined apparently to utilise this conversation to push his business and advertised largely that Dr. Morgan Dockrell, physician to St. John's Hospital, London, and many of the leading physicians, were prescribing "Sallyco" as an habitual drink. "Dr. Morgan Dockrell says that nothing has done his gout so much good." The plaintiff at once wrote asking that his name should not be used to push the sale of the defendant's property, and pointed ont that he was not permitted to make use of his professional position to advance the sale of a proprietary preparation; and as the defendant declined to withdraw the advertisement the action that gave rise to this appeal was brought.

Lord Justice A. L. Smith: What line of argument did you take before the jury for the plaintiff?

Mr. Blake Odgers said he contended that a man had a property in his own name. To publish the name of a medical man in connection with puffing an article to create a sale for some medicine was detrimental to him in his profession, and the Court should restrain it by injunction. The Court had power to do that whether the use of the medical man's name amounted in law to a libel upon him or not

Lord Justice A. L. Smith: Well, what was the result?

Mr. Blake Odgers said the learned Judge asked the jury to say, first, was the matter complained of libellous? and, secondly, if libellous, was it true? They fonnd that it was not libellous; but returned no answer to the second question. Judgment was reserved for further consideration upon the plaintiff's application that he was entitled to the injunction sought for to restrain the defendant from continuing to issue advertisements of this character. Mr. Justice Ridley held that for the plaintiff to succeed he mnst show—and he had failed to show—that pnblishing his name without his consent, and in this way, injnred or was likely to injure his reputation or his property. The jnry found that there was no libel, and therefore the publication did not reflect on his character or reputation, nor had the plaintiff proved "special damage," and therefore he mnst hold that it had not injured the plaintiff financially. For these reasons the learned Jndge entered judgment for the defendant, with costs.

Lord Justice Romer: I see you do not plead particulars of damage.

Mr. Blake Odgers replied that he shonld submit it was unnecessary to do so. Not only had the plaintiff's name been used without his consent, but he hoped to satisfy them that there had been something more than a mere infringement of a proprietary right every man possessed in his own name At any rate, the plaintiff's property in his name had been admittedly trespassed npon by the publication of these advertisements. It must be borne in mind that the rules of the medical profession forbade a physician lending his name to the "puffing" of qnack medicines. It was sufficient to support a claim for an injunction to show that, in addition to the nnauthorised pnblication of an eminent physician's name for such a purpose, the state of things was such that it was reasonably likely that damage would result therefrom There was no necessity, if those two facts were alleged, to prove special damage, for it was snfficient to allege and snpport an allegation of a general likelihood of injury.

Mr. Brooke Little having also addressed the Court,

Their lordships, without calling on counsel for the defendant, gave judgment.

Lord Justice A. L. Smith said the jnry having found that the publication complained of was not a libel, and that they had not fonnd that the statement in the circular was untrue, or that it had injured, or was calculated to injure the property or the business of the plaintiff, they must on the verdict dismiss the appeal. Where was the finding that there was any injury to the plaintiff in his profession? N

having got a finding on any one of these matters the contention must come to this—that a man had a property in his own name *per se*. If that were so a man would, as Lord Justice Vaughan Williams had pointed out during the argument, be entitled to restrain another from taking his name. He did not care to embark upon the question whether upon other findings the plaintiff might or might not succeed.

Lord Justice Vaughan Williams agreed. He had nothing to add to what Lord Justice A. L. Smith had said upon the property a man had in his own name, except to say that none of the authorities supported such a proposition. It was then said that the action would lie if the user of the name was coupled with an infringement of the plaintiff's rights of property or reputation, or of his professional rights. The question of reputation had been dealt with by the verdict of the jury. It was impossible to say that a plaintiff had not a right of action if the unauthorised user of his name caused an injury to his rights of property. If the plaintiff could have made out that the defendant had stated an untruth about the plaintiff which had caused him injury in his property — that would have been an actionable wrong. The plaintiff, however, had wholly failed to prove more than a user of his name by the defendant. He failed to prove any injury done to him in his property, business, or profession. The jury found no such damage. His Lordship said that he made these remarks in order to prevent the impression getting about that a person might in an advertisement print of an eminent physician that the latter recommended a quack medicine, when he had done nothing of the sort. He did not mean to affirm anything of the sort, and in such a case a jury would probably award considerable damages, in addition to any remedy to which the plaintiff might be entitled.

Lord Justice Romer agreed that on the finding of the jury the Court had no power to grant any relief to the plaintiff. Nor could an injunction be granted to stop the continuance of a wrongful act, for the pleadings did not allege that the words complained of were untrue or in themselves likely to injure the plaintiff. Nor was it alleged that the defendant had broken faith and had put in this advertisement after giving the plaintiff his undertaking not to do so. Again, the plaintiff might have denied that he had prescribed "Sallyco," but he did not, and on this point the jury had expressed no opinion.

The appeal was dismissed, with costs.

A Cocoa-butter Transaction.

In the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court last week, before Mr. Justice Mathew, Theo. Vasmer & Co. sought to recover from T. M. Duché & Co. the sum of 1,278*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*, being the invoice-price of 12 tons of Dutch cocoa-butter purchased by plaintiffs from defendants through Messrs. Baines & Reed, on the ground that the cocoa-butter was not in accordance with the quality contracted for. There was an alternative claim for damages for breach of contract. On September 20, 1898, defendants contracted to sell to plaintiffs 12 tons of Dutch cocoa-butter, guaranteed pure, Leestermaker's make, and as per sample. The cocoa-butter was required for shipment to America. It was alleged that defendants had delivered cocoa-butter which was not pure Dutch cocoa-butter and was not of the description and quality contracted for, being rancid and unmerchantable. Defendants said the sale was a sale of specific goods and not by sample, and, in the alternative, that the goods were equal to sample. For the plaintiffs Messrs. Otto Hehner, Bernard Dyer, and Frederick Davis gave analytical evidence, while Dr. J. Lewkowitsch was called to give expert testimony on behalf of the defendants. In the result, his Lordship came to the conclusion that the plaintiffs were entitled to recover in respect of the cocoa-butter not being merchantable. He thought the plaintiffs could not treat the contract as at an end, nor could they deny that property in the goods had passed to them, and therefore their claim must be confined to damages for breach of contract. He hoped the parties would be able to agree upon the amount of damages; but, if not, he would, after further argument, assess the amount. Defendants asked for a stay with a view to an appeal, and this was granted upon their bringing the amount in dispute into court.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re Ethelbert Foster, Moss Bank Works, Widnes, Chemical-manufacturer.

The public examination of this debtor took place at Liverpool on April 20. Questioned by the Official Receiver, debtor repeated the particulars of his failure and its cause, as given in our last week's issue. He eventually admitted, however, that he must have been in partnership with his father, but adhered to his statement that he never signed a second mortgage to the bank, though it was possible he had done so and forgotten all about it if it had been put before him as some other document. He swore positively that he never signed it knowing that it was a second mortgage on the property, though the signature looked very like his. The case stands adjourned.

Re Samuel Lewis Howarth, 282 Manchester Street, Oldham, Chemist.

The first meeting of creditors was convened for April 21, at the Official Receiver's offices, Oldham, but neither the debtor nor any creditors were in attendance, and the estate was left with the Official Receiver to administer in the usual way. The debtor has not filed any statement of affairs, but the liabilities are stated at 350*l.*, and the assets about 50*l.* The following are given as unsecured creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Ayrton & Saunders, Liverpool	14	16	3
Caton, Alice A., Oldham	17	10	0
Chadwick, Mrs. E., Royton	10	0	0
Daisy Factories (Limited), Leeds... ...	12	5	4
Hodgkinsons, Clarke & Ward, London ...	24	13	0
Woolley, James, Sons & Co. (Limited), Manchester...	43	13	5

Re Walter Broxap, 351 The Cliff, Higher Broughton, Salford, Analytical Chemist.

This debtor appeared at the Manchester Bankruptcy Court on April 24 for his public examination. His liabilities were 423*l.*, and assets *nil*. He had never been in business on his own account. His bankruptcy was due to calls on shares. His father took 100 10*l.* shares in the Dinting Soap and Chemical Company (Limited), and, after paying 5*l.* on each share, transferred them to the debtor when he came of age in 1895, the reason of the transfer being that he was employed by the company. He had paid two further calls of 1*l.* each, but was unable to pay the remaining calls. The immediate cause of his filing his petition was his failure to pay his father 90*l.*, borrowed money. The company went into liquidation in December, 1897. The debtor left the company's employment in June, 1897, primarily because he saw that the company was losing money. The examination was closed, and the debtor will apply for his discharge on May 17.

Deeds of Arrangement.

Dand, Arthur, 6 Seabank Road, Egremont, chemist. Trustee, George Mahon, 26 North John Street, Liverpool, accountant. Dated April 18; filed April 21. Secured creditors, 1,400*l.*; liabilities unsecured, 700*l.*; estimated net assets, 700*l.* The following are scheduled as creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Christian, Mrs., Egremont	15	0	0
Evans, Sons, & Co., Liverpool	240	0	0
Galt, Edmunds & Taylor, Egremont	13	0	0
Lackland & Co., Birkenhead	19	0	0
Morgan, W. A., Liverpool	100	0	0
National Electric Free Wiring Company, Egremont	44	0	0
Peterson, M., & Co., London	22	0	0
Ritson, J. F. W., Wigton..	110	0	0
York Glass Company, York	10	0	0
Bankers' claims	46	0	0

Fully secured Creditors.

Ritson, J. F. W., Wigton..	600	0	0
Dand, Mrs. J., Wigton	770	0	0

Jackson, John, 420 Bolton Road, Pendlebury, drysalter. Trustee, Harry L. Price, 79 Masley Street, Manchester, chartered accountant. Dated April 17; filed April 21. Liabilities unsecured, 249*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*; estimated net assets, 193*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* The following are scheduled as creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Baldwin & Co., Manchester	10	0	0
Finklestone, —, Manchester	20	0	0
Forsyth, McKechnie & Co., Glasgow	13	0	0
Hampson, Fred., Salford	13	0	0
Hanger, Watson, Harris & Co. (Limited), Hull	24	0	0
McNair, A., & Co., Cheetham	16	0	0
Rawlins, E. J., Leeds	19	0	0
Bankers' claims	25	0	0

Mitchell, Andrew, trading as Mitchell & Co., Dursley, chemist. Trustee, Alfred Hardman, King Street, Gloucester, accountant. Dated April 15; filed April 22. Liabilities unsecured, 272*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*; estimated net assets, 150*l.* A composition of 10*s.* in the pound, payable by two equal instalments, at four and nine months from date hereof, secured by an assignment upon trust to realise in case of default. The following are scheduled as creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Baker, J. W., Bristol	46	0	0
Bourne, Johnson & Latimer, London	16	0	0
Champion, J. B., Dursley	38	0	0
Danneey, T. C., Dursley	16	0	0
Evans, Leseher & Webb, London	29	0	0
Fullwood & Bland, London	12	0	0
Heaton, Smith & Co., Bristol	11	0	0

New Companies & Company News.

Petroleum Corporation (Limited).—Capital 100*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and turn to account land and oil-wells. Registered without articles of association.

Grosny Petroleum Company (Limited). — Capital 50,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire any petroleum or oil-bearing lands in Russia or elsewhere, and to refine and deal in petroleum and other mineral oils and the products thereof.

Canada Petroleum Company (Limited). — Capital 300,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To enter into an agreement with the London and Dublin Finance Corporation (Limited), and to produce, refine, store, supply, and distribute petroleum and pretroleum products.

Hinge Brothers (Limited).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and carry on the business of mineral water manufacturers carried on as "Hinge Brothers," at Swanscombe, Kent. The first directors are Henry E. Hinge and William Hinge. Qualification, 50*l.*

Tungsten (Limited).—Registered in Scotland with a capital of 5,000*l.* in 1*l.* shares. Object: To enter into an agreement with John Cunningham Macnaughtan, and to carry on business as manufacturers of tungstic acid. Registered office, 79 St. George's Place, Glasgow.

Bedingfield Soap Company (Limited). — Capital 3,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on by C. H. Bedingfield, of Bristol, and to manufacture, sell, and deal in soaps, oils, glycerin, essential oils, perfumes, and toilet requisites. Registered without articles of association. Registered office, 31 Redcliff Street, Bristol.

Colonial Ice and Aërated-water Company (Limited). —Capital 25,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (10,000 6-per-cent. cumulative preference). Objects: To adopt an agreement with A. S. Plews, and to carry on in the West Indies and elsewhere the business of ice-manufacturers and merchants, mineral and aërated-water manufacturers, wine and spirit merchants, &c.

John Calabrese & Co. (Limited) —Capital 11 000*l.*, in 10,000 preference and 1 000 founders' shares of 1*l.* each. Objects: To adopt an agreement with John Calabrese, to manufacture preparations for the destruction of insects and vermin, and to carry on the business of chemical manufacturers, chemists, druggists, drysalters, oil and colourmen, &c.

Klensene (Limited). — Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire, develop, work, turn to account and deal with an invention under which powders and capsules called "Klensene" are made for treating worms in dogs and other animals. The first directors are Charles H. B. Hesketh, barrister, of the Rookery, Southport; Henry L Bibby, copper smelter, of St. Asaph, North Wales, and Harry Pritchard, newsagent, of 2 Cranborne Road, Liverpool.

Edward Baker & Sons (Limited).—Capital 30,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (10,000 6*l.*-per-cent. cumulative preference). Objects: To acquire the business carried on by Richard Mahony at Grant Street, Birmingham, under his own name, and at Granville Street, Birmingham, as "Edward Baker & Sons," and to carry on the business of blacking, plumbage, blacklead, grate polish, and furniture-polish manufacturers, chemists, druggists, &c. The first directors are Richard Mahony (chairman), Edward T. Baker, and Wm. Edghill.

"Doctor Bland" Company (Limited).—Registered in Dublin. Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the professions or businesses of medical doctors, physicians, surgeons, apothecaries, pharmaceutical chemists, dentists, midwives, and druggists. The first subscribers (each with one share) are:—Henry O'Reilly, 39 Henry Street, Dublin, pharmaceutical chemist; Henry L Wilson, 139 Great Britain Street, Dublin, pharmaceutical chemist; S. V. O'Connor, 45 Upper Rutland Street, Dublin, pharmaceutical chemist; John T. Holmes, 46 Carlingford Road, Drumcondra, pharmaceutical chemist; Joseph P. Whelan, 11 Lower Sherrard Street, Dublin, physician and surgeon; Vincent P. McWalter, 76 Dame Street, Dublin, clerk; James C McWalter, 19 North Earl Street, Dublin, pharmaceutical chemist. Registered without articles of association. Registered office, 76 Dame Street, Dublin.

The Amsterdam Quinine Factory has declared a dividend of 9½ per cent. for 1898. The dividend in 1897 was 13 per cent.

George Walker & Son (Limited).—This company of chemical-manufacturers at Bridgton, Glasgow, reports a net profit of 669*l.* for the year ending December 31, 1898. Out of this 5 per cent. is paid on preference shares and 10 per cent. on ordinary shares.

Some German Dividends. — The following are brief synopses of recent reports which we have not yet noted:—Château-Salins Soda Fabrik Company, profit, 397,541m.: dividend. 5 per cent.; Elberfeld Carbonic-Acid Works, balance, 23,315m.; Gerusheim Chemical Factory, a loss of 13 823m. is the result for 1898; Heufeld Chemical Factory, profit for 1898, 166,696m.: dividend, 6 per cent.; Leopoldshall Ascania Factory, profit, 31,246m.; Oranienburg Chemical Factory, profit, 155,447m.; the Uerdingen Chemical Factory, Weiler-ter-Meer, a dividend of 14 per cent.

Aberdeen Comb-works Company (Limited).—This company, with a share capital of 300 000*l.*, has been offered to the public this week. Of the capital, 125 000*l.* is in 4½-per-cent. cumulative preference shares, the same amount in ordinary shares, and 50 000*l.* in deferred shares. The vendors take one-third of the preference, one-third of the ordinary, and the whole of the deferred shares. The company takes over the businesses of S. R. Stewart & Co., of Aberdeen; the Rosemount Comb-manufacturing Company (Limited), of Aberdeen; and Messrs. G. Stewart & Co., York Comb-works, York.

National Mineral-water Union.—At a meeting of this Union held in the Caledonian Hotel, Adelphi Terrace, on April 26, delegates representing 4 000 mineral-water manufacturers in England and Scotland were present. The discussions dealt with the objects of the Union, which have resulted in past years in the return to their rightful owners of many thousands of pounds' worth of mineral-water bottles; in watching legislation affecting the sanitation of factories, and the regulation of the percentage of alcohol in certain fermented liquors. The annual report made allusion to the fact that the directors had warned chemists, druggists, chandlers, and others of the illegal use of mineral-water bottles in selling such things as carbolic acid, methylated spirit, spirit of salt, and paraffin oil, and it was their intention to take stringent measures in any case coming under their notice in future. A dividend of 20 per cent. was recommended, and a subsequent discussion concerned a

proposal to form an insurance company for the mineral-water trade on mutual lines.

Compagnie Vimbos Franco-Belge (Limited).—A public inquiry has been held in regard to the circumstances attending the promotion and failure of this company. It was registered in May, 1897, with a nominal capital of 145,000*l.*, to acquire the exclusive rights for France and Belgium for manufacturing "Vimbos." The company was ordered to be wound up in July, 1898, and while the assets were returned at about equal to the debts, a deficiency as regards contributories appeared of about 5 269*l.* Mr. J. S. Hyde and Mr. Sibley, who were the principal promoters of the company, were examined in regard to a statement in the prospectus that the whole of the cash portion of the purchase-price (35,000*l.*) and 20,000*l.* of the working capital had been guaranteed. The justification for that statement was that certain capital had been underwritten, but it appeared that only 12,045*l.* was underwritten, and that the total sum received was only about 700*l.* These two promoters stated they had lost about 14,000*l* between them over the business though if it had proved a success they would have realised a profit of about 40,000*l*, subject to commissions.

The Compressed-gas Company (Limited).—Meetings of the creditors and shareholders of this company were held on April 26, at the Carey Street offices of the Board of Trade, to appoint a liquidator under the winding-up order recently made against the company. Mr. S. Wheeler, Official Receiver, who presided, reported that the company was formed in January, 1897, with a nominal capital of 25 000*l.*, to acquire certain patents for the manufacture of carbonic-acid gas, and to carry on the business of manufacturers and vendors of compressed gases and of all chemicals used in connection therewith. The promoter was Mr. T. J. Perrett. Under the purchase-contract the company agreed to take the patents of the vendor (Mr. B. T. L Thomson) for 10,000*l.*, in fully-paid shares, and Mr. Perrett was appointed managing director for five years, at a salary of 500*l.* per annum, with an additional remuneration at the rate of 5*l.* per cent. upon the net profit exceeding 10 per cent. on the paid-up share capital In response to the prospectus 4 711*l.* was subscribed in cash, the whole of which appeared to have been expended in the purchase and erection of machinery and plant for the manufacture of compressed gas and in rent of the works. It was estimated that, with a further expenditure of 100*l.*, the plant would be complete and ready to commence the manufacture of the gases. The accounts filed under the proceedings showed liabilities 15,575*l*, against assets 1,652*l.*, and a deficiency to the contributories of 13,917*l.* No fees had been paid to the directors. The failure of the company was ascribed to the insufficiency of working capital, and it apparently never had a fair start, as the directors asserted that with further funds a flourishing business would have been done, and the gas would supply a modern need. It was decided to leave the case in the hands of the Official Receiver and a committee of inspection.

Barclay & Sons (Limited).—The annual meeting of this company was held at 95 Farringdon Street, E C., on April 27. The Chairman (Mr. Horace Davenport), in proposing that the directors' report be received and adopted, said the meeting was quite a friendly gathering, and not like a company meeting. The shareholders were apparently happy, and from their absence it might be inferred they were satisfied. In regard to the balance-sheet, the only question that might arise was as to the advisability of paying a larger dividend than the one proposed. The directors had carefully thought the matter out, and felt it better to thoroughly strengthen the business so as to keep them in a position to meet competition. In the future he did not think they would need to write off so much, but it would be very beneficial to the business to put it in the strong position in which he now considered it. As regards cutting in the wholesale, he had come to the conclusion that most of the cutting was not done from a desire to cut, but simply because they were forced to do so by customers who threatened to take away trade if their terms were not acceded to. Many houses rather than lose trade accepted offers, but they (Barclay & Sons) absolutely refused to do business which was not remunerative. They had made an increased profit earned on rather a smaller return. This was due to the intentional elimination of certain unprofitable business. He (the Chairman) wished other houses would have the courage to refuse to be beaten down by men who threatened to transfer their trade. Mr. F. Darton, in seconding the motion, congratulated the directors on their wise policy of building up a good reserve. The report was adopted. Mr. Horace Davenport and Mr. G. R. Barclay were then re-elected chairman and managing-director respectively, and Mr. A. E. Barclay auditor.

Marriages.

Allan—Lorimer.—On April 21, at Park Church, Highbury, by the Rev. P. Carmichael, assisted by the Rev. W. Coutts, of Glasgow, George Craik Allan to Maggie Gordon Lorimer, third daughter of Mr. John Lorimer, of 2 Highbury Terrace, N., principal of the firm of Lorimer & Co., Britannia Row, Islington, N.

Bain—McCaull.—At Lecropt Parish Church, Bridge of Allan, N.B, on April 25, by the Rev. H. Stevenson, assisted by the Rev. D. Ramsay Henderson, John Bain, pharmaceutical chemist (of Messrs. O. Robertson & Co., Bridge of Allan), to Mary Anne, daughter of Mr. P. McCaull, J.P., Knockhill.

Coppock — Christian. — On April 20, at Grantham, Bernard Coppock, chemist and druggist, to Julia Virginia Leslie Christian, of Grantham.

Curtis—Churchill.—On April 27, at Watford Congregational Church, by the Rev. F. E. J. Bird, Frederic George Curtis, pharmaceutical chemist, Folkestone, to Edith Marion, daughter of the late Mrs. Churchill, of Thornton Heath.

Douthwaite—Mayoss.—On April 19, at Shirley Baptist Church, Southampton, by Rev. E. R. Pullen, Harry Fryer Douthwaite, pharmaceutical chemist, Felixstowe, to Ethel, youngest daughter of Mr. W. F Mayoss, Shirley.

Thompson—Carter.—At St. Mary's, Leigh Woods, on April 20. J. Cyril Thompson, Clifton, to Beatrice May, younger daughter of Mr. H. W. Carter, of H. W. Carter & Co. (Limited), oil-refiners, Bristol.

Deaths.

Feaver.—On April 15, at Hawkhurst, Kent, Mr. George Osmond Feaver. Aged 51 years. The deceased gentleman had carried on a highly successful business as a chemist at Hawkhurst for many years, but had practically retired from active business for some time past.

Hogg.—On April 23, at Palace Gardens Terrace, Kensington, Mr. Jabez Hogg, M.R.C.S, F.R.M.S. Aged 82. Mr. Hogg, who was well known as the author of a most popular work on the microscope (a fifteenth edition has been published this week), was born at Chatham, and educated at the Rochester Grammar School. In 1843 he joined the staff of the *Illustrated London News*, and edited a series of illustrated educational books for the publishers. About two years after he began to study medicine at Charing Cross Hospital, and in 1850 became M.R.C.S. Since then he had been in practice as an ophthalmic surgeon. His work in connection with the microscope was done in these early years, but he kept up to date, and was a naturalist of no mean order. He was one of the first to write about photography, his "Manual" being published in 1845.

Mr. William Sime, who served his apprenticeship with Mr. Alexander Malcolm, chemist, 124 Victoria Road, Dundee has been appointed dispenser at Dundee Royal Infirmary at a salary of 80*l.* per annum.

The New Preliminary Examination will not come into force until after July, 1900 For all about the new subjects, see Dodd's "Guide to the Preliminary Examination," published at 42 Cannon Street, E.C., for 2*s.* 6*d.*; by post 2*s.* 9*d.*

The Advertisers' Exhibition,

Open in Niagara Hall, Westminster, S.W., from April 22 to May 6, 1899.

"THE first of its kind which has ever been held," was Sir George Newnes's assurance to the pressmen who gathered round him last Friday afternoon at the opening of this exhibition. His speech came to them in tit-bits, thanks to the hammering of carpenters who were eager to get things finished before April 22. There was a patient once who was ordered quietude by his doctor. "And where in *this* world am I to get quietude, doctor?" asked the perplexed patient. "Oh," said the doctor, "that's no difficulty. Go to the shop of the man who does not advertise." An admiral of the fleet sat to the left of Sir George Newnes when he told that, and did not smite him; so we had another, illustrating the push of advertisers. It has been left to an advertiser of this country to get into that holy of holies, the House of Commons, without being a member thereof—Mr. Barrett, of Pears's, to wit—who was one day with Sir George Newnes in the lobby of the House, and together they walked past the bar (an extraordinary thing for a soap man to do) before Sir George realised that two constitutions were endangered, the British one, and Mr. Barrett's by that awful ticking clock in the tower which made Bradlaugh crazy. A touch on Mr. Barrett's shoulder by the omnipotent beadle saved the first constitution, and, getting outside the bar, Mr. Barrett looked after his own, and Sir George did the rest.

This is rather a lengthy introduction, but it is necessary, because there is nothing else of advertisers in Niagara. It is an exhibition of advertisements. Printing of all kinds, on tins, cars, vans, enamelled plates, china, nick-nacks, drawing-pins, buttons, signs, fascias, showcards, mirrors, posters, &c., and all by firms who have advertisers for customers. The best kind of advertising—*i.e.*, in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST and papers like it (if there are any)—is not well represented in the exhibition, although the organisers frankly admit that "this class of advertising is looked upon by most advertisers of sound views and experience as that which brings most grist to the mill." But the lack is compensated by the really excellent displays of arts that rival circulation and popularity. Advertisers who have the chance of getting to Niagara before May 6 should not miss it. They will either find ideas in it or get their own crystallised. The "Cherry Blossom" carriage is there with two 16-hand piebalds which go on wheels; and there is such an array of lithography that Raphael Tuck & Son's exquisite delicacies and Alfred Cooke's brilliant chromoes need handicapping. On F. Charles's stall are scores of nick-nacks made of celluloid, reminding one to "Use Jessop's steel," or something of that sort, whenever he takes out that little stamp-box or pushes in the drawing-pin, and Mr. Charles also has a mirror that speaks—silently. One glances into the mirror, and suddenly such things as "no free alkali, extra cream" appear. It is done by intermittent flashes of electric or gas light, but how the picture shows through the quicksilver is Mr. Charles's secret. One can also see in the exhibition, and have explained, those advertisements which make night hideous (as some say), and the exhibition is also useful for showing an advertiser where the other fellow gets those beautiful chromo-enamelled plaques and things.

Mr. Alf. Cooke assured us that it is not an exhibition for Tom, Dick, and Harry, but for advertisers. The inference is obvious. A few side-lines are in it, such as a press-museum, containing rare old advertisements in British newspapers, Dickens's play-bills, and the like. Also an artists' gallery of original designs for posters. The designs are a trifle depressing and 111 in number. There is not a single one amongst them for a hair-wash, but there are two for soaps, and several for infants' foods and milks. Bovril—which, by the way, had its little ad. when the cigars came round by distributing packets of Bovril matches—seems to be run after by artists, one of whom has been daring enough to take it into the bull-ring and place it on the toreador's mantle. The best things in this gallery are the bold outlines in black and white. In the catalogue we are told that "the importance of window-dressing has of recent years received more of the attention it deserves; but though our retailers appear to have cultivated some of that shopkeeper's taste which contributes so much towards the brilliancy and piquant prettiness of the Paris Boulevards, much yet remains to be done. The advertiser should not lose sight of this attractive and remunerative feature of outdoor advertising." There is only one specimen-window on show, and this has been designed to attract attention to Rowntree's lemonade-powder. It represents an Arctic scene, with lumps of alum for ice, and a Polar bear coming round the corner. A gigantic lemon with a quarter cut away serves as a shelf for two tumblers of the beverage. The whole is weirdly illuminated by electric lights. The realism of the scene was manifested by the shudder which, these bitter spring days, it sent through every visitor—a cold shudder which he will sigh for in a few weeks. The organiser of the Exhibition is Mr. S. H. Benson, the advertising agent, of 100 Fleet Street.

WHEN YOU WANT A FORMULA look for it in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," the best druggists' recipe-book in existence. Published by the *C. & D.* at 7*s.* 6*d.*; by post 8*s.* Obtainable from most wholesalers.

TO CURE MORPHIOMANIACS.—Dr. Neil MacLeod, of Shanghai, cures morphiomaniacs and those addicted to chloral and cocaine by administration of heroic doses of sodium bromide. Particulars are given in the *British Medical Journal*, April 15.

Westminster Wisdom.

Secret Commissions.

Lord Russell's "Prevention of Corruption" Bill, introduced into the House of Lords on April 20, seems to be a carefully-devised plan for at least frightening the givers and receivers of illicit commissions. It is avowedly based on the recent report of the London Chamber of Commerce, and Lord Russell assumes, perhaps a little too readily, that all the statements made in that report have been proved. He told the House of Lords, for instance, that it was "proved" that chemists paid doctors commissions of 25 or even 50 per cent. on the prices charged for medicines supplied by prescriptions to patients; and that doctors handed to the sorrowing widow an undertaker's card and received a percentage of 10 or 20 per cent. on the funeral charges, though, he added, he should be sorry to believe that these practices were general among medical men. He also referred, among many other instances of bribery, to the case of a medicated-wine company which had come before the courts, in which it appeared that founders' shares had been given to medical men on condition that they should puff the wine offered by the company. The Bill, as printed, is prefaced by a lengthy memorandum explaining its provisions and advocating its principle. It makes the gift, offer, receipt, or solicitation of a corrupt payment an offence. The term "corrupt payment" is not defined, but certain transactions are declared to be corrupt. The Courts, it is remarked, have always declined to define fraud. Direct bribes are, of course, made criminal offences, and so are such cases as the recommendation by A to B to go to C for his medicine or what-not, when A is to receive a secret commission from C in consideration of the advice. Gifts to wives, children, or parents, if of the same character, are similarly treated as criminal offences, but all are expressly allowed in cases where the principal is made acquainted with the transaction. The memorandum discusses the difficult question of Christmas-boxes; but the author comes to the conclusion that these should not be exempted from the general rule, and that the efforts of tradesmen to check them should be encouraged. Tips to servants, or, as the Bill politely calls them, "vales," are to be tolerated.

The Bill may not Pass,

and almost certainly will not pass, this Session. It offers vistas of endless discussions, and would be a glorious machine for purposes of obstruction in the House of Commons. But its very introduction only under the auspices of the Lord Chief Justice of England cannot fail to do good. A great deal of the "corruption" prevalent in trading is the result of habit. Buyers have come to look on presents as a fixed part of their income, and sellers conform to the practice because they can see no way out of it without an injury to their business. This Bill will at least give both parties pause, and this is a case where he who hesitates may be saved. Whether doctors and chemists are as guilty as the Lord Chief Justice seems to believe is not easy to settle. The British Medical Association indignantly asks for proof. This is not at all likely to be forthcoming, and even if one or two pieces of evidence were obtainable we should still be in doubt as to the extent of the practice. That some doctors and chemists have had a mutual agreement most of us have known. That a large number would never consent to anything of the kind we equally well know. Moreover, it has to be remembered that such commissions, where they have existed, have often grown out of a perfectly innocent arrangement. A doctor decides to give up his own dispensing, and contracts with a chemist to do it for him. For some years, probably, the chemist does the work openly for the prescriber, but gradually the latter adopts the plan of writing prescriptions, leaving the patient to pay the chemist for the medicine. A commission arrangement replaces the old account, and is drifted into without any very corrupt intention on the part of either of the parties. The suggested arrangement between the doctor and the undertaker is, we fancy, little else than a fine old crusted joke. However this may be, it is a fact that bribery curses many branches of trade, and perhaps reaches the professions; and we can but heartily wish success to Lord Russell's well-intentioned efforts to check it.

Sale of Food and Drugs Bill.

The Standing Committee have discussed this Bill two days and have got through Clause 1, which makes the importer of margarine, impoverished butter or milk, and condensed, separated, or skimmed milk responsible for these substances being properly labelled, and gives the Commissioners of Customs power to take samples and have them analysed, and to report to the Board of Agriculture. Clause 2, which empowers the Board of Agriculture to take samples of food in the interests of British agriculture, and to call on the local authority to take proceedings, is now under consideration.

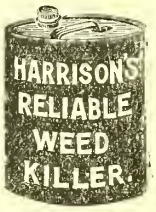
Trade Notes.

Freck Pharmaceutical Machinery.—The great success which has attended the introduction of the Freck prescription-tablet machine into this country has been followed up with others. This week Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Thompson, Aldersgate Street, E.C., the general agents for the United Kingdom, describe in their advertisement several new styles.

Messrs. F. Newbery & Sons have added to their sundries list a very good-looking hand-mirror, in xylonite frame, square or oval, to sell at 1*s*. They have also smartened up the labels on their St. Paul's 3*d*. perfumes, and have introduced in a stoppered bottle a 6*d*. "Gordon" lavender-salts.

The Patent Caution Label Company, of Upper Hagley Road, Birmingham, are preparing roughened labels for shop-rounds, and a smaller-sized set for dispensary-bottles. The latter they are offering free to purchasers of a 1*s*. box of dispensing-labels.

Weeds are coming along, and the chemist's policy is to sell his customers weed-killer before the weeds get strong or reach the fruiting-stage. Harrison's "Reliable" is a good brand. It is well put up, does its duty, and carries with it, so far as the retailer is concerned, advantages in advertising-matter and carriage about which particulars will be furnished by the maker, Mr. George W. Harrison, 22 Cross Street, Reading.



Rubber Stamps.—The daughter of the late John Bond invites users of these to send to 75 Southgate Road, London, N., for a copy of the firm's new price-list. It is exceptionally well illustrated, with a great variety of stamps.

Merck's Report for 1898.—We have received from Mr. E. Merck, 16 Jewry Street, E.C., an advance copy of the report for 1898, which will be ready in about a week for distribution to those in the trade who ask for it. The report extends to 185 pages, and begins with a monograph by Dr. J. v. Mering on the physiological and therapeutical actions of some morphine derivatives, in the course of which dionine (ethyl morphine) is contrasted with codeine (methyl morphine) and other derivatives; a note follows on the permanence of aqueous solutions of tropacocaine and cocaine hydrochlorides, showing that on boiling the cocaine salt in water it is hydrolysed, but that the tropacocaine salt is not. These matters take up the first twenty-six pages, then follow 130 pages of notes on "preparations"—that is, new remedies apart from crude drugs, but including notes on new observations with old remedies. These are good, and contain many formulæ and prescriptions, besides reliable chemical and therapeutical information. Five pages are devoted to drugs and the rest to indexes.

Have I got Bright's Disease?—If the urine has certain characteristics it is time to go to a specialist. How the chemist may discover these characteristics is told in "Practical Methods of Urine-testing." (*C. & D.* office, 1*s*. 6*d*.; by post 1*s*. 8*d*.)

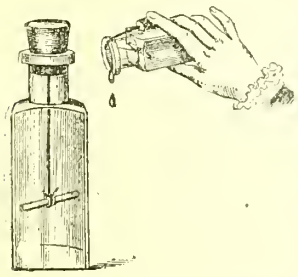
Novelties.

EUGOL PREPARATIONS.

Messrs. Bayard, Sons & Bayard, 26 Bridle Lane, Golden Square, E.C., are making good progress in this country with their antiseptic compound eugol, the introduction of which we referred to about a year ago. They have been particularly successful in having it taken up by the leading dental practitioners of the metropolis and the provinces, and it is now a recognised proprietary antiseptic for treatment of affections of the mouth and throat. We may recall the fact that the active constituents of eugol are beta-naphthol, hamamelis, eucalyptol, salol, menthol, boric acid, and formaldehyde. It mixes with water to form a clear solution. From our own experience we note that it gives good results in relaxed sore throat, and as a mouth-wash it is both pleasant in use and efficacious. Messrs. Bayard also present eugol in the form of tooth-powder, which is put up in an artistic manner in a bottle which is here represented in reduced facsimile; the stopper is a screw sprinkler with an exceptionally large orifice. Apart from the handsome appearance of the container, the powder is of high quality and contains the constituents of eugol with additional perfume. There is no question that, besides keeping the teeth and gums in an aseptic condition, eugol tooth-powder maintains the teeth in a condition of pearly whiteness It is a good article for high-class trade, and as many West-end dentists now prescribe it it will be safe for chemists' stock.

A POISON-STOPPER.

Mr. E. A. Swallow, an Anglo-American pharmacist of New York, has patented an invention to distinguish poisonous medicines from those which are not poisonous. He takes a short glass rod, ties a piece of asbestos cord round the middle of the rod, passes the cord through the cork (or ties it to a perforated projection at the bottom of the stopper), then puts the rod in the bottle. This almost renders the bottle distinguishable to touch, as it virtually makes the cork inseparable from the bottle, and one cannot use the contents unless the cork is held as figured in the illustration. The corks are supplied, ready-fitted with cord and rod, in dozen packets. They are protected from acids. The stoppered bottles are square blues unfluted. We prefer the cork. Messrs. McKesson & Robbins, of New York, sell both, and we presume Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Thompson, the agents for their pills, could supply these if there should be a demand for them.

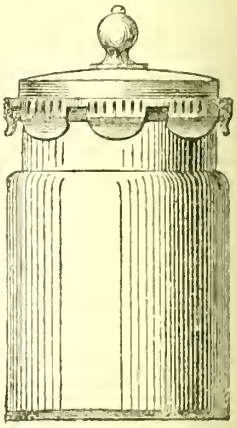


WARWICK SPECIALITIES.

Messrs. John Parkes & Co., of Warwick, make a feature of household articles ready put up for retail, which are worth the attention of those who encourage sales in this department. There is a line of furniture-polishes, a "Venetian furniture cream" in w.m. bottles with boxwood-capped corks and outer wrapper. It is a good article, pointedly recommended. A similar preparation is put up in screw-top bottles, elegantly labelled with the name and address of the retailer, and the "Parisian furniture-cream" is put up in the familiar stone bottles. The firm also make straw-hat polishes in the best colours and in good style, as well as household ammonia and the more popular perfumes, such as eau de Cologne. Beeswax moulded into cylinders like heel-ball is another speciality of Messrs. Parkes's, and those who sell wax in this way are invited to ask for quotations. They produce ceresine in the same style. We notice that the labels used by the firm are all in good taste and well worded.

AIR-TIGHT BOTTLES.

Messrs. Martin Pulvermann & Co., 26 Minories, E.C., have introduced a new form of jar for preserving fruits, sterilised foods, and similar products. The jars and bottles are made in various forms to suit any purpose, but the one which we figure here shows the principle. The top of the jar is specially moulded, the top rim being quite smooth. After the jar or bottle is filled with the material, an indiarubber ring is put on the top, then the metal cover, and the contents are sterilised by boiling the jar in water or by steam heat. The top of the jar is secured by atmospheric pressure as soon as the temperature falls a few degrees, so that there is not the slightest chance of the contents becoming contaminated after sterilisation. The jars are cheap as well as effective for their purpose.



VETERINARY TABLOIDS.

Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. have brought out a series of medications intended for use by veterinary surgeons in the treatment of animals by hypodermic injection. The tabloids include atropine sulphate, aconitine nitrate, apomorphine hydrochloride, morphine sulphate, and other highly potent remedies. They are elegant and soluble, but the doses contained in them are so large relatively to those exhibited in similar tabloids for human beings, that we think these veterinary tabloids should be distinctive in shape, colour, and containers from any other, so as to guard against mistakes by distributors or anybody. The shape might be oval, the colour pink, and the containers might be square, blue phials, with bold labels. The very elegance of these extremely potent tabloids is the point of their danger, and from what we know of Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.'s thoughtfulness, they will avert this danger immediately.

Personalities.

Mr. Thomas Cooper, chemist and druggist, has been elected a member of the Macclesfield Town Council.

Mr. A. S. Campkin, of Cambridge, issues an address to the Pharmaceutical Society's electorate which appears in our Supplement this week.

Mr. J. O. Toone, pharmaceutical chemist, has been elected Chairman of the Sanitary Committee of the Warminster Urban Council.

Mr. Julian Horrell, pharmaceutical chemist, has been unanimously re-elected Chairman of the Sanitary Committee of the Broadstairs Urban District Council.

Mr. N. H. Martin, F.C.S., of Messrs. Brady & Martin, Newcastle-on-Tyne, has been nominated Chairman of the local Section of the Society of Chemical Industry.

Mr. John McKesson, of Messrs. McKesson & Robbins, New York, is visiting Europe for a three months' tour. He is making a start in France, where he has arranged a cycle tour. This finished, he is coming to England.

Mr. H. W. Kemp, of the firm of Messrs. W. Kemp & Son, wholesale chemists and druggists, Horncastle, has been elected Chairman of the Horncastle Urban District Council, and is thus now a Justice of the Peace for the county.

Mr. Donald Watson, of the Formalin Company, has been re-elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of the North Kensington Conservative Association for the eleventh year in succession. Mr. Watson has also been re-elected churchwarden of St. Luke's, Paddington.

Mr. George James Gostling, pharmaceutical chemist (Ireland), and chemist and druggist (Great Britain), has been elected Chairman of the Urban District Council of Stowmarket, and by virtue of the office has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County of East Suffolk.

Mr. J. S. Ashe, M.P.S.I., who has just passed the First Professional of the R.C.P. and R.C.S.I. with honours, scoring 100 per cent. in pharmacy, was for some years connected with the firm of J. I. Graham & Co., State pharmacists, 30 Westmoreland Street, Dublin, from which he qualified about eighteen months ago, taking first place out of fifteen candidates. He was then only 21 years of age, and is now demonstrator to Sir George Duffey, Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, R.C.S.I.

Australasian Visitors.—Mr. William Bickford, of the firm of A. M. Bickford & Sons, wholesale druggists, Adelaide, is at present in London, and may be addressed care of Messrs. Laughland, Mackay & Baker, 50 Lime Street, E.C. Mr. Washington H. Soul, of Sydney, the proprietor of perhaps the largest pharmacy in that city, left for London on March 29. Mr. George Arnold, of Sydney, representative of Bayer & Co. and other German houses, and also a dealer in certain druggists' sundries, is on his way to England.

Colonel Clifford Probyn, the pharmaceutical Sheriff of the City of London, bears a remarkable likeness to Mr. Alderman Alliston, the other sheriff. Mr. Sheriff Alliston, at the Shipwrights' Company's banquet last week, told how a few evenings before both sheriffs were due at a guild-dinner, and only one sheriff appeared. The company waited but no Sheriff Probyn arrived. At last Sheriff Alliston, who had already been announced and welcomed, went into the ante-rooms in search of his missing brother. Returning alone, he was again ushered into the Master's presence, but this time as Lieut.-Col. and Sheriff Probyn. "Gentlemen," said the Master, "both sheriffs have arrived: let dinner begin." For a few minutes Sheriff Alliston doubled the parts with hidden merriment, but just when the company discovered that only one sheriff was actually at table, a telegram from Colonel Probyn regretting his absence laid the joke bare, and the company indulged in laughter.

Mr. Peter Boa, who has been nominated to succeed Mr. Maben as a member of the Board of Examiners in Scotland, is the late Mr. John Mackay's business successor in Edinburgh, so far as retail pharmacy is concerned. Mr. Boa has been an examiner before, and was popular with his colleagues and with candidates. He is a Gallovidian, and has had pharmaceutical experience in the three kingdoms. His practical observations, which have been the subject of published papers, have been confined chiefly to galenical subjects.

Mr. Frederic Janson Hanbury, F.L.S., of Plough Court, E.C., in association with the Rev. E. S. Marshall, M.A., F.L.S., Vicar of Milford, Surrey, will shortly publish a "Flora of Kent." The work has been in preparation during the past twenty years. For the purposes of the "Flora" the county was divided into ten districts, and each district has been explored botanically by the authors and their friends, while previously-published records have also been consulted. The work will be an octavo volume of between 500 and 600 pages, and will deal with the topography, geology, and meteorology as well as with the botany of the county. It will be published at 12*s.* 6*d.*, but subscribers who order it before May 15 next will be able to obtain it for 10*s.* 6*d.* A thin-paper edition bound in limp leather for use in the field will be published at 15*s.* net, or at 12*s.* 6*d.* if ordered in advance. A special reduction will be given on the two copies also to advance-subscribers.

April Examination Results.

We have received from the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain the following list of candidates who were granted certificates at the April meeting of the London Board of Examiners:—

Major.

Out of thirty-seven examined the following eighteen passed:—

Cowley, Harry James
Durbin, Herbert Samuel
Garsed, William
Glaister, Robert
Harrison, Thomas Arthur
Kelf, Henry David
Kluge, Herman James
Laverack, Clyve Cordukes
Magan, Frances
Noble, Harry William
Nundy, William Lockwood
Payne, Herbert
Spurway, William James
Todd, John William
Wallis, Thomas Edward
Wamsley, William Bunting
White, Daniel Hanbury
Whiting, William

Minor.

Acton, Victor Guernsey
Akhurst, Arthur Alfred John
Andrews, Ralph Cecil
Aram, Charles Baxter
Bailey, John Harling
Barnes, George Harry
Baynes, Herbert Varley
Belsher, Henry Ernest
Benson, John
Bentley, Lumley Scurr
Birtwisle, Albert
Bisset, William
Blockley, Frederick George
Boothroyd, Frederick
Boxall, Thomas William
Bristow, Herbert
Britton, Alfred Brook
Brooke, Frank
Burnell-Jones, Harold Stanley
Chambers, Fred Aldis
Coles, Charles Avery
Collins, Joseph
Coombe, Frank Ernest
Crisswell, Frederick Charles
Cushing, Thomas Edward
Davies, Charles Sidney
Davies, Llewellyn Rhys
Dawson, Robert Hilliard
Dunford, Walter Henry
Evans, William Llewelyn
Exell, Edmund Charles
Flick, William Stanley
Flitcroft, Thomas Edward
Gardner, Hermann Chas. Thos.
Goodenough, Joshua Mann
Guy, William Thomas
Haigh, William
Hall, Alfred William
Hall, William Edward
Heely, Walter Frederick
Hogwood, Haley Percival
Horton, Albert John
Hoskins, Joseph Stanley
Hough, Ralph
Houghton, George Smith
Houghton, Herbert
Hoyle, Herbert John
Huddart, Joseph William
Hughes, Henry
Johnson, Frank Horace
Jones, William Britain
Knowles, Frederick Edwin
Lenton, John Herbert
Lloyd, Percy Ernest
McRae, Robert
Maddox, David Crisp
Mann, Ernest William
Marshall, John William
Matcham, Alfred Robert
Morgan, Edwin Abraham
Moses, Henry Chadwick
Murray, William Low Burgess
Noble, Charles Alfred
Osborne, William Harrison
Owen, William
Parker, John Thomas
Paynter, Alfred John
Pettinger, William Elmer
Preston, Ben Mountain
Pritchard, Richard John
Prosser, Thomas William
Richards, Thomas Teverson
Roberts, Henry Trewren T.
Robinson, John Eathorne
Rowse, William James
Shelley, George
Shelton, William
Sill, John Westgarth
Simpson, Willie Weightman
Slight, Franklin
Smart, William David
Smith, Arthur Richard
Snowden, Arthur Sidney
Spencer, Rosa Kathleen
Stinson, Harold
Stokes, Charles Albert
Swann, William B.
Taylor, Samuel
Thomas, Frank
Thomas, Herbert Charles
Warren, Richard Bleathman
Watt, William
Westlake, Walter Vincent
Wheeler, John Phillips
White, Percy Frederic
White, Walter
Williams, Thomas
Withers, Edgar
Wood, Edward Vivian
Young, Francis Joseph

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In bottles to retail at
8d., 1/-, and 2/6.
"SANITAS"
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DISINFECTANTS
SULPHUR FUMIGATING CANDLES (Kingzett's Patents)
6d., 9d., and 1/- each.
PRESERVED PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN
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PROPRIETARY MEDICINES
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED. LOWEST PRICES

Several PROSECUTIONS having taken place recently for short weight
SEIDLITZ POWDERS,
It behoves Chemists to see that they have them accurately hand-weighed.

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HAND-WEIGHED GUARANTEED.
PRICE 4/3 PER GROSS,
although having an enormous sale, have never been the subject of a prosecution.
47 MINORIES, LONDON.

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UNDER
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PERSONAL DIRECTIONS.
DOUBLE CYANIDE
GAUZE
Antiseptic Dressings Factory, LADYWELL, S.E.

CONDY'S FLUID.
ELEVEN INJUNCTIONS
With damages and costs, have been obtained against Chemists selling a liquid not manufactured by Condy and Mitchell, Ltd., in execution of orders for "CONDY'S FLUID."

"Trifles make perfection, but perfection is no trifle."
If you aim at perfection, use
Fletchers' Concentrated Liquors

Editorial Comments.

Sir Oracle Speaks; Let no Dog Bark.

The Watch Committee of the Society's Law and Parliamentary Committee held a special meeting on Wednesday last to consider the most effectual way of carrying out the Council's policy of opposition to the Lord Chancellor's Bill, and it was then decided to issue an official communication to local and divisional secretaries, pointing out the undesirability of independent and isolated action at the present juncture. It is understood that this communication will suggest that individual activity in approaching members of Parliament may embarrass the official work of opposition, and we are asked to emphasise that point in these columns. There is very little doubt that the Watch Committee may safely rely upon the loyalty of the members of the Society to refrain from precipitate action.—*Pharmaceutical Journal*, April 22, 1899.

WHAT then is the nefarious scheme in which we are engaged, and which demands all this secret diplomacy? We have simply to defend what we believe to be our just rights against an unprovoked but perfectly open attack. We fail to discover any possible good that can result from secret scheming. If the Lord Chancellor's arguments are better than ours we shall be defeated, however cunning may be our tactics. This childish love of mystery grows on those who practise it, and it is particularly convenient to them when they do not know exactly what to do.

"Individual activity in approaching members of Parliament may embarrass the official work of opposition." The Watch Committee which sends this message to the faithful represents, let it be remembered, a defeated and discredited body. If anyone is responsible more than another for the unfriendly attitude taken up towards us by the Lord Chancellor it is the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society. As a result of their secret plotting a few months ago we were all startled last February with the wonderful "suggestions." We cannot be sure whether they have yet repented of these or not. Such indications as we have go to show that they still regard them as wise and proper proposals to put before Parliament, or, in the words of the Lord Chancellor, as "proposals which have a reasonable prospect of being accepted." In another article the *Pharmaceutical Journal* last week insists on the substitution of an Act on the lines of the unfortunate suggestions for "the wretched Poisons Act which has generally proved so defective and inadequate." A monopoly of the supply and dispensing of medicine is claimed for pharmacists, though for some inscrutable reason it is proclaimed that Epsom salts may be specially exempted for the benefit of grocers.

We are well aware that the publication of this sort of stuff will bring in congratulatory letters from Blackburn and elsewhere. If exemption from jury service and three or four other demands were thrown in, the congratulatory letters would be more numerous and more grateful. We, too, could write articles of that kind, and we have risked our popularity in certain quarters by not doing so. But we think in a crisis like the present it would be mean to advocate what we know to be hopeless, for the sake of a few congratulatory letters or guineas. The policy suggested has already resulted in failure ignominious enough, we should have thought, to last the Pharmaceutical Society for a generation, and if its exponents have not realised this there is absolutely less than nothing to be expected from their new action. If the Watch Committee has been instructed to press for such a measure as the *Pharmaceutical Journal* sketches, and to offer such a policy as a rival to the Lord Chancellor's Bill, it might as well be disbanded forthwith.

No doubt in communicating with members of Parliament individuals may say rather more or less than the Watch Committee might approve. This, we suppose, is what is meant by embarrassing the official work of opposition. But the risk of occasional imprudences is of small moment compared with the serious disadvantage of suppressing spontaneous and unorganised opposition. It is this palpable evidence of strong feeling, punctuated though it may be by some extravagant assertions, which more than anything else influences legislators, and the Watch Committee should do everything in its power to encourage, rather than to destroy, such an expression of opinion. Formal action through local secretaries will have nothing like so powerful an effect.

We have some reason to believe that the Council, and we suppose the Watch Committee also, think it inadvisable to take action in regard to the Lord Chancellor's Bills in the House of Lords. If this be true we cannot but think that a serious mistake is being made. Pharmacy and medical Bills have always been more carefully discussed in the Upper than in the Lower House, and in this particular case, where legal experience is so important a factor, the House of Lords is by far the better arena for a serious discussion of the circumstances. It ought not to be impossible for a chartered society with statutory powers to secure the attention of one of the legal lords, and if one of these could be induced to represent the chemists' case, a great educative work would be accomplished, even though the opposition should not be momentarily successful. We have been hungering for a public debate on this company question for many years, and now that the Lord Chancellor has offered us the opportunity it will be a first-class blunder if we do not do our utmost to take advantage of it.

The Deaths we Die.

Fifteen months after date the report of the Registrar-General of England and Wales for the year 1897 is published. There is nothing so easy as to scoff at the delay, especially if a Government department happen to be the culprit; but common sense will not allow us to complain. The report fills more than 400 pages, and most of the pages are tables, each of which is a good day's work for a compositor, so that at least three, probably six, months are occupied in the printing of the book, which leaves the Registrar-General about nine months to collate the many thousands of reports which reach Somerset House from all parts of England and Wales, and produce the graphic statement which precedes the tables. Magazine-writers, who delight in the diagramatic presentation of facts, find this report a gold-mine. To us it is chiefly interesting on account of the evidence it affords of the progress of medical and sanitary science, apart from its record of the year's poisonings, with which we deal separately. The statistics showing the causes of death may give makers of nostrums a hint or two, although we fancy that the users of nostrums rarely die from the diseases which they suppose they have, for it is the facility with which they go from a digestive syrup to a patent pill, and from that to a liver pad or magnetic belt, that makes them desirable customers. The registered causes of death have not much in common with the persistent ailments of the living. In 1897 541,487 persons died in England and Wales, or 17·4 per 1,000 persons living, the rate being 1·2 per 1,000 below the mean of the decade preceding. The following table shows how the deaths were distributed:—

Cause	Total	Per 1,000,000 living
Zymotic diseases	80,469 ...	2,591
Parasitic diseases	393 ...	12
Dietetic diseases	2,292 ...	90
Constitutional diseases ...	95,284 ...	3,067
Development diseases ...	50,093 ...	1,613
Local diseases	268,791 ...	8,615
Violence	20,608 ...	664
Ill-defined or unspecified ...	23,057 ...	748

Most of these groups explain themselves, but we may state that "constitutional" includes cancer and phthisis, and "local" includes acute respiratory diseases as well as those of the circulatory and nervous systems. In spite of the increasing population and, therefore, more crowded conditions of life, the deaths from zymotic diseases were under the mean of the decade, as also were parasitic, constitutional and local diseases, thus reflecting better treatment and better conditions of living; but the diseases which are an index to the hurry of the present day are on the up-grade—viz., dietetic and development diseases. Deaths from violence, too, were above the mean in 1897; of these three causes dietetic diseases alone show a steady tendency upwards.

The year 1897 was of course the record year of a record reign, and so was it in the Registrar-General's department. The death-rate from smallpox was less than 1 per million; measles gave the lowest proportion on record—409 per million. If one wants to escape measles he must live in Rutlandshire; there were no deaths from it there in 1897, but in Lancashire the proportion was 935 per million. The contrast with smallpox is startling:—

Small-pox, total deaths	25
Measles, "	12 711

Yet we all treat measles as trivial; and a few generations since smallpox was quite as common. If we could only get people to regard measles as seriously as smallpox in a generation we should get the death-rate on a level with that of the far more virulent disease. Scarlet-fever is gradually going that way, although the death-roll is still long—4,577—of which 785 were in the London district. The rate as a whole was 147 per million, the lowest on record, and about a third lower than ten years ago. Westmoreland had no scarlet-fever deaths, and Northamptonshire was almost double the mean. Some instructive observations are made in the report regarding enteric (typhoid) fever, which is also on the decline, the rate being 156 per million compared with the decade mean of 175. Durham, Northumberland, East and West Ridings of Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Nottinghamshire are the counties which persistently stand at the top in enteric fatalities. They have been there for years, and Lancashire especially is never quite free from an epidemic of the fever. The Registrar-General indicates the plague-spots, and, as the fever is almost entirely the result of insanitary conditions of living, it only needs persistent effort on the part of local authorities to make the great working-counties of England as clean as the rest of it. Diphtheria and croup are still classed together in the report. This was not wrong when diagnosis was difficult, and there was confusion between the two diseases; now it would be better to treat diphtheria as a zymotic disease, and to include croup amongst diseases of the respiratory organs. The table, giving the figures for the two diseases since 1859, shows that the ratio of croup to diphtheria has diminished steadily since 1882, which means that doctors are better able to tell which is which, and compulsory notification of infectious diseases is a stimulus to that care. We cannot say that the figures for diphtheria-fatalities say much for the serum-treatment. They are as follows:—

1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890
246	292	260	292	318	222	173	179
272½				223			

These are the rates per million, and while we know that many lives have been saved by serum-injections these hard facts of eight years' records cannot be adduced as proofs. The serum was introduced in 1893; the mean death-rate since has been 272½ per 1,000 000, before that 223. We must wait a decade before we see if the serum-treatment is effecting real good.

A valuable part of the report deals with cancer. This includes a table which shows the parts of the body attacked by the disease, and the fatalities resulting. Out of 9,573 deaths in men, the stomach in 1,978, the liver or gall-bladder in 1,358, and the rectum or intestines in 1,434 cases, were the parts most affected. In women (14,870 died from cancer in 1897) the uterus (3,495) and breast (2,303) were ahead of the above-named parts, and these latter parts are also in women ahead of all others, except the uterus and breast, in liability to cancer, the figures being much the same as in man, but liver and bladder about half as much again. Sad to say, the deaths from cancer in 1897 were the highest on record, 20 per cent. more men and 10 per cent. more women dying from it than in the previous decennium. We have yet to attack this scourge. Five-and-twenty years ago it seemed as hopeless to attack tubercular diseases as it is to attack cancer to-day; yet we have reduced the deaths from tubercular diseases (in all forms) from 3,242 per million in 1861–70 to 2,039 in 1891–97. The decrease is much greater amongst females than males—in fact the death-rate during the latter period was only half that of the former—and in London (it is specially observed) the phthisic mortality amongst young women is below that in the provinces; indeed, the report says "that for some reason hitherto unexplained young people of both sexes die of phthisis in the extra-metropolitan portion of England and Wales much more rapidly than they do in London." Surely the reason of this is that London people have better chances of getting better, first because they go to specialists quickly, secondly because they are as a rule better off and go to health-resorts—in fact, the excessive mortality from phthisis in Hampshire and Devonshire is solely due to the fact that phthisical patients go to Bournemouth, the Isle of Wight, Torquay, and other health-resorts in these counties, too late in most cases, hence the high death-rates. The report does not make this sufficiently clear, but the fact helps to show how statistics may mislead, if due regard is not given to circumstances which affect them.

Good Work in Pharmacy.

In these days of keen competition in the drug-trade, it is, perhaps, not astonishing that the younger generation of pharmacists are not, as a rule, well acquainted with the ideas which formerly controlled the back-shop work in almost every pharmacy in the land, but which are now known in practice only to the minority. A few thoughts in regard to these matters may not, therefore, be out of place in a number of The Chemist and Druggist which is to address a wider circle of readers than usual. It may be noted in the first place that success in manufacturing galenicals depends largely upon the quality of the crude materials employed. Official drugs should conform to the pharmacopœial description and respond to any tests which may be given for them. It is not necessary that they should be the boldest specimens obtainable in the market; but it would be improper to use the refuse which remains after the picking process, without respect to the percentage of earthy matter and unsound material which it contains. In short, the drug should fairly represent the bulk of the imported parcel, provided that is known to be genuine. As it is perfectly legitimate—the proper thing, in short—to use untrimmed rhubarb for making the tincture of that drug, there seems to be no sound reason why the trimmings should not be used for the same purpose. The fact that bleached ginger is dearer than the unbleached does not warrant us in using it in making essence of ginger; for its whiteness is obtained by a process which may impair its pungency. The highest aim of galenical pharmacy is to select what is most natural, and to bring the drug into administrable form with the minimum depreciation of its medicinal properties. For that reason it is desirable to keep drugs, until actually required, in their natural condition, and, with certain exceptions, that is not a difficult matter. Another point of importance is to ensure that, once good drugs are obtained, no pains should be taken to maintain their activity when prepared in fluid form. The most crucial factor in this is exactness in regard to the menstrua which are used for exhaustion of drugs. By "water" distilled water is in most cases meant, not tap-water, which may contain 2 gr. of solids per gal. in one part of the country, and 22 gr. in another. The solids may be harmless, but they will help to produce preparations quite unlike the desired article in appearance, and maybe in properties. Attention should also be given to the fact that in some instances the commercial description of an article differs from the official although the names are alike. Liquor ammoniæ fortis is not the solution of sp. gr. 0 880; and we might name many other things which are common, but not official or proper, and the use of which is carefully avoided

by conscientious and successful manufacturers. These are examples of small things the neglect of which may spoil reputations. Every pharmacy should have its price or stock book, wherein particulars as to price, quantity, source, &c., are entered of all drugs placed in stock. More important still is the laboratory journal for recording all preparations which are made. This need only be of the simplest character. Thus the assistant, John Smith, is told to make half a gallon of compound tincture of gentian. He does so, and makes such entries as the following in the journal:—

May 5.—Tr. gent. co., 4 pints. J. Smith.
Taken: Gentian 8 oz., bitter-orange peel 3 oz., cardamom seeds 1 oz., 45-per-cent. alcohol 4 pints.
Treated drugs as directed in B.P., and macerated in the mixed liquids.
May 12.—Tr. gent. co., commenced May 5. J. Smith.
Decanted the liquid, and pressed the marc. Mixed liquids filtered. Yield 74 oz.

The tincture is then placed in stock and is labelled "Journal, May 5." Such entries as this are useful as a record, and if the one who commences the operation happens to be absent, his work can be carried on by someone else from the point at which he has left off. It is customary to enter particulars of the actual cost of preparations in the laboratory journal or the cost-book. The information thus obtained is often useful. Cleanliness and order are amongst the first, if not the first, essentials in pharmacy. Without these good work is impossible. The muddled pharmacy is the one that most mistakes come from: the dirty one never reaches the top.

Drugs in the Fourteenth Century.

The late Mr. Johnstone, of the *Standard* newspaper, somehow came into possession of an old MS. commonplace book containing a large number of entries on very different subjects, some of them in English, others in Latin. Near the end of the volume there is a memorandum in a later hand than the rest, dated 1464, but the work itself is determined by the handwriting, spelling, &c., to be of the fourteenth century. Mr. Johnstone gave this book to the Rev. Professor Henslow, F.L.S., formerly Lecturer on Botany at St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical School, and Mr. Henslow has transcribed the English medical portion of it, and has added thereto about an equal number of recipes from MSS. Harl. 2378, Sloane 2548, and Sloane 521 in the British Museum (also dating from the fourteenth century), and has published the collection through Messrs. Chapman & Hall in a book entitled "Medical Works of the Fourteenth Century." The recipes occupy altogether 144 pages of the book, and about 120 more are devoted to a vocabulary of plant-names mentioned in medical works of the same period. This is not the least valuable part of the book. The preface by the editor, describing the character of the MSS., and the introduction and notes by Professor Skeat, are also of great value. The latter are chiefly philological. Professor Skeat decides that three of the four MSS. were written by men of Norman birth living in the South of England—two of them probably in Kent, the third in or near Surrey—and that one of them is copied from a Northern original. The other MS. is of purely Midland origin. It will be seen that the volume is therefore representative of the medical science of almost the whole of England at that time. It also illustrates a variety of dialects, with some peculiarities due to the foreign extraction of three of the copyists.

It cannot be said that as a rule the recipes differ much from those we are familiar with in other old works of this kind. The remedies prescribed are nearly all herbs, and the chief authorities cited are Galen and Hippocrates. The preparations are of an extremely composite character, but the composition is in some cases different from what is usual, and there are several drugs employed which we have not met with elsewhere—or, at least, they are differently named. "Rosell," for instance, as a plant-name is strange, as is also "trisandali." The composition of the anæsthetic "dwale"-drink, "to make a man slepen whyles men kerve hym," is precisely the same as in the Anglo-Saxon Leechbook (from Apuleius Barbarus). "Dwale" is usually glossed as nightshade or mandragora, but the drink contains neither, its active ingredients being henbane, bryony, lettuce, poppy, and hemlock. Dwale, however, means simply stupor, and the name has been applied to several plants having stupefying properties. One of the most interesting recipes in the volume is that for the preparation of "save," a drink for healing all manner of wounds without the help of any local application. This has fifty-one different ingredients. It is mentioned in Chaucer's "Knightes Tale":—

> To othre woundes, and to broken armes
> Some hadde salves, and some hadde charmes,
> Farmacyes of herbes, and eck save
> They dronken, for they wolde here lymes have.

Dr. R. Morris, in the Aldine edition of the poet, explains the word as sage (*Salvia*), but clearly this recipe in a contemporary work furnishes the true meaning. Our modern pharmaceutical students have been known to complain of the arithmetical calculation involved in some of the prescriptions given them at the Square, but algebra itself might fail them in preparing "save" from the directions given:—"Take as moche of anes (anise) as of alle the outher so that it be halvyndel (one half), and mather be the iii. del (deal) of that outher most del mousere and bugle, sanygle and pigle and brombugle: of the outher eche on y-lyche moche." There is a curious, but not uncommon, recipe for the bite of a mad dog, which reads, in modern English: "If thou mayst have of the hound's hair, lay it thereto and it shall heal it." Another recipe for the same purpose anticipates the famous Birling remedy in the use of box-leaves. Vivisection (or at least experiments on animals) is anticipated in the case of a "tret" for healing wounds, which is to be proved by taking a "koc," smiting him "in the brayn," and when he is almost dead applying the salve; "and soune after he schal stonde up and krowe loudely."

It is significant of the age that so many of these recipes (about forty) should be for wounds and broken bones. Of preparations for the eyes there are twenty or more; for the teeth nearly as many. For various affections of the head (other than wounds) there are fifteen, with nine only for the stomach, and thirteen for the gout. One of these last, by the way, puzzles the editor somewhat unnecessarily. It is an ointment composed of "brynston" and oil of "eyryn," and the latter word is noted as obscure in meaning. Evidently oil of eggs is meant. "Eyryn," as the plural of "egg," occurs later in Mr. Henslow's book, and oil of eggs is in our older dispensatories. Worms of various kinds are responsible for twelve recipes, and only in one case are intestinal worms aimed at. Our old friend the tooth-worm is to be smoked out with henbane-seed as usual; but there is scarcely a member of the body that was not supposed to be liable to the incursions of worms. Sometimes they are regarded as having bred there, at others as having crept (y-crope) in. Usually they can be expelled by physic, but if an adder creeps into a man's stomach (which is apparently regarded as possible), the unfortunate patient is to be hung by the heels with his mouth open just above a roast loin of veal, and the adder, attracted by the savoury smell, will come forth. The members of the household meanwhile are

directed to stand "hydde behyinde sumqwat," each having a besom in hand, with which to kill the vermin when they come out—for it seems to be inferred that the adder may have bred in the man's inside. It can hardly surprise us that, at a time when men were subject to such diseases, charms should be in use; and accordingly there are a good many in this book. The most important is one which "aungyl gabriel" brought to "sanctus William (probably him of Bourges), for to charme cristen men fro worm, fro venom, fro goute, fro festyr, or fro rankyl." It is too long to quote. It is strange that there is but one recipe against pestilence, since this was the century of the Black Death epidemic.

It ought to be said that there are also recipes for the less serious ailments, and for cosmetics, depilatories, hair-dyes, and the like. To turn hair yellow, a lye made of the ash of the mistletoe of the oak, quince, and apple is recommended. In the recipe following this, Grains of Paradise appear as "Greynes de Paris" (from old French *Parais*, Paradise). Paris is now, we are told, the Paradise of "good Americans" only. Many other very curious mistakes might be mentioned, and, indeed, the spelling throughout is so eccentric that without the guidance of the notes it would often be impossible for the ordinary reader to know what was meant. In one of these notes we find, however, an error, "Armenyke" (prescribed along with dragon's-blood to give colour to an ointment) being glossed "Ammoniac." Clearly Armenian bole is meant. This error is repeated in the vocabulary.

Of the list of plant-names and the explanations given of them it is not necessary to say much, as the value of this portion of the book is self-evident. It is the greater, too, because it fills the gap hitherto existing between Professor Earle's "English Plant-names" (which does not include the fourteenth century) and such glossaries as *Alphita* (noticed, some time since, in these columns), which dates from about 1465. Many of the names in the list are given to other plants than those to which they are applied by later writers; and, as the editor warns us, "a whole group of names is sometimes given to one or two plants." The changes of nomenclature thus brought to light are often very interesting—as, for instance, in the case of the name *Palma Christi*, given originally to *Orchis maculata* on account of its palmate root, but afterwards transferred to *Ricinus* with a palmate leaf. The great advantage of a work like this as a guide to the use of plant-names is seen in the case of the name *Armoniacum*, which in the "Sinonoma Bartholomei," a medical glossary of the same century (but a little earlier in date), is glossed *Marubium*, but is here evidently applied to the gum-resin of *Dorema Ammoniacum*, and is therefore so explained in the list of names. In some cases, however, it is impossible to say which plant is meant by the name used. Thus banewort may be the little daisy, or the wall-flower, or the violet, or possibly some other plant. The editor queries the name "Smale clote," but a reference to Lyte's "Herbal" would probably have convinced him that the plant there described as "Lesser clote," and said to be known "in the Shoppes" as *Lappa minor* and *Lappa inversa*, and in English as "Dicke Burre and Lowse Burre," is meant. Gerard describes (and figures) the same plant as *Bardana Minor*, the *phasganon* of Galen. But, making due allowance for such cases, the importance of the work to the student of this subject cannot easily be overrated.

CANADA AND HER CUSTOMERS.

Canada is one of those places which are ideal to some statisticians—she exports more than she imports. The figures for the fiscal year which ended in June, 1898, have just become available, and they show $47,306,874 of new business over the preceding year, the exports being $26,202,430 better, and the imports $21,104,444. Great Britain buys nearly two-thirds of Canada's exports—viz., $104,998,818 out of $164,152,683, but Canada gets just about a fifth of her imported goods from us—$32,500,917 out of $140,323,053. Still it is pleasing to note that the decline of imports from Great Britain has been arrested, and when a full year of the preferential duties has been recorded we doubt not that the decline of imports from Great Britain which has been going on for a quarter of a century will be turned into an increase. Canadians are day by day realising that the United States as a customer is little to her, but that Great Britain is everything, and the disposition to buy British goods is growing.

THE IMMACULATE COMPANIES.

Mr. Jesse Boot, of Nottingham, takes advantage of "an unwarranted aspersion" on company chemists' businesses which had appeared in a recent issue of *Tit-Bits* to run in a tall advertisement of his own in that journal. He describes himself as managing director of firms owning about 150 chemists' shops, which are under the management of over 200 qualified chemists, and employ altogether 1,500 to 2,000 employés. He is also Chairman of the Drug Companies Association, which represents the interests of drug companies and stores owning some 500 shops, and on their behalf and his own he "thoroughly repudiates the suggestion that the lives and health of the public are nothing when it is a question of dividends." The lives and health of the public, he declares, are more secure in dealing with companies than with private chemists, as the drugs of the former are fresher by reason of their rapid turnover of stock. It is the reduced profits alone, he declares, and in no wise a consideration for the lives of the public, which inspires private chemists to thus traduce companies.

VENTILATION.

A shrewd Scotchman whom unkind fate compelled to live in a "but and ben" was wont to preach a brief sermon to all who were willing to listen, as well as to the unwilling. It was: "Back window eight inches down, back window eight inches down; front window the same, front window the same; current of air through, current of air through; ventilation, ventilation; the mother of health, the mother of health." Dr. John W. Hayward preached on the same text in more words in the course of a lecture on hospital construction to the Liverpool Architectural Society a few months since, and the *Builder's Journal* has reprinted the more salient parts of the lecture as a pamphlet. There is much good advice in the pamphlet, and in these latter days, when we have learnt that the scourge of England—phthisis, to wit—can be banished by pure air, *alias* ventilation, Dr. Hayward's advice is notable.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The report of the City and Guilds of London Institute for 1898 gives us the opportunity once again of mentioning the fact that we have in London educational institutes where the course of training is not excelled in any continental school. This fact is gaining practical recognition by a steady though small increase of pupils yearly both at the Central College and at the Technical College, Finsbury. The Institute trains chemists on the lines advocated by Mr. Beilby, charging at the higher college 26*l* a year per pupil for what costs 50*l*., and at Finsbury 12*l*. for what costs 38*l*. It is the cheapest technical education in the kingdom. We are pleased to note that on the representation of the Institute a faculty of engineering is promised in the reconstituted University of London. The report also contains particulars of the technological examinations held in metropolitan and provincial centres last May.

CHEMICAL ENGINEERING.

Technical chemists have not for some years had so fine a field-night as they had last Monday evening, when Mr. Beilby rattled up the dry bones of industrial chemistry at Burlington House. The members of the Society of Chemical Industry have a great deal to thank Professor Armstrong for. As an opener of a debate he is inimitable, because if there are any weak points he is sure to pick them out and magnify them. He did that on Monday evening, and, by confessing himself to be an outsider, gave Mr. Gordon Salamon as fine a chance as an effective speaker could wish. It was near midnight when the debate closed. Something will come out of the debate we have no doubt. While referring to the Society, we may add that we understand the Council this week nominated Professor F. W. Chandler, of New York, as the President for 1899-1900; and in respect to the proposed National Physical Laboratory, which has been agreed upon, and which the very learned societies hoped to control, the Government has seen fit to ask the assistance of the Institutes of Civil Engineers, Mechanical Engineers, and Electrical Engineers, Iron and Steel Institute, Naval Architects, and the Society of Chemical Industry, by appointing ordinary members to the general board. For the Society of Chemical Industry the President (Mr. George Beilby) and Mr. W. F. Reid, whose experience in explosives and all matters connected with varnishes and oils is well known, have been nominated. The Council have also appointed Mr. A. Gordon Salamon and Dr. Rudolf Messel (of Messrs. Spencer, Chapman, Messel & Co.) to confer with Professor Moissan (President of the International Congress of Applied Chemistry) in respect to the arrangements for the meeting next year.

DR. BLAND (LIMITED).

The Doctor Bland Company (Limited) has surely been registered in Dublin sarcastically. It proposes to carry on the professions and businesses of medical doctors, physicians, surgeons, apothecaries, pharmaceutical chemists, midwives, and druggists, apparently with the object of providing an object-lesson for those interested in the Lord Chancellor's Companies (Medical Profession) Bill. It, at any rate, helps to show how inextricably mixed together are the various professions named. It would seem, from the names and occupations of the subscribers to the company, that it is pharmaceutical chemists generally who are going to run "Doctor Bland." It will be interesting to watch the development of this company; but it suggests that, if the Lord Chancellor's Bill should not get enacted, a capital method of securing the co-operation of the medical body with pharmacists in the anti-company crusade would be for chemists to float a large number of "Doctor Bland" companies all over the kingdom.

SEMI-REPENTANT.

The *British Medical Journal* of last week seems a little anxious to set itself right with the pharmaceutical body in regard to pending legislation. The discussion by the Pharmaceutical Council on the unfriendly attitude taken up by the organs of the profession, the intimations of chemists' opposition to the Companies (Medical Professions) Bill, and perhaps the more sensible and more mannerly tone assumed by the *Lancet*, may have combined to influence the journal of the Medical Association to reconsider its earlier utterances; but it has still to discover how earnest and united chemists are in their demand for equal and fair consideration of their position as affected by companies when new legislation is in view. To oppose the Medical Bill because they are not included in it "would be a dog-in-the-manger policy," says the *B.M.J.*, "would alienate the sympathy of the whole medical profession," and "postpone indefinitely their own chance of getting anything done in the direction they desire." The sympathy of the medical profession so far as the *B.M.J.* could expound it was expressed by its editor on April 8, when the Companies (Medical Professions) Bill was welcomed on the particular ground that pharmacy was not included in it. We can get along without sympathy of that character. Limitations of space, says the *B.M.J.*, rendered it impossible to do more than allude to the Pharmacy Bill on the previous occasion; but there was space enough then to congratulate readers on the omission of pharmacists from the Lord Chancellor's Company Bill. The *B.M.J.* now agrees that it is wrong in principle to allow companies to assume titles which they have not acquired and cannot earn. This, we should think, anybody except a noble company-shareholder would concede. We hope this admission will not have any effect on the policy of the Pharmaceutical Council. We want to see them go into this contest to win; and, if a dog-in-the-manger policy be necessary, they must adopt it, even at the risk of alienating some medical sympathy.

INDICTING THE INSPECTORS.

Mr. Walter Moorhouse, chemist, of Wakefield, writes an excellent letter to the *Yorkshire Post* on the subject of the prosecutions in respect of drugs under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act which are taking place in the West Riding. Mr. Moorhouse says he wrote to the Sanitary Committee of the County Council on March 6, asking if it was meant by the numerous prosecutions for the sale of drugs which came into the Pharmacopœia for the first time last May that the new Pharmacopœia was to be taken as the standard for all drugs contained therein, and if so whether chemists were not entitled to some notice. The Council's solicitor acknowledged his letter on the same date, and promised that a full reply should be sent later. No further reply, however, has been received, although prosecutions have been actively going on meanwhile. It is professed that the County Council only wants to ensure honest trading. But Mr. Moorhouse wants to know why such a multitude of prosecutions take place in respect to milk of sulphur, camphorated oil and sweet nitre. Why these three only, when there are over eight hundred drugs named in the Pharmacopœia? He thinks it is simply because the inspectors can win most cases with them. It looks bad in print to say that a sample of milk of sulphur contained 60 per cent. of lime, but the public do not know that this was the proper constitution of milk of sulphur before the British Pharmacopœia of last year altered it. Sweet nitre, and to some extent camphorated oil, are drugs which easily deteriorate, and it is impossible to keep the former for any time without some deterioration. This circumstance makes it easy to win a case on these drugs. At Skipton on March 25, in a camphorated-oil prosecution where the deficiency was only 3 per cent., County Council Inspector Randerson is reported to have said "that the standard had now been fixed twelve months." As a matter of fact the B.P. was gazetted on April 29, and issued to the public on May 14, 1898. Is there not, Mr. Moorhouse asks, a greater percentage of adulteration in that statement than there was in the camphorated oil for which the vendor was punished? He contends that the desire to bring about improved purity in food and drugs for the benefit of the public seems to be subordinated to the "Go-for" spirit which is largely prevalent amongst County Council officials. The uncertainty about the analyses, and the friction between public analysts and the Somerset House chemists, are also circumstances for which the trade has to suffer, and though prosecutions often fail traders have to bear the hardship and expense of defending themselves from unfounded charges. Mr. Moorhouse submits that the West Riding County Council should have their own laboratory, with an analyst paid to devote his whole time to the duties of the office, and not by fees as at present.

THE COLONIES AND PHARMACOLOGICAL WORK.

We hear from Melbourne that Mr. Lindley-Cowen, Secretary to the Department of Agriculture, Western Australia, has sent to Professor I. Bayley Balfour, of Edinburgh, quantities of poisonous plants, known as "Box," "Heart-leaf," and "York Road." These plants appear to grow on grazing land, so that sheep or cattle feeding on them become affected injuriously. Dr. Morrison, the Botanist of the Department of Agriculture, has obtained a promise from Professor Balfour to place these plants in the hands of Professor Fraser or some other competent investigator for experimental researches. Natal is also on a somewhat similar line of investigation at present, as we observe that at the February meeting of the Natal Medical Council the Secretary reported that he had received a letter from Dr. McKenzie who was on leave in England, in which he stated that he had met Dr. Cash, of the University of Bourbon (*sic*), and had spoken to him on the subject of native medicines in South Africa. Dr. Cash said that, if the Medical Council would send him any native drugs or remedies, with all information as to the uses made of them, he would have them analysed and investigated free of charge. Staid Aberdonians will be shocked to find their Granite City transferred to French soil.

Juniper-wood Oil.

By E. J. Parry, B.Sc., F.I.C.

THE prominence into which this oil has recently been brought makes it a matter of some interest to know exactly what "juniper-wood oil" really is. All the samples of so-called "juniper-wood" oil that I have examined possess the general characters of turpentine, except that the dextro-rotation is sometimes lower than that of American turpentine, or the oil is lævo-rotatory. This, however, is not sufficient evidence to state that turpentine is invariably the chief ingredient of the oil. Juniper-wood yields a small quantity of volatile oil, but this never comes into commerce, and has no connection with the so-called "juniper-wood" oil. I have addressed inquiries to makers of this oil, and the "juniper-wood" oil of all those firms who were good enough to reply is made in one of the following methods:—

1. Turpentine is distilled over juniper-berries or the berries and twigs.
2. A small quantity of pure juniper oil is mixed with turpentine.
3. The waste terpenes from the manufacture of "concentrated" oil of juniper are sold as juniper-wood oil.

These facts are surely sufficient to condemn the use of such a term as "ol. juniper. exot." to this product. In examining this oil it should be noted that the sp. gr. is easily made to fall within pharmacopœial limits, and the optical rotation can also be adjusted by the use of French and American turpentine. The oil is characterised by the absence of any, or any appreciable, fraction distilling at 265°–280° C. Pure juniper oil yields from 12 to 16 per cent. at this temperature, which is chiefly the sesquiterpene cadinene.

The Medical Preliminary Examination is fully described in Dodd's "Guide," published at the office of the *C. & D.*, price 2*s.* 6*d.*; by post 2*s.* 9*d.*

Expert Urinanalysts do not require our "Practical Methods of Urine-analysis" (they probably know a great deal more than is in that little book); but the man who has just qualified or has started in business should get it from 42 Cannon Street, E.C., 1*s.* 6*d.*; by post 1*s.* 8*d.*

At the Counter.

"Cut or Curer Soap" and "Iron Ball Pills" were orders received by Mr. E. Corke, Ticehurst.

"Pudoflin & Entine pills" and "2*d.* of Ellecuur Black Stuff to take for Piles" were Kensington orders.

"1 Large Bottle Scotish motion" was an order sent to an East-end chemist. Scott's emulsion was supplied.

I have had the following requests this week: "½ oz. Pdr. Fanaticism, 1 pint Cod Liver oil Commotion.—W. Hammond, Leeds.

Mr F. J. Ellis, 22 Magdalen Street, Norwich, had the following order to wrestle with:—"1 box pill bitchams, 1 tinecker mer, 1 burnt sugar, 1 siddlss podder."

In Germany.—Customer: "Have you any oleum lini?" Storekeeper (with dignity): "No! Nowadays so many new medicines are invented that it is impossible to keep them all!"

Boy: "Please, mister, the smell's in the bottle. I want two penn'orth of it."

"A New-religion Powder," demanded a youthful customer in the shop of Messrs. Marsden & Kay, of Barrow-in-Furness. This Christian scientist was put off with a neuralgia-powder, but chemists must not think that Mrs. Mills's teaching can be stamped out in that manner.

A Scotch Correspondent reports orders for "Cupid powder" (along with ballsam apiva); 6*d.* worth of vermant killer such as to keep the navy beds clean in lodgings. Juvenile Customer: "Pennyworth o' leemon." Chemist: "Is it for flavouring?" J. C.: No; it's for a man round the corner:

Mr. Slinn, chemist, Gloucester, was called upon on a recent Sunday evening by an evident young man from the country, who asked, "What is the price of your cleansing-drenches?" "10*d.* each.' "Rather dear, ain't um?" "No, they are good." "Well," said the rustic, sadly, "I guess I must have one, for I have got a nawful 'eadache."

The following order, with which 2*s.* 6*d.* was enclosed, wa sent by a country customer to a "displenings Femly Chimest" in Edinburgh the other day:—"Please send this quantity of Fenegriege and Fanagrieve according to the money, and ceep the carrage of and keep in separate parcels."

Notes on Resinoids.

VI.—Leptandrin.

By Lewis Ough, F.L.S., F.C.S., Pharmaceutical Chemist.

The source of this resinoid is the rhizome and rootlets of *Veronica virginica*, Linn (*Leptandra virginica*, Nuttall), *Scrophulariaceæ*. The plant is a native of North America, being found in the mountain valleys and rich woodlands of both Canada and the United States. The obtusely angular stem grows to the height of from 3 to 6 feet. The leaves are short petioled and serrated, and the white blooms, which appear in panicled spikes from 3 to 6 inches in length, in July and August produce ovate two-celled and many-seeded capsules. The rhizome, which is known as Culver's physic black root, Culver's root, and tall speedwell, has in the dried state on its upper surface scars, or remains of stems, from 1 to 2 inches apart, it is very hard, and when broken exposes a purplish-brown pith. To the taste it is acrid and bitter, but without an appreciable odour.

According to an analysis by Wayne in 1856, the root and rhizome contain a volatile oil, tannin, resin, and a gum, together with a principle having the peculiar flavour of the drug, and on this account should be called leptandrin, but the published particulars of the details of its preparation are very vague and indefinite. The resinoid, which, according to the "National Dispensatory," is obtained "by precipitating a concentrated tincture of the drug with water, probably owes its efficacy to the accidental presence of this principle," and mannite is stated by Wayne (1859) to be contained in the mother-liquor. The bitter principle Meyer in 1863 describes as being partly precipitated by tannic acid, and he reports this portion to be a glucoside. Citric acid, saponin, and a small quantity of a volatile alkaloid are also stated by him to be present, whilst Lloyd (1880) affirms that the bitter taste of the tincture is destroyed by boiling with dilute sulphuric acid with the formation of a quantity of glucose.

According to Martindale the resinoid is of a "dark-brownish colour," it excites the liver and promotes the flow of bile without any undue irritation of the bowels, being also useful in dysentery, dyspepsia, and infantile diarrhœa, whilst Rutherford says "its stimulating action on the liver is very feeble, resembling podophyllin in its action," and, like all gastro-intestinal irritants, it probably promotes the secretions of the mucous glands, the pancreas, and liver, but without any direct action on the last-named organ.

According to Coe, whilst this resinoid promotes and corrects the secreting-power of the liver, it does not debilitate, but has, on the contrary, decidedly tonic properties, giving tone and vigour to the entire secretive apparatus of the system. In the United States it is largely used as a substitute for mercurials, the average dose being from 2 to 4 gr. at bedtime. Its taste is at first rather sweet and astringent, afterwards becoming bitter and very disagreeable.

From the coarsely-powdered root the resinoid is readily obtained by thoroughly exhausting it by maceration and percolation with spirit (sp. gr. 0 820). After recovery of most of the spirit by distillation and evaporating to dryness, a brittle, brownish residue is obtained representing the full active properties of the drug; and on this account it must certainly be considered the resinoid of the eclectics. In treating 56-lb. quantities of the root the yield has averaged 17½ per cent., and, although slightly deliquescent, it is readily reduced to powder in a dry, warm atmosphere, its colour resembling burnt sienna. From experiments made to ascertain the yield of actual resin it was found that about 38 per cent. of the above-mentioned dry extract was insoluble after repeated washing in cold water, the residue being the same colour, but free from all deliquescent properties. The work connected with this note was conducted in the laboratories of Messrs. John Richardson & Co., Leicester (Limited).

Our Imports of Honey.

During the past five years the annual importation of honey into the United Kingdom has averaged 2,250 000 cwt., of the declared value of 31,000*l.*, or about 3¼*d.* per lb. Among the principal countries supplying our markets are the United States, Chili, and Peru, the other contributors including the British West Indies, France, Australasia, Canada, Germany, Italy, and the Spanish West Indies. From the United States we receive about one-third of the total quantity imported, and about the same proportion is furnished conjointly by Chili and Peru. No particulars are available as to the production of honey in the United States since 1890, when the yield from the hives then in existence was nearly 553,000 cwt. in the twelve months, the production of beeswax in the same period being 10,000 cwt. Most of the honey exported from the United States is shipped to Great Britain.

In France, returns relating to apiculture are annually collected by the Ministry of Agriculture. The production of honey in 1896 was estimated at 17,000,000 lbs., which was somewhat above the average. There is an average exportation of about 20,000 cwt. of French honey annually, of which the greater part is sent to Belgium and Holland. The decennial inquiries of 1862, 1872, 1882, and 1892, indicate a considerable falling off in the French production during the past thirty years. It is estimated that the annual production of honey in Russia is about 321,000 cwt., which, however, is not sufficient for home-consumption, as that country imports wax and honey. Apiculture in the Czar's dominions was, however, practically destroyed by fiscal measures imposed during the reign of Peter the Great, and although this restraint was abolished in 1775, the industry has never recovered its former position.

As regards Australia, efforts are being made by the agricultural departments of several of the colonies to develop an export trade in honey. In 1895 a bonus of 1*d.* per lb. was offered on honey exported from Victoria, with the result that 1 655 cwt. was shipped, all of which came to the United Kingdom; but in the following season, when the bonus was withdrawn, only 54 cwt. of honey left the colony. South Australia tried a like experiment with a similar result. In New South Wales bee-farming is receiving considerable attention, and in 1897 the yield of honey was estimated at 1,378,000 lbs., and wax 31 800 lbs. In 1894 New South Wales exported to the United Kingdom 13,241 lbs. of honey, in 1895 12,504 lbs., and in 1896 only 2,640 lbs. Queensland sent nearly 65,000 lbs. of honey to the Mother Country in 1892, but her contribution in 1896 was only 4,760 lbs. An attempt is being made in Queensland to secure the co-operation of producers, with the object of making regular consignments of honey to English markets. The total exports of honey to the United Kingdom from all the colonies of Australasia. in the three years 1894, 1895, and 1896, were 176 000 lbs, 539,000 lbs., and 61 000 lbs. respectively.

We take these particulars from the *Journal* of the Board of Agriculture, and it will be noticed that Jamaican honey, which is the kind of imported honey most esteemed by wholesale druggists, is imperfectly dealt with. We may add that one of the reasons why Australian honeys have fallen into comparative inappreciation is that the exporters are not so careful of packing as they might be, and sometimes Australian honey is highly flavoured, even perfumed, which is fatal to its sale in Mincing Lane.

Bacillus: "I had a funny thing happen to me just now.' Microbe: "What was that?" B.: "Why, as I was passing from the liver to the vermiform appendix I struck a humorous vein."

E

Tincture of Iodine.

A Record of Experiments which show that B.P. Tincture does not change much in keeping.

By J. F. Liverseege, F.I.C., Ph.C.

THE recorded observations on the deterioration of tincture of iodine are somewhat contradictory. Sapin found that when a tincture prepared according to the Belgian Pharmacopœia (a solution of iodine in alcohol without potassium iodide), containing 76·49 grammes per litre of iodine, was exposed to the light, at the end of a year it contained 65·91 grammes, and that a sample kept in the dark for the same period contained 63·48 grammes. Popiel stated that a similar tincture three months old would pass the tests of the Russian Pharmacopœia, and that alteration was more rapid in samples kept in the dark. Fiel has stated that the U.S.P. tincture (also free from potassium iodide) retains its strength for a month if exposed to the light, and two months if kept in a dark closet.

In 1894 I communicated a paper on tincture of iodine to the British Pharmaceutical Conference (*Year-book*, 1894, 475). An experimental tincture then prepared has since been periodically analysed, and the results are given below with those of three other samples :—

No.	Date of analysis	Sp. gr.	Grammes per 100 c.c. Iodine	Potass. iodide	Absolute alcohol
1	May 1894	·877	2·30	2·33	69·1
	November 1895 ...	·878	2·35	2·37	69·1
	August 1896... ...	·879	2·39	2·42	68·8
	February 1898 ...	—	2·40	—	—
	March 1899	·881	2·43	2·47	68·7
2	December 1895 ...	·867	2·24	1·25	69·5
	August 1896... ...	·867	2·20(?)	1·32	69·5
	February 1898 ...	—	2·31	—	—
3	December 1895 ...	·882	2·77	2.84	69·7
	August 1896... ...	·882	2·77	2.94	70·0
	February 1898 ...	—	2·80	—	—
4	February 1898 ...	·8797	2·90	2·38	69·6
	March 1899	·8798	2·90	2·40	69·6

No. 1 has been kept in a stoppered bottle in a cupboard the door of which is often open. The others were small samples, kept in corked bottles in the dark. The analyses were conducted as described in the above-mentioned paper, the absolute alcohol being calculated from the first three figures of the table. Fresh standard sodium-thiosulphate solution was prepared at each date.

These results show that practically the only change that occurred was a slight evaporation of alcohol, making the alcoholic strength very slightly lower (0–·04 per cent.), and the proportion of the iodine and iodide of potassium slightly greater (0–0·13 per cent.).

This conclusion I have confirmed by examination of seven other samples, containing from 1·78 to 6·23 grammes of iodine per 100 c.c., and which, on keeping for periods of eight to forty-five months, showed in four cases decided increases and in three slight decreases in iodine-value. The results show that tincture of iodine containing potassium iodide alters very little on keeping.

Note by the Editor.—Mr. Liverseege gives us complete analytical results of the latter seven samples. His conclusions point to potassium iodide having a preservative influence by preventing alkylisation of free iodine, which seems to take place in plain alcoholic solutions.

The Ionone Patents.

IT is not difficult to read between the lines of the twenty-five pages of the current number of the *Berichte der Deutschen Chemischen Gesellschaft* devoted to papers by Professor Tiemann on citral and its allies. Since the publication of Stiehl's paper, in which he declared that citriodoral and allolemonal are the principal constituents of lemongrass oil, some dozen or so lengthy papers have been published by Tiemann, Semmler, and Doebner maintaining and strengthening the correctness of their previous work, or, in other words, sustaining the validity of the patent specifications which allow the use of lemongrass oil to prepare pseudoionone and thermoionone from the citral therein contained. The chief points with which we are concerned, which are brought out in the current *Berichte* papers, are those dealing with the alleged aldehydes and with the composition of lemongrass oil itself. Tiemann has prepared citriodoral and allolemonal by the methods described by Stiehl, and has compared them with pure citral. He then converted them into the corresponding pseudoionones and compared these, and finally into the ionones. The subjoined table, which summarises Tiemann's position, gives these comparisons in detail.

It is interesting to note that Verley, whose work on jasmin oil has been recently so severely criticised by Hesse and Müller, is now called into the dispute. He is stated to have shown that the "three aldehydes" have the same constitution, yielding identical products of decomposition when treated with hot soda solution. The case for ionone is summed up by the statement "citriodoraldehyde, citral, and allolemonal, as well as the pseudoionones and ionones produced from them, are absolutely identical."

As to the composition of lemongrass oil Tiemann states that traces only of citronellol are present in the oil, and not more than from 1 to 3 per cent. of methyl heptenone. Bertram (of Schimmel & Co.'s laboratory) has shown that from 5 to 6 per cent. of hydrocarbons, probably limonene, dipentene, and a sesquiterpene, are present, and small quantities of terpene alcohols and their esters. Not only has geraniol been identified, but Messrs. Schimmel & Co. are stated to have actually separated more than 100 kilos. of geraniol from lemongrass oil during the past year. Lævo-linalol and lævo-terpineol are also probably present. It therefore seems that we are getting within reasonable distance of knowing everything there is to be known about this remarkable oil.

—	1 Citral	2 Citriodor-aldehyde	3 Allo-lemonal	Pseudoionone from 1	2	3	Ionone from 1	2	3
B.P. at 20 m.m.	118–120°	116–120°	118–120°	159–163°	158–161°	158–162°	—	—	—
Sp. gr. at 20°	·8888	·8894	·8877	·8954	·8950	·8960	·936	·938	—
Refractive index at 20° ...	1·4884	1·4881	1·4852	1·5317	1·5305	1·5316	1·5065	1·507	—
Optical activity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Semicarbazone, m.p. ...	164	164°	164°	142°	142°	142°	148°	148°	148°
Cyanacetic compound, m.p ..	121°	122°	122°	—	—	—	—	—	—
Doebner's compound, m.p. ..	197°	198°	197°	—	—	—	—	—	—

THE Council of Hygiene of Pernambuco, Brazil, has been very active recently. Measures are being taken for the analysis of imported food and drugs, several of which have been condemned as dangerous to the public health. The Council has also established a thoroughly-equipped Pasteur Institute.

Recent Patents.

THE following are abstracts of recent specifications of inventions for which English patents are applied for. The complete specification of any of them can be purchased through any money-order office where postcards, price 8*d.* each, for ordering patents are on sale. The number of the patent and year are given at the end of each abstract:—

Rheumatic Cure.—D. Gillies, dentist, Glasgow, has obtained protection for the following rheumatic cure, which is to be put up in 2½-gr. pills:—

Powdered digitalis	1 dr. 1 scr. 8 gr.
Sulphate of cinchonidine	1 oz.
Powdered salicin	1 oz.
Sulphate of quinine...	½ oz.
Powdered opium	2 scr.
Citrate of lithia	2 scr.
Powdered myrrh	"a sufficient quantity to make up the whole into a mass."

(20,721, 1898.)

Hair wash.—Rose M. Watson claims for "a new and useful article of manufacture for the toilet," a hair-wash prepared "about" as follows:—Steep 2 lbs. quillaia-bark and ¼ lb. bay-leaves in 1 gal. of boiling water for ten hours; filter, and add 3 oz. spirit of wine and one teaspoonful of spirit of lavender. (27,576, 1898.)

Specific for Blood-poisoning.—J. Higginson, gardener, Hinckley, claims protection for the following ointment, a specific for blood-poisoning:—1 lb. each of marshmallow, hellebore-root powder, and leaf-lard are melted in an oven, and when cold ¼ lb. of quicksilver is added. The preparation is to be rubbed on the inflamed parts, but not on an open wound. (23,909, 1898.)

Furniture-polish.—F. T. Lyle, Hampton, claims for the following furniture-polish:—

Pure white wax	1 oz.
Pure yellow wax	1½ oz.
Borax	3 dr.
Distilled turpentine...	1½ oz.
Castile soap	1½ oz.
Boiling water	20 oz.

(19,762, 1898.)

Perfume, Insecticide, and Beverage.—F. Eiermann, Pforzheim, Bavaria, dissolves 5 grammes of coumarine in 1,000 grammes of 96-per-cent. spirit, and claims protection for it. He says: "It is a perfume which has a more agreeable smell than that obtained from wood-ruff, and which at the same time is a most efficacious mixture for killing insects." For use as a beverage a tablespoonful is added to each bottle of lemonade or other drink. (18,751, 1898.)

Preventing Incrustation in Boilers.—W. Kunert, Cologne, attains this end by adding pieces of pumice-stone, the size of eggs, to the water in the boiler, and claims protection for his method. (22,720, 1898.)

Hat-pin.—H. C. Farrow, druggist's assistant, Palgrave, Diss, has invented a hair-pin for which he has obtained a patent. The pin has the top part of the shank twisted into a spiral, with the object of preventing it falling out and getting lost. (22,822, 1898.)

Improvements in Menthol-cones.—A. W. Shirley Rockingham Street, Newington Causeway, with the object of preventing menthol-cones breaking off, makes the base of the holder with a projecting stud, mushroom-shaped or otherwise, which is introduced into the menthol when in a plastic state. (26,392, 1898.)

Branding-fluid for Sheep.—H. W. Grimwade, druggist, Flinder's Lane, Melbourne, claims protection for a fluid for branding sheep made from such a formula as the following:—Place 100 gals. of olein in a tank and heat to about 250° F., add 16 cwt. of common rosin, and stir till dissolved. Cool to 100° F., and decant into 100 gals. of kerosene, and mix, afterwards adding 3½ gals. of carbolic acid, and finally 30 lbs. of vegetable-black. The claim is for rosin dissolved in a non-drying oil or fat, and thinned by such bodies as kerosene, ether, or turpentine, and coloured with such agents as vegetable-black, venetian-red, or ultramarine, and combined, if necessary, with an antiseptic.

Iridescent-paper.—P. Piette, Frichert, claims protection for the production of iridescent-paper or material made by the method of first coating the material with an adhesive substance, and when tacky evenly dusting on a powder of dextrine, potato-meal, and asbestos. (25,620, 1898.)

Marking-ink Pencils.—A. Roberts, analytical chemist, Hampstead Road, N.W., claims the use of "thiobenzenyl colours" as the base for making coloured marking-ink pencils. As a vehicle for the dye he uses—

Gum tragacanth	10 parts
Gum acacia	10 "
Clarified sugar	2½ "
China clay	27½ "

formed into a paste. Fifty parts of the colour are mixed with the above quantity. The colours claimed for are primuline, known also as carrotine, polychromine, thiochromogen, aureoline, and sulphine, and those colours manufactured from primuline—viz., thioflavine, or chromine oxyphenine, or chloramine yellow. (25,315, 1898.)

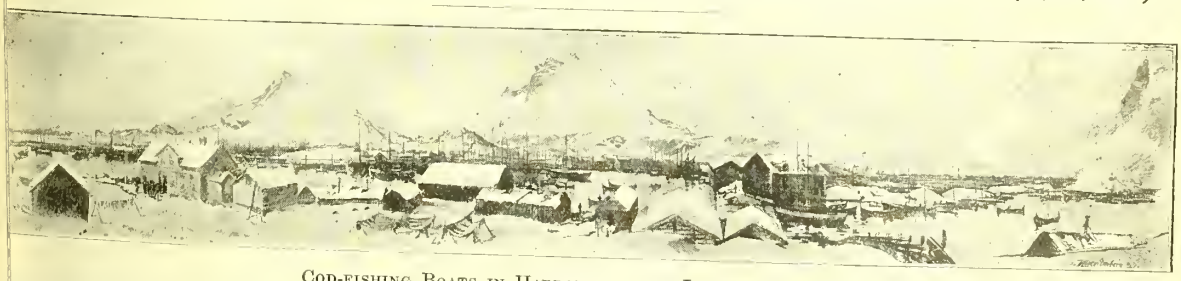
Padding for Trusses, Splints, &c.—J. Deborde, Berlin uses as a padding for trusses, splints, and artificial limbs a mixture of glue or gelatin and glycerin in about equal parts, and claims protection for it. He says it is elastic, soft, and adapts itself to any form. (18,950, 1898.)

Electrically-fired Detonators, of the following composition, are protected for G. P. Bickford-Smith, Helston:—

Sodium tungstate	4 parts
Copper, precipitated	2 "
Strontium nitrate	4 "
Antimony sulphide	96 "
Silver, precipitated	108 "
Potassium chlorate	192 "
Electrotype plumbago	20 "

(20 989, 1898.)

Leather-manufacturing.—F. A. T. Moor, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., patents the application of formaldehyde to tanned, tawed, or equivalently-prepared hides or skins, with the object of producing an improved leather. (21,803, 1898.)



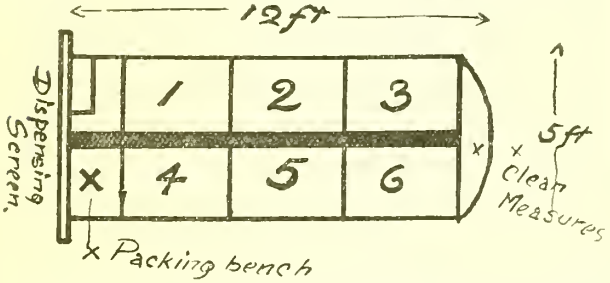
Cod-fishing Boats in Harbour at the Lofoten Islands.

For the photograph from which this engraving has been prepared we are indebted to Mr. Peter Möller, the manufacturer of hydroxyl-free cod-liver oil. The picture shows with striking realism the aspect of the country during the cod-fishing season, which has now come to a close for this year, at least.

A Handsome Pharmacy.

MR. JOHN McMILLAN, chemist, Glasgow, has lately refitted in handsome style his branch pharmacy at Buckingham Buildings, Hillhead. The premises have been

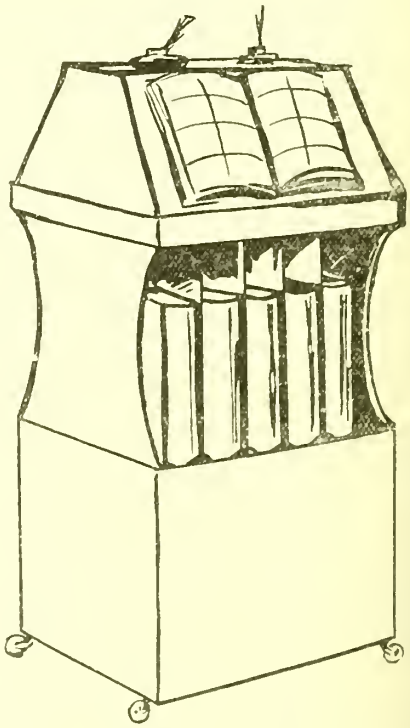
enlarged to nearly double their original dimensions by the addition of a well lighted saloon at the back. The frontage has been improved by widening and lowering the two large windows, and fitting them with carved mahogany screens. Large bent-glass showcases have been placed on each side of the vestibule. The strikingly substantial appearance of the interior is shown in the photograph. The range of fixtures on the right is 45 feet long; the showcases on the left, devoted to proprietary articles, are artistically relieved with pedestal cases fitted with bevelled-glass fronted drawers, reserved for the classified storage of pharmaceutical minutiæ. Bent-glass cases are placed between the pedestals,



which are each surmounted by a foliage plant, the graceful effect being enhanced by mirror recesses behind and neat shield-shaped doors above. A beautiful rouge-royal marble slab is let into the centre and a large mirror door above. There is only one counter, which leaves plenty of room on the floor for the three stylish showcases of novel design which have been introduced. The centre one, somewhat pagoda-like, has three sides of the lower section fitted with bevelled plate-glass doors, giving mirror-back cases 4 inches deep, with movable glass shelves; the fourth side is a cupboard for stock. Surmounting this is a sloping case with bevelled-glass lids, lined with plush velvet; at the corners are chaste cabinets. The two upper tiers are similar in arrangement to the lower, and on top of all, enclosed in a neat balustrade, is a large palm. The two other cases are similar in arrangement, and as they rest on castors they can be easily moved.

The Dispensing-counter

is a special feature. The front, about 10 feet long, faces the entrance, and consists of four large sponge-cages. In the centre are two glass-fronted drawers and glass top (all bevelled edges) for the display of combs and the like. At the back is a large and handsomely-shaped mirror, surmounted by a clock. At each side of the mirror small drawers allotted to surgeons' requirements take the place of the usual perfume cases. The screen thus constituted is only 4 feet 6 inches in height, so that the shop may be surveyed from the packing-bench, which adjoins the dispensing-benches, and which is designed to receive parcels for despatch, thus keeping the ledges clear. The working-space is 12 feet long and 5 feet wide, and runs at right-angles to the screen. It is divided by partitions of pressed glass into six distinct and complete benches for as many dispensers. Each division is identical in arrangement and detail, and is provided with dispensing-scales and other necessaries, and ninety 2-oz bottles, with vitrified labels, for the drugs and galenicals most frequently required in dispensing, and about a dozen B.P. extracts. The advantages of this arrangement are freedom from interruption and a saving of about 25 per cent. of time otherwise spent in



collecting the ingredients from various parts of the pharmacy. Two double movable prescription-desks are provided, one

on each side, each with a label-drawer on either side, and also equipped with powder-papers, tinfoil cut in sizes, and other like conveniences.

Mr. McMillan has improved upon the usual method of storing such potent drugs as pelletierine, physostigmine, and duboisine by the adoption of a uniform series of ½-oz. stoppered bottles with vitrified labels. The result is that when a drug with such a lengthy name as "hyoscyamine hydrobromide" is wanted, the whole name is at once seen instead of only the terminal letters of the second word, as is usually the case. These potents are enclosed in a special cupboard, the position of which is indicated behind the dispensing-screen. The dispensing-equipment is completed by a 40-gallon copper self-feeding boiler, to give a constant supply of hot water.

The pharmacy, taking it as a whole, is a dispensing-establishment unique in completeness of arrangement and attractiveness of style. Every detail shows method, originality and precision. The woodwork of the fittings is Spanish mahogany of rich quality, and has been done by Messrs. R. O. Templeton & Sons, shopfitters, Glasgow.

Cairo and its Pharmacies.

In the land of the Pharaohs, the ancient home and birthplace of the pharmaceutic art, pharmacy ought to find an appreciated abode. From the pasha to the fellah the Egyptians have great faith in medicaments, but they believe only in those that come from across the seas—from, to the uneducated peasant, that unknown place from whence come all these white men. His faith in the pharmaceutical capacity of his fellow-countrymen has fallen so low that anything baladi (*i.e.*, of local manufacture) is condemned to a very limited sale and a short life.

European pharmacy is well represented in Cairo, but it is practically confined to one portion of the city—namely, in the well-known Shepheard's Hotel Boulevard.

At the extreme end of this boulevard, facing the Opera Square, stands the large and well-equipped English dispensary, which presents much the same appearance as a modern pharmacy in a smart English watering-place. All popular toilet specialities are kept in this establishment, and the dispensing is of such an extent as would make many a well-accredited English dispensing-chemist envious. The staff has to be polyglottic, as five or six languages are in constant use.

Two blocks higher up in the same street is the Anglo-American dispensary of Dr. Ruffers, Ph.D. This is a very high-class pharmacy where analysis, chemical and microscopical, is a feature. Notwithstanding its somewhat limited space, a full assortment of the usual specialities and sundries of international pharmacy is carried.

Still travelling stationwards, but before arriving at Shepheard's Hotel, we come to the Pharmacy Myrialaki, the property of a Greek gentleman who has laid himself out to supply the wants of the British visitor or resident. Externally this pharmacy gives the impression of the combination of an English pharmacy and French officine.

The Mouski is the old business street of Cairo, and there is to be found in the neighbourhood of the bazaars the Pharmacy Nardi, owned and directed by Mr. Kaiser, a long-established and much esteemed German apotheker of international experience. This pharmacy and the storerooms are large and commodious, and the drugs and chemicals are arranged in the methodical classified style familiar in German apothekes.

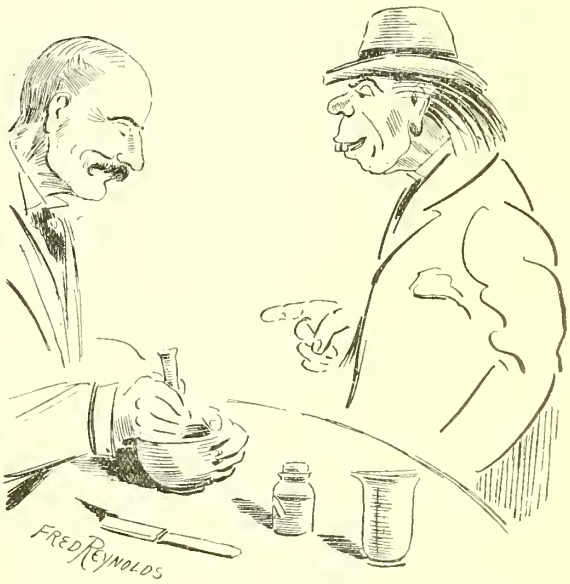
One of the characteristics of Cairo is the multitude of languages and nationalities which meet together—Arabic, French, German, Greek, and English prescriptions may be on the dispensing-counter at the same time. All over the city are dotted pharmacies, the property of Armenians, Syrians, and Arabs, where native prescriptions are compounded with more or less accuracy, and where a limited assortment of French specialities is usually stocked.

The wholesale druggists are all crowded into one little side street. They are three in number, the Drogueries, Del Mar Fischer, and Galetti. The first and last of these have branch-houses in Alexandria. They stock heavily French goods; vin de vial, quina Laroche, pâté zed, &c., are among the most popular. Among English proprietaries those most largely stocked are B., W. & Co.'s tabloids, Elliman's embrocation, and Eno's fruit-salt. America is represented by Ayer's cherry pectoral and Upjohn's friable pills. These pills, owing to the energy of their local agent, have an extensive sale in Egypt and Syria. Most of the chemicals in these houses come from Germany, Merck's and Gehe's names figuring on the bottles and packages. Germany and Italy supply the greater part of the drugs and dried herbs, whilst Paris and Frankfort-on-Maine seem to share pretty equally the best part of the perfumery trade. Austria is strong in soap, though Pears' and Vinolia are in evidence; but French expensive soaps have a strong footing, their artistic envelopes and finish appealing to the inmates of the harem, who are very rich and fastidious clients. The major part of laboratory-appliances, measures, funnels, &c., are of German manufacture, and so are the rubber goods and surgical instruments, though a few of these latter are of English and French origin. Some of the heavy chemicals used for agricultural and other purposes come from England, and the Government administration purchase their drug-supplies from British firms. In addition, all the medical comforts are from our own islands.

If the British wholesalers would publish their lists in kilos., and quote prices in francs, they would go a great way to induce the merchants in Egypt, who are mostly Italian, French, and Greek, to buy from them. These men do not understand English weights, measures, and moneys, and will not learn them so long as other price-lists which they can understand are available.

Egypt, as we all know, is an exporter of beeswax, and in this business capital could effect many economies and reforms. The purification of the wax, if such it can be termed, is done in the most primitive way. With all the advantages of dry climate, continuous good weather and brilliant sun, the purification and bleaching might be carried on continuously and economically.

German and French houses send travellers to Egypt much more freely than do English houses. Good local agents, too, might be employed to advantage much more than is the case.



The customer wanted a little drop of prussic acid, which the assistant refused. "Do I look like a man who would kill himself?" asked the customer. "I don't know, I'm sure," said the assistant; "but if I looked like you I should be tempted."

Label-literature.

Final Report on our Post-card Competition.

In the previous report (*C. & D.*, December 24, 1898) we dealt with the better points in label-writing. We criticised rather freely most of the labels then reproduced, for, though some of the competitors may resent this criticism, we think this is the best way to get the subject well considered. We are open to correction on any point. There are some smart label-writers in the drug-trade, and good printers connected with it, but all are not so. One object of this competition is to create better taste in expression. A competitor calls our attention to the fact that in the preliminary announcement we did not stipulate that the labels should apply to preparations given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas."

In the last report we dealt with accuracy, conciseness, and effectiveness, as applied to labels. These are necessary elements, but the majority of competitors appear to regard traditional phraseology—*i.e.*, hackneyed expressions—as most essential The following brief selection will serve to call attention to some only of the phrases which chemists and druggists from Land's End to John o' Groats send forth daily :—

Blank's Golden Tonic.—This elegant preparation will be found an invaluable **Nerve-invigorator.**

Complexion-balm or Glycerin and Cucumber.—An invaluable preparation for softening and beautifying the skin, removing pimples, freckles, redness, roughness, sunburn, &c., and rendering the complexion lovely.

Follicle-cream for promoting the growth of the hair. This unique preparation is confidently recommended, &c.

Blank's Creme de Luxe.—"A veritable charm to the complexion." A triumph of the toilet-chemist's art, having all the effects of the different toilet-creams, without any of their disadvantages.

Aromatic Digestive Candy.—Prepared expressly for the relief of flatulence, heartburn, and various forms of indigestion.

Chest-tonic.—The mild and soothing influence of this preparation classes it among the most valuable of its kind in cases of cough, asthma, bronchitis, &c.

Glycerin Cream.—This cream is most beneficial for chaps. . . . It contains in a high state of purity all those ingredients which go to make up an ideal preparation.

Glycerin Toilet-balm for the hands and complexion.—This preparation is unequalled for softening and beautifying the skin.

Sulphur Hair-restorer.—The unrivalled preparation for restoring grey or faded hair to its natural colour.

* * * *

These are bits of labels only—the beginning in every instance but one. The writers were not mercenary when they began to write; they could not have thought seriously about our guinea, else they would have found something more original to begin with From what we know of most of the writers we feel that they could have done something much better and more attractive if they had only thought of it.

Does anyone imagine that the public are drawn by such descriptions as these?—

Elegant	preparation	Mild and soothing influence
Invaluable	preparation	Prepared expressly
Unique	preparation	In a high state of purity
Unequalled	preparation	Confidently recommended
Unrivalled	preparation	Will be found invaluable

The first row is used indifferently on cough-mixtures, skin-lotions, pomades—anything. The descriptions will be found on the majority of stock-labels, and they are so well known to us all since we first used a duster that it is second nature to begin a label-description with one or other of them. It does not seem necessary to tell the public that the stuff is "a preparation," and to say that a thing is "prepared expressly for" a complaint is almost absurd. In the two labels following the competitors have produced effective labels :—

CARBOLIC
MOUTH-WASH.

For cleansing the mouth, sweetening the breath, preventing toothache, and preserving the teeth. Renders the gums firm and healthy.

Directions.—A teaspoonful to be mixed with half a tumblerful of water, and used night and morning.

Invaluable to Smokers.

The teeth should be brushed frequently with a good tooth-powder—such as our "X.Z., Fragrant and Antiseptic"—and thereby ensure a delightful feeling of freshness in the mouth.

Prepared by

Robinson's Stomach Tonic. Price 1 1½

For
Indigestion,
Flatulence,
Biliousness, &c.

Strengthens the digestive organs, improves the tone of the system, stimulates the liver, restores the natural taste. Eating becomes *a pleasure to be anticipated* instead of *a function to be dreaded*, and the sound mind in the sound body is a possibility no longer to be despaired of.

Dose.—One tablespoonful with one of water half an hour before or a quarter of an hour after meals.

Prepared only by

The first label should have "preventing toothache" taken out of it, as the words make the mouth-wash liable to stamp-duty. "The teeth should be brushed frequently"—how frequently? Once a day, every hour, or what? It is not wise to use carbolic as the adjective. Anyone can make carbolic mouth-wash; but, if the maker of this one believes in its value, he will give it a name coined by himself—*e.g.*, Rasloril, or Kabrilique—anything, as long as it is not the specific "carbolic." The second label is unconventional, and a beautiful example of effective ambiguity.

ANTOS POWDERS

Neuralgia and Headache.

One every two hours when pain is severe.

Note.—Neuralgia means nerve pain, and usually proceeds from decayed stumps or from weakness and poorness of blood. We extract teeth most carefully—actually over 1,000 a year, in fact. We also supply a blood-giving tonic and nerve-invigorator. Call and see us; we can be useful to you.

W. BLANK,
THE CASH CHEMIST,
KEENVILLE.

An Antiseptic for Eczema. An Antiseptic for Eczema.

MOLLOSE
(*An Absorbent Emollient*).

Eczema is a skin-eruption common at all ages. It has a variable appearance, such as red and swollen patches, bright-red pimples, clear vesicles, excoriated surfaces, and pimples of pus, and yellow crusts and scaly patches. Mollose is a most carefully prepared application, and instantly allays the irritation, whilst its antiseptic properties purify and heal the eruption. It is so perfectly innocent that it may be applied to the most delicate skin. It is used to the greatest advantage on butter-cloth.

Prepared by

COUPON!
This label or bottle being returned an allowance of twopence will be made on any of my own proprietaries.

BAY RUM.

Bay Rum is a West Indian product, and is prepared from the Myrica Acris. For the hair it is, perhaps, the best-known and most largely used preparation, and as a wash for the skin after shaving making a very cooling application

J. WILSON, M.P.S.,
CHEMIST,
THEATRE PHARMACY, DULLTOWN.

An American druggist who wrote recently on advertising told of his first year's experience in drafting advertisements. He used the antos-powders style—a great deal about himself and too little about his goods. He got the reputation of being a smart advertisement-writer, but his business did not grow at all. Mr. Blank's label is a mistake. What have neuralgia and headache powders to do with his abilities as a tooth-drawer or the virtues of his blood tonic? If these things must be brought in, it would be well to show the connection. The invitation to call is of doubtful taste, and is a style of advertising which has served its short day and is being severely let alone by the best business men. Quite a number of suggestions for eczema-labels have come in. We reproduce the best one.

ROSEMARY HAIR-TONIC.

This preparation combines the most valuable remedies for weakness and falling-off of the hair. It stimulates growth, removes scurf, and allays all irritation, at the same time imparting a most beautiful gloss.

Price 1/- per bottle.

Prepared by

BLANK'S TOOTHACHE-CURE.

Saturate a small piece of cotton-wool with the fluid and insert in the hollow of the tooth, when the pain, which is caused simply by the nerve becoming exposed, swollen, and too large for the aperture in which it is contained, will be lessened immediately and removed entirely in a few minutes. The fluid may also be rubbed on the gums to remove soreness and tenderness.

To be obtained only from

Award of Prizes.

We offered a guinea as a prize for the best draft of a label and copies of "Pharmaceutical Formulas" and "Diseases and Remedies" to a few others deserving recognition.

The First Prize (1*l.* 1*s.*) we award to the designer for his "Fine old English Lavender-water" label, page 1020, last volume.

Two Prizes ("Pharmaceutical Formulas") to the designer of the "Coca-quinine Wine" label, page 1021, an excellent idea which might have been better carried out. Also to the designer of the "Sulpholeum Cream" label, page 1021.

Three Prizes (each a copy of "Diseases and Remedies") are awarded as follows:—

To the designer of "Buttermilk Lotion" label, page 1020.

To Mr. J. D. Hornsby, Llandudno, for his "Mollose" label.

To Mr. J. W. Robinson, Hull, for his "Stomach Tonic" label.

Will these competitors please apply for the awards?

Undergoing Double Torture.—Dr. Molar (kindly): "Now, does that hurt?" Phiz: "I don't mind you working on the tooth so much if you would only keep your sleeve-button out of my eye."—*Drug Topics.*

Diary Advertisement Competition.

Colonial and Foreign Section.

Our foreign and colonial subscribers, who were allowed until the end of January, 1899, to post their answers to the series of Diary advertisement questions, have responded in fair force. Their orange-coloured postcards have showered in from all parts of the world. Only Australian and New Zealand competitors have come out successfully, but good shots have been made by correspondents from the United States, Cape Colony, Natal, Rhodesia, Transvaal, Orange Free State, China, Japan, India, British West Indies, British Guiana, Straits Settlements, France, Germany, and Hungary. The competition was judged by itself and independently of the home one, but the results in both cases are remarkably alike. The following are the questions, and the names of advertisers who received the largest number of votes in each section:—

1. Whose advertisement in the Diary do you regard as the most effective?—Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., pages 219–246.
2. Which illustration among the advertisements in the Diary is the most attractive?—Stevenson & Howell, pages 8 and 9.
3. Name the firm (advertising in the Diary) whose goods you buy and sell with the greatest satisfaction.—Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
4. Name the firm (advertising in the Diary) whose goods you do not at present buy, but which you are most tempted to stock.—Daisy (Limited).
5. Which telegraphic address (see pages 207–210) do you think the most happily chosen?—Tomtom.
6. Vote for one of the doctors named on pages 275–277.—Lord Lister.
7. Vote for a proprietary article advertised in the Diary.—Daisy powders.

The counting up shows that seven voters guessed five of the questions correctly. To each of these (named below) we award ten shillings:—

Mr. T. H. Kirby, 177 Lambton Quay, Wellington, N.Z.
Mr. A. A. Mee, c/o Mr. G. Mee, Wellington, N.Z.
Mr. A. Stredwick, Kyneton, Victoria, Australia.
Mr. W. G. Burton, c/o Mr. J. W. Toplis, Hobart, Tasmania.
Mr. C. R. J. Glover, 165 Gilles Street, Adelaide, South Australia.
Mr. C. I. Probert, c/o Mr. J. R. Sewell, Oamaru, N.Z.
Mr. A. A. Simpson, Newcastle, N.S.W.

Tabs.

A Gloomy Thought comes from a Chicago paper—viz., that the water from the River Styx ought to make good mucilage.

Petroleum-emulsion is not nutritive in itself, according to writers in the *British Medical Journal*, but through its administration nutrition is improved.

What Cod-liver Oil has done.—Dr. Hector Mackenzie, of St. Thomas's Hospital, says that "since the introduction of cod-liver oil the average duration of life has been raised by from two to eight years." That is a good thing for retailers of the oil also to say.

Georgia has an Ink-well.—A gallon of the liquid was recently shipped to Lord Rosbery. The ink is a little heavier than the manufactured article, but leaves a permanent stain, which makes it a valuable agent where documents are to be preserved.—*The Spatula.*

The Melting-points of some crystallised salts are so constant that they can be used for standardising thermometers. Thus, sodium sulphate melts at 32·5° C. (strictly, 32·484°), and barium hydroxide (containing $8H_2O$) at 78° C. It may be possible to use a crystal of a suitable salt as an indicator when a thermometer cannot conveniently be used.

Drug-trade in Straits Settlements.

By James McKenzie.

THE Straits Settlements include Singapore, Penang, Malacca, and the protected native States, the last-named comprising Perak, Selangor, Sungei Ujong, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang. The population of Singapore, Penang, and Malacca in 1891 (the last census) was something like 512,000, and to this has to be added nearly 538,000 for the protected native States. Adjoining Singapore Island is Johore (including Maur), with a population of about 200,000, according to 1891 census.

General View over Singapore to the Harbour from the Signal Station.

The principal exports from the Straits Settlements are gambier, guttapercha, coffee, hides, rattans, sago, flour, pepper, tin (about two-thirds of the world's supply), tapioca, copra, nutmegs, canes, gum benjamin, gum copal, gum dammar, gamboge, stick-lac, and mother-o'-pearl shells. The principal imports are cotton goods, specie, provisions, coal, rice, hardware and cutlery, handkerchiefs, paper, malt liquors, spirits, tobacco, wheat, flour, and petroleum.

A very large export and import trade is also done with British North Borneo, Labuan, Saigon, Siam, Sumatra, Java, &c., steamers plying between these ports weekly.

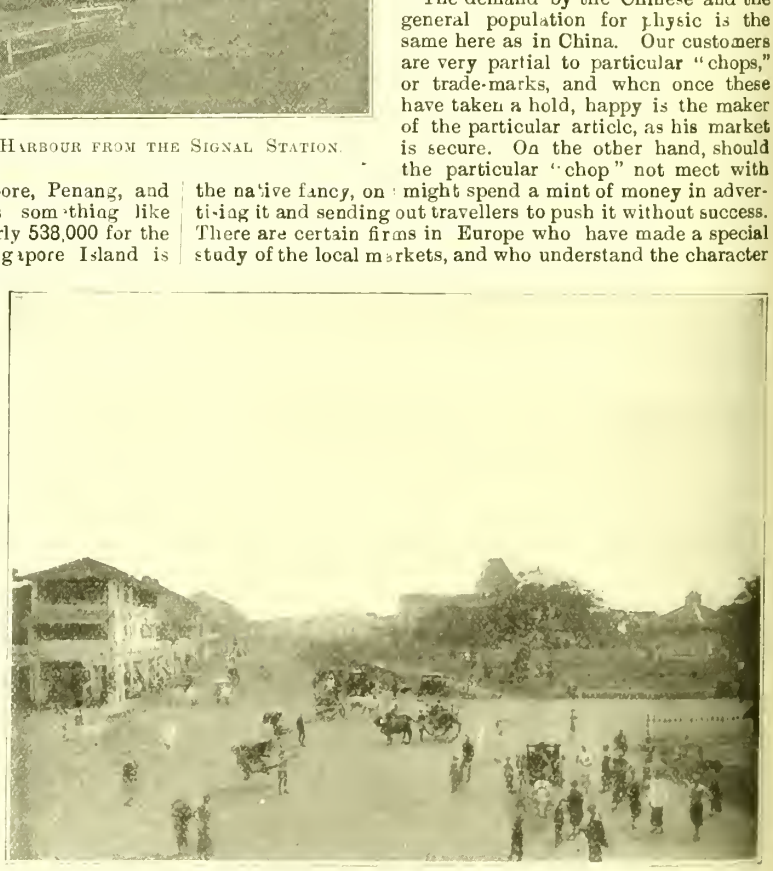
Singapore now ranks as one of the principal coaling-stations of the East, consequently a large number of vessels call here to load and unload coal, &c. During 1897 no fewer than 25,000 vessels entered Singapore, Penang, and Malacca harbours for trading-purposes. The imports for the three States for the same year amounted to $198 000,000, and the exports to $172,000 000. A large part of the exports include shipments of goods to the protected native States, and also to the neighbouring islands, of which Singapore is the principal distributing centre.

The Europeans in the Straits Settlements are a very small proportion of the population. In Singapore, for instance, the Europeans and Americans (including British troops) number about 6 000. Yet we are surrounded on all sides by nearly every nationality one could think of. There are Eurasians, Chinese, Achinese, Boyanese, Bugis, Dyaks, Javanese, Malays, Tamils, and other natives of India, Africans, Annamese, Arabs, Armenians, Egyptians, Japanese, Jews, Persians, Siamese, and Singhalese. The Chinese predominate, there being six Chinamen in the Settlements for every four of all other nationalities.

They are a hard-working, thrifty class as a rule, and are almost indispensable. They have superstitious ideas regarding some things, and unless one knows their "little ways," and how to humour them, one finds them difficult to work with. If well looked after, and treated in a kindly manner, they are splendid servants. The Malays, who are the natives of the Settlements, are rather slothful, and the Chinese are ousting them at every point.

The European chemist in the Straits Settlements has to depend largely on the Chinese as assistants. They are fairly smart and long-headed, as a rule, and make good assistants, soon becoming acquainted with the B.P.; indeed, their knowledge of proportions and quantities of most of the preparations would make many a home assistant blush at the "heathen" Chinee's superiority.

The demand by the Chinese and the general population for physic is the same here as in China. Our customers are very partial to particular "chops," or trade-marks, and when once these have taken a hold, happy is the maker of the particular article, as his market is secure. On the other hand, should the particular "chop" not meet with the native fancy, one might spend a mint of money in advertising it and sending out travellers to push it without success. There are certain firms in Europe who have made a special study of the local markets, and who understand the character of the native well. This, however, is not the universal experience. Some English manufacturers do not go about the business in the same go-ahead style as, for example, the French manufacturers, who advertise their specialities by means of books well sprinkled with coloured pictures and



One of the Principal Streets of Singapore containing on the Right the Museum and Public Gardens.

amusing bits. These please the natives immensely. They are distributed amongst them freely, and the net result is a growing demand for their goods. Each chemist is supplied with as many of the books as he wants, and one year we had 30,000 with our name printed on the back, showing where the goods could be obtained. As far as I am aware, no English manufacturer has advertised here in this way. They make fair displays in the local newspapers, and that is so much money wasted, so far as the native population is concerned.

Nor are British houses much better in their methods of doing business with retailers here I give you a few instances out of many which have come within my experience. A firm were advertising in the *C. & D.* a certain cough-remedy, and as an inducement offered some window-display of the mechanical-doll pattern. Reading all the nice things that were said about them, our firm thought of trying to give it a show here, and wrote asking their best terms for export, reminding the advertisers that the goods had not yet been introduced here, and that it might take some advertising to make them known. Judge of our surprise when the reply came that the lowest quantity they sold for export was fifty gross, cash in London, although we found out later that a dozen or two could be got at home by anyone. We replied that seeing the remedy had never been here before it might not keep, and that a gross or so would give us some idea how the stuff would sell. The manufacturers graciously condescended to supply us with twenty-five gross instead of fifty. We dropped it. Here were we willing to push goods in a new market, and offering to give the manufacturers the benefit of our experience in the market, and the manufacturers offer us what was discouragement.

Another firm, whose goods we saw advertised in the *C. & D.* also, we wrote to, asking for export-terms, &c. They were nearly as bad, as they wished us to guarantee them a certain turnover in the year. Not a bottle of their preparations had ever been here before, so we thought their demands preposterous We asked them to send us some on consignment, but we could not guarantee what the sales would be, as nobody locally knew anything about the goods. The firm would not budge a bit. Contrast this with the action of German manufacturers who want their goods introduced. They will send us as much as we like on sale and return, and, besides, advertise locally and send us plenty of advertising-matter for distribution. We furnish yearly sales, and remit what is due to them, and all goes on well. In fact, they, as a rule, are anxious to send us more than we can sell. American firms are much the same, and will send us as much of their goods on consignment as we desire. If English firms desiring to introduce their goods here would adopt this system I am sure their goods would gradually get a good hold on the local market, and good sales would be the result. Some firms seem to think that because their goods are well known in England that should be the case out here. This is absurd.

Chemists in the Settlements have to carry more varied and much larger stocks of patents, drugs, and sundries than are required in England. The climate is much against a lot of proprietary articles keeping, consequently special styles of putting up goods are required, and some have to be put up in bottles, although cardboard boxes would do for the same class of goods at home. It is for English manufacturers to study these points if they wish to keep and hold the market against competitors. Sometimes we have to throw away six boxes out of every dozen of certain preparations because they have gone bad. If manufacturers would only study the climate a little, and all the drawbacks, this could easily be remedied. London agents or local chemists would only be too pleased to give hints as to putting up certain articles. Nearly all the well-known nostrums of English manufacturers are kept in stock, and command a fairly good sale, although some do not keep well on account of their style of put up. A still larger trade could be done if manufacturers would improve the style of packing, especially making it more attractive. The main thing for them to keep in mind is that with a fairly constant average temperature of about 100° F. the loss in stock through deterioration is dreadful, and, consequently, such things are proportionately dearer than in England. Nevertheless, many of them are sold at prices which do not allow of much net profit when freight charges, and loss are taken into account, and I know of some English manufacturers' goods which are sold at lower prices than what they are quoted in the P.A.T.A. list. How it is done I am at a loss to know. Often travellers of the firms who put up the goods come here, and even they are compelled to give up the problem.

Indiarubber goods also keep very badly here, enemas especially so. Should a chemist be able to sell nine out of every twelve in good condition he considers himself lucky. Ball-enemas, rubber tubing, and, in fact, all rubber goods, may be classed in the same category.

Drugs, as a rule, keep fairly well, but there are exceptions. One of the chief causes for deterioration of drugs is the tremendous heat they are subject to in shiphold during transit, especially in the Red Sea, where, as a rule, the temperature under the awning of a steamer is considerably over 100° F. What must it be in the hold, where it is stuffy and everything closed up and battened down? I have known straw come out of a case as wet as if it had been damped, through nothing else than the continuous sweating to which certain goods are subject to. Sawdust is the best packing for this part of the East because it keeps dry, and, when once it sets, prevents goods from knocking about. The packing of English houses, as a rule, is very good. Freights being high, it behoves one to buy in the cheapest market consistent with a good quality of goods, but some firms are really too exacting in their charges. For instance, an English firm charges 1*s.* for a small plain box for a dozen clinical thermometers; the box costs them 2*d.* at the most. French and German houses send out much larger boxes, with little brass hinges and brass clasps, free. Orders generally go to where we are best served, and it would be well for English manufacturers to reflect on these small, petty charges, which seem ridiculous when the value of the indents are taken into account. Indentors soon get to know the firms who treat them most liberally.

Fairly "up-to-date" stocks are kept by Settlements chemists, and no sooner is a novelty advertised in the home papers than some one inquires after it. So many are boomed for a time and gradually die down that we have to be careful how we buy.

Books for Chemists.

"**Complete Guide to Preliminary Examinations for Pharmacy, Medicine, Dentistry, Veterinary Surgery, and Science.**" By William Dodds. The second edition of "Pharmaceutical Preliminary Examination Guide," covering the present examination, and the whole of the subjects that will be required after July, 1900, with examination-papers, answers, and instructions. Price 2*s* 6*d.*; by post 2*s.* 9*d.*

"**Practical Methods of Urine Analysis for Chemists and Druggists.**" Written by a chemist and druggist for those with limited experience in the subject. Price 1*s.* 6*d.*; by post 1*s.* 8*d.*

"**Pharmaceutical Formulas.**" A book of useful recipes for the drug-trade. It is unlike any other recipe-book ever offered to the trade. By Peter MacEwan, F.C.S. Price 7*s.* 6*d.*; by post 8*s.* Interleaved, 12*s.* 6*d.* carriage paid.

"**Diseases and Remedies.**" A concise survey of the most modern methods of medicine, written expressly for chemists and druggists by physicians and pharmacists. Price 2*s.* *d.*; by post 2*s.* 9*d.*

"**The Handy Book of Medicine-stamp Duty.**" By E. N. Alpe, of the Solicitors' Department, Inland Revenue Office, Somerset House. Price 2*s.* 6*d.*; by post 2*s.* 9*d.*

"**A Manual of Pharmaceutical Testing.**" By B. S. Proctor (conforming to the 1898 B.P.). Price 2*s.* 6*d.*; by post 2*s.* 9*d.* [Ready shortly]

"**Veterinary Counter Practice.**" Price 3*s* 6*d.*; by post 3*s.* 10*d.* Interleaved copies, 5*s* 6*d.* net.

"**Pharmacy and Poison Laws of the United Kingdom.**" Price 2*s.* 6*d.*; by post 2*s.* 9*d.*

"**The Art of Dispensing.**" Price 3*s.* 6*d.*; by post 3*s.* 10*d.*

Published by The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., and obtainable from most wholesale houses.

Reviews.

Medical Annual and Practitioners' Index for 1899. 17th year. Bristol: J. Wright & Co. 8vo. Pp. 720. 7*s*. 6*d*.

This indispensable annual begins this year with a review of the new British Pharmacopœia, then follows the usual chapter on new remedies, in which prominence is given to serum-treatment; after it is a valuable and well illustrated article on practical *x*-ray work by Dr. R. W. Wolfenden, which may be regarded as a preface to the chapter on electro-therapeutics. The whole book is particularly rich in essays on topical subjects—for example, the open-air treatment of phthisis is treated by Dr. Haviland Hall, and Mr. S. G. Shattock, F.R.C.S., contributes an atlas of bacteria pathogenic in the human subject. The greater part of the annual is devoted to "new treatment," this being a review of the medical literature of 1898, copiously illustrated and with full references. A chapter on legal decisions is given, which we think might be usefully extended.

Notes on Practical Chemistry, with Analytical Charts for Medical and Pharmaceutical Students. By J. Armstedt Ray, jun., B.A., Ph C., F.C.S. Dublin: Hely's (Limited). 8vo. Pp. 36. 1*s*. 6*d*. net.

This booklet deals with the analysis of common metallic bases and the acidulous radicals generally associated with them, identification of alkaloids and neutral principles, volumetric analysis and urinary analysis. There is very little originality about it, and the student who works by it will not be able to proceed far before he gets into difficulties. Group III. of the metals, consisting of iron, aluminium and chromium, is to be tested by the addition of ammonium chloride and ammonia to a solution which has been boiled with a little nitric acid or crystal of potassium chlorate, whereby he may get a red, white or green precipitate. The white indicates aluminium. What will become of the poor fellow who happens to get calcium phosphate Mr. Ray does not say.

Commercial Organic Analysis. By Alfred H. Allen, F.I.C., F.C.S. Third edition. With revisions and addenda by the Author and Henry Leffmann, M.A., M.D. Vol. II. Part I. Fixed oils, fats, waxes, glycerol, nitroglycerol, and nitroglycerin explosives. London, 1899: J. & A. Churchill. Large 8vo. Pp. viii + 387. 14*s*.

This new edition of Mr. Allen's well-known work is almost essentially an American product, for not only has Dr. Leffmann undertaken its revision, but it has been printed in the United States. Of course, the book, as originally prepared by Mr. Allen, is the basis of the present edition, and Mr. Allen has made various additions to it, but so far as the present volume is concerned, Dr. Leffmann expressly states that he alone is responsible for it. The best we can say of it is that were it not for the difference of type and paper, it would be difficult to tell that the new edition is not the original. As it is long since the first edition of this volume dealing with fats and oils was published, we may recall the fact that it was the first serious attempt to deal with the chemistry of fats and fixed oils, and although many special books have since been published on the same subject, it still remains a good book of reference for analysts. The original volume has been divided into two parts, and the first one begins by dealing with general properties of and analytical matters for the examination of oils and fats. It proceeds to describe with distinctfulness the physical and chemical properties common to this group of bodies, and then individual oil and fats as well as wax are taken up in rotation, and the characteristics of each fully described, ample notes being given regarding the adulteration of the substances and their analytical examination. The higher fatty acids are next treated, and a third of the book at the end is devoted to soaps and their analysis, glycerol and its compounds, and cholesterin and its homologues. In some parts of the volume we do not find that completeness which should characterise a book up to date. Cod-liver oil, for example, is not treated in the light of the most recent discoveries, and in dealing with wool-fat there is not sufficient distinction made between the old-fashioned wool-fat, or suint, and the kind which is the basis of the medicinal products—in short, Dr. Leffmann's knowledge of current literature appears not to be so wide or so critical as Mr. Allen's. The book is exceptionally well illustrated.

Burns and the Medical Profession.—No Scot worth his salt has not a warm corner somewhere in his composition in which the name of his national bard is enshrined, and a Scot here and there exists who finds in Robert Burns or his works a degree of affinity with his own calling of which he is uncommonly proud. In the latter group is Dr. William Findlay, a medical practitioner of Dennistown, Glasgow, who has just published a goodly volume entitled "Robert Burns and the Medical Profession" (Gardner, Paisley, 5*s*). There are doubtless some in the drug trade, at home and abroad, who would like to know how far Burns came into touch with physic, so we mention the book. There is not much about physic extractable from Burns's writings, so it is with personalities that Dr. Findlay deals, and it is astonishing how much influence he shows that medical men had upon Burns. Dr. John Mackenzie, of Mauchline, was one of his first cultured friends. He was "Common-Sense" of the Holy Fair—

> *Common-Sense* has ta'en the road
> And aff and up the Cowgate,
> Fast, fast that day.

Dr. Mackenzie introduced Burns to Dugald Stewart, the philosopher, and when Burns visited Edinburgh Stewart introduced him to a circle which contained several medical men of note, such as Professor James Gregory, M.D., Dr. Joseph Black, the discoverer of "fixed air," and many others who subscribed for the first Edinburgh edition, while some became bosom-friends of the Ayrshire lad. Mr. James Caudlish, a teacher of medicine in Edinburgh (father of Dr. Caudlish, the divine), was a schoolfellow of Burns's, and did much to get him social standing in Edinburgh. Of all the medical influences felt by Burns, perhaps none was more thought of by him than that of Dr. John Moore, of London, whom he never met, but whose correspondence he cherished. Moore was the father of Sir John Moore, the Corunna hero, and Carlyle wrote about him when he was a literary apprentice. Moore advised Burns to stop writing in the Doric, so that he might appeal to a larger circle of readers. Strange fatuity! Dr. Findlay tells us that Moore "was a great friend of Smollett, the author of 'Roderick Random,' who was initiated into the mysteries of pharmacy and minor surgery in Dr. Gordon's dingy little apothecary, situated in Gibson's Land, at the north corner of Salt Market and Prince's Street [Glasgow], where Moore had also been an apprentice." Next to Dr. John Moore the medical man of most importance in the book is Dr. William Maxwell, of Dumfries, who was studying medicine in Paris when the French Revolution broke out. He and Burns were the kernel of the small Radical circle in the Dumfries of their day. Maxwell attended the poet on his deathbed. Dr. James Currie, of Liverpool, came to honour Burns after his death by writing his biography—a thankless task, but a profitable one to the widow and family of the poet. Dr. Currie, as a physician, is honoured by the medical profession, for he was the first to demonstrate the utility of cold effusion in the treatment of fevers. After Currie, the book deals only with medical admirers of Burns's works, and that part, naturally, is not so interesting as the first part, where we learn about the men who were friends to Burns. Incidentally Dr. Findlay says something, but not enough, of the complaint which induced the early death of the poet; whether it was rheumatism, liver-complaint, or dyspepsia, is not clear. Pity Dr. Findlay had not gone a little further and settled the matter once for all. There seems to us an unnecessary reserve about this part of Dr. Findlay's excellent effort, but it shows how even a judicial-minded medical man can be overwhelmed by Burnsomania.

The Good Point about our "Practical Methods of Urine-analysis" is that it is exactly what those who have not hitherto paid attention to the subject want to know. Men of extended experience require a completer book, but the beginner may leave the exhaustive manual to the expert and begin with our 1*s*. 6*d*. book.

Working Formulas.

Selected from Private Recipe-books.

(The right of republication is reserved.)

In the last series of these tried recipes printed (January 28, 1899) were included a few for domestic specialities, and the favour with which they were received demands that more should be given, especially as there is nothing which can so readily be turned by the chemist and druggist into profit as the common, most frequently trivial, complaints for which "something" is required by their customers. The selections to be printed do not include any great novelties; their chief merit is that they have been tried, and have rarely been found wanting.

Croup-embrocation.

A generally useful chest-application for children suffering from colds who become "wheezy" at bedtime.

Olei caryophylli	ʒj.
Olei cajuputi	ʒij.
Lin. camphoræ ad	℥viij.

M.

Directions: Warm the oil by putting the bottle in warm water, or on the hob, pour some of the oil on the palm of the hand, and rub it on the child's chest, back, and sides until the skin flushes. Do this before the fire, then wrap a layer of cotton wool round the child and put it to bed.

A 2-oz. bottle of this sells at 9*d.* to 1*s.*, according to the neighbourhood.

Pile-powders.

A mild laxative and safe resolvent for persons suffering from hæmorrhoids.

Potassii bicarbonat....	℥ss.
Magnes. carb. pond....	℥iss.
Sulphur. præcipitat....	ʒiss.
Pulv. sacchar. alb.	℥ss.
Ol. menthæ pip.	gtt. ij.

Rub up the oil with the sugar in a mortar, add the precipitated sulphur, again mix, then stir in the other ingredients, and sift two or three times.

Dose: A half to a whole teaspoonful to be mixed with a little water and taken at bedtime every night.

Spring Mixture for the Blood.

Potassii iodidi	ʒij.
Liq. arsenii et hydrarg. iodid. ...	♏vj.
Ext. sarsæ co. conc....	℥iiss.
Aq. chloroformi	℥v.
Aq. ad...	℥xij.

M.

Dose: A dessertspoonful in a wineglassful of water thrice a day after food.

A 6-oz. bottle of this mixture sells at 1*s.* 9*d.*, and 12 oz. for 3*s.* It is a first-class blood-tonic, and is specially useful for those with venereal taint.

Artificial Lemon-juice.

The recipe of an old-established London West-end house.

Acid. citric. xtl.	ʒix. gr. xvj.
Aquæ destillatæ	℥xv.
Ol. limonis	♏ij.
Spt. vini rect.	℥ss.

Dissolve the acid in the water, separately dissolve the oil in the rectified spirit, and filter, through a paper damped with water, into the acid solution.

Each ounce of this contains 36 gr. of citric acid.

Anti-croup Mixture.

Vin. antimonialis	ʒj.
Vin. ipecacuanhæ	ʒij.
Oxymel. scillæ	ʒij.
Tr. senegæ	ʒij.
Aq. ad	℥ij.

M.

Directions for use: When a croupy child is suffering from a cold give a dose of this every three hours during the day, the last dose at bedtime. For infants between six and twelve months the dose is 20 to 30 drops; for one to two years a small teaspoonful, and for those over two years a full teaspoonful.

If an attack of croup comes on at night-time, give the mixture in these doses (according to the age of the child) every fifteen minutes until the child vomits, and apply the croup-embrocation.

New Remedies.

Acoin.—Trolldenier (*Therap. Monatsh.*, 1899, i.) gives the name of acoin to diparaanisylmonophenetylguanidine hydrochloride, and recommends it as a substitute for cocaine as a local anæsthetic. It is much less toxic than cocaine, acts quicker, and is more lasting in its effects. It must be used in weak solutions, as in strong solutions it has a caustic action. For subcutaneous injection 10 centigrammes ($1\frac{1}{2}$ gr.) of acoin and 8 decigrammes of sodium chloride are dissolved in 100 c.c. of distilled water. [℥iij. ʒiij.] Acoin is made by Von Heyden.

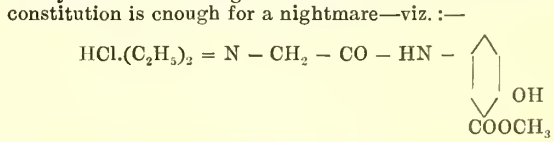
Carbonised Amyl Nitrite.—To prevent the formation of methämoglobin in the blood and irregular action of the heart which result from the use of pure amyl nitrite, Dr. F. Winkler (*Ztschr. f. Klin. Med.*, 36, i. and ii.) saturates the latter to a definite extent with carbon monoxide. Inhalation of the carbonised amyl nitrite produces no unpleasant secondary symptoms or injurious effects. It is prepared by Merck.

Eunol—This is a name applied to naphthol-eucalyptol in its alpha and beta forms. They have an agreeable, strongly-aromatic odour, are used for treating wounds and ulcers with malodorous discharges. Alpha-eunol is made by stirring and gently heating equal parts alpha-naphthol and eucalyptol until the naphthol is dissolved. On cooling the product congeals into a crystalline mass. It is insoluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, olive oil, and hot glycerin, from which it separates after cooling in fine needles. Beta-eunol is obtained by heating together equal parts of beta-naphthol and eucalyptol as above; on cooling, a homogeneous crystalline pulp forms. This, being treated with hot water, melts, and yields an oil which congeals after a short time, and assumes a beautiful crystalline consistency. It resembles alpha-eunol in solubility, &c.

Hygrol—Dr. M. Hoehnel has analysed this preparation (water-soluble quicksilver), and finds that it is not completely soluble in water. The proportion of metallic quicksilver varies between 73 and 80 per cent. It also contains tin and ammonia salts and citric and nitric acids in quantities sufficient to make him suggest that it should not be used subcutaneously.

Lanoform.—Under this name a Berlin pharmacist has brought into the market a new preparation said to consist of a combination of fatty substances with 1 per cent. formaldehyde. The peculiarity of the article, which is prepared in the form of powder and cream, is that its full antiseptic power is developed by the body-heat.

Nirvanin has been introduced as a local anæsthetic to take the place of cocaine in surgical and dental operations. Einhorn and Heinz (*Münch. Med. Wschr.*, 1898, 49) say that it is diethylglycocoll-para-amido-ortho-oxybenzoic methyl-ester, the hydrochloride being the substance called nirvanin. Its constitution is enough for a nightmare—viz.:—



It crystallises from absolute alcohol in white prisms, having a melting-point of 185° C., gives with ferric chloride a violet colouration, and is easily soluble in water. A 5-per-cent. solution produces after a time entire anæsthesia of the eye. The conjunctiva is temporarily irritated. On less sensitive mucous membranes a 5-per-cent. solution has no irritating effect, but, its action being less penetrating, it does not allow of painless operations in the deeper tissues. It is only slightly toxic. For adults 0 5 gramme ($7\frac{1}{2}$ gr.) may be safely injected.

Correspondence.

Notice to Correspondents. *In writing letters for publication correspondents should adopt a concise, but not abbreviated, style. They are requested to write on one side of the paper only. Letters, with or without a nom-de-plume, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer. Queries should be written on separate pieces of paper, and the regulations printed under the sections to which they apply should be strictly observed.*

The New Cocaine test.

Sir,—Since writing the note on "the new test for cocaine" which appeared in your journal last week, two samples of cocaine hydrochloride of other manufacture, which were not to hand at the time, have been examined. Both samples gave a reaction with Schaefer's chromic-acid test. When submitted to the McLagan test one of them gave no crystalline precipitate, and the other only a slight one after prolonged stirring

Yours faithfully,

413 Oxford Street, W., April 25. P. W. Squire.

Aërated Waters at the Cape.

Sir,—On page 435 of the *C. & D.* of March 11 is a report on the mineral-water trade in Cape Town in which there are statements that I wish to dissent from. The mineral-water trade here is by no means in the hands of the Jews, although a good nnmber of that persuasion do start businesses in that line, but more with a view to dispose of them when worked up to a certain degree. These parties, however, are in a very small way generally, and cannot compare with the old-established leading firms, who have large investments in the way of machinery, waggons and horses, and operatives, and who do the main trade of the city with the hotels, restanrants, cafés, &c., besides a considerable trade with private parties, the military, clubs, and canteens. As to the sanitary condition of our Cape water, which is universally used, it is of the purest description, its source being the top of Table Monntain, or some of the numerous streams running down the ravines, or the powerful springs at the foot of the mountain. This water is so clear that it hardly requires filtration, although the leading makers adopt the precaution of using carbon filters for that purpose. The quality of the machinery used by the leading men of the trade is the latest in design, and is frequently added to when novelties by English engineers are noted. It is not the case that there is a growing demand for waters of English make, as the prices are cut so low by the great competition that an article at the extravagant figure qnoted would certainly remain on the vendor's hands. It is true that Schweppe's waters are kept in stock by the leading hotels, but the price renders them almost prohibitive. The leaders of the trade are De Vries, of Plein Street (strange to relate, the only chemist and drnggist in the town who has taken up the manufacture); Woodon & Pegram, Mulvial, and Pillans, of the Albion Springs, Rondebosch, who all turn out articles of unexceptional purity and strength. With the exception of the "London" works in Dorp Street, the rest of the makers are in a much smaller way of business. The total number of makers is about twenty-two.

The present trade-prices are as follows:—

	s.	d.				s.	d.
Soda-water ...	1	6	doz.	...	splits	1	0
Lemonade ...	2	0	„	...	„	1	3
Ginger-ale ...	2	6	„	...	„	1	6
Tonic quinine	2	6	„	...	„	1	6

Strange to say, the syphon-trade is not carried on by any. It has, I believe, been tried, but did not take the popular fancy.

The commencement of the mineral-water trade in Cape Town is so curious that it may interest you to get the following slight sketch of its introduction by one who was actually in it at the time.

The soda-water, lemonade, and mineral-water trade at the Cape dates back to the year 1848, previous to which an imitation was made by the local chemists as follows:—

fl. ℥j. of a solution of bicarbonate of soda (2 lbs. soda to 16 lbs. water) was measured into each bottle, which was then nearly filled with fresh water; 42 gr. of crystallised tartaric acid was then added, and the bottle quickly corked and wired.

This plan for a time gave general satisfaction, but the advent of shipments of water bottled by Schweppe & Co. taught the public the vast superiority of the genuine article to the imitation. I was at that time at the head of the wholesale business of the old firm of F. H. Kunhardt & Co., Adderley Street, who were the leading wholesale druggists at that time. In consequence of complaints being made by customers that the flavour of the imitation water was not nearly so grateful as Schweppe's, Mr. Kunhardt bethought himself of a soda-water machine he had in stock, which was taken over for a bad debt made by a customer at St. Helena The machine was unpacked, and proved excellent, working for many years until a new one was got out by Kunhardt's successor, C. Schmieterloew. At this period (1848) there was no steam communication with India, Green's large East-Indiamen calling in regularly for passengers, many of whom were Indian officers on furlough, who were not permitted to visit England except in special cases. These officers so much affected the Cape water for its purity that we got numberless orders for 6 to 10 dozen quart bottles filled with the same, and, previous to well corking, a few pieces of fresh wood-charcoal were placed in each bottle as an extra precaution to ensure the purity and good taste of the water. Your excellent magazine has a large circle of snbscribers in this colony, and to many of a studious turn the contents are read with avidity and deep interest. Among the latter I beg to sign myself, Dear Sir, yours truly,

58 New Church Street, W. C. R. Groom.
Cape Town, S.A., April 4.

A Medical Man's View.

Sir,—I herewith remit P.O. for 10s. for the *C. & D.* for another year, and although I am not directly connected with the drug-trade I find an immense amonnt of useful and interesting information in your journal, and, in fact, prefer it to any of the medical papers I get. The leading articles are always well written, and sometimes of exceptional interest to me, as, although they may at times give us a rap on the knnckles, still they, as it were, hold up the mirror of truth to us, and we may thns see ourselves as others see us. I often profit by reading your reports of new drngs and methods of treatment, and I agree with yon that only qualified men should dispense medicines, and hope you may succeed in bringing about such a regnlation.

Yours trnly,

L.R.C.P.L., M.R.C.S., &c. (109/6)

Qualified Assistants and Companies.

Sir,—I have been reading with interest the letters appearing lately in your valuable journal entitled "The New Weapon against Companies." Messrs. Cross & Co.'s method of attack is quite useless, and the replies (or defence, if you like) of Mr. Lorimer are equally so.

The whole blame for the present state of things attaches itself to the qualified assistant in what is practically selling himself to the "stores." Personally I have always viewed the matter as rather humiliating to men of intelligence and education to be governed by a company of "deadheads," whose sole aim is to make handsome returns to themselves with a meagre ontlay to the man whose "qualification" allows them to keep open shop.

"Oh, that chemists' assistants were made of sterner stuff!" I doubt if there is any class of the community so devoid of "pluck," or with a more hopeless view of life and things in general, than the average chemist's assistant.

Previous to my coming to Sonth Africa I had considerable experience both in London and the provinces, but so small were the chances for a young man becoming his own master with any prospect of success that I resolved to try my fortnne further afield.

In conclusion, the "stores" are not the delinquents; the qnalified man alone is to blame, and he himself has the ball

at his feet whether, if possible, to further demoralise the craft or reclaim it.

I enclose my card, and remain, Sir, yours obediently,

South Africa, March 27. Ichthyol. (241/60.)

The Metric System.

Sir,—As regards the adoption of the metric system for the writing of prescriptions, you may be interested to know that here in Cairo there are about 150 doctors of various nationalities—viz, English, French, Italian, German, Greek, Swiss, Austrian, Polish, Native Egyptian, Syrian, Turkish.

All of them (with the exception of two or three of the English contingent) write their prescriptions in the metric system.

There is a great deal too much theorising about what would or would not happen in the event of the adoption of the metric system. Let people go abroad and see it in actual operation in everyday life, before and behind the counter, in the school and the counting house; they would be convinced right away. Yours, &c.,

Cairo. Thebes. (244/48.)

Income-tax Overcharges.

Sir,—We are continually receiving complaints from all parts of the kingdom of the treatment of appellants by local Commissioners of Income tax, who are very rarely fitted to perform judicial functions, and knowing very little about Income-tax are but tools in the hands of the Surveyor. Even when quite desirous of acting fairly, the Surveyor is nevertheless attorney for the Crown, and we therefore most strongly recommend all persons who are now required to fill up the form of return No. 11, to add "Special Commissioners" to the general declaration on page 3 after the words "and I desire to be assessed by the." These gentlemen are Government officials, and not being rival tradesmen, nor influenced by personal, political, or other local feeling, may be relied upon to act with fairness. It is, of course, necessary to produce a proper statement of profits, which is rendered a very simple matter by using "The Taxpayers' Cash-book." Now is the time to appeal against last year's assessment on the ground of diminution of profit and other grounds.

We shall be pleased to advise your readers gratuitously whether they are entitled to any repayment in respect of tax deducted from rents, interest, dividends, annuities, &c., whether paid "free of income-tax" or not, on their sending us full particulars of their incomes from all sources and a stamped directed envelope for reply.

Yours faithfully,

The Income tax Adjustment Agency.

12 and 13 Poultry, London, E.C., April 26.

The Irish School of Pharmacy.

Sir,—I quite agree with the views expressed in Mr. Hunt's letter in your issue of last week. It would be more in consonance with the dignity and usefulness of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland to confine its sphere of action to matters affecting the well-being of its licentiates, and allow the Assistants' Association to continue the good work it has been doing ever since its inception. If the Society would only set about putting its own house in order, before criticising others, it should find profitable employment. There is one matter in particular which I think deserves attention—viz., the Society's schools. We have heard a great deal of discussion at recent Council meetings about the recognition of certificates from other schools, and anyone unacquainted with facts would gather from the reports of these discussions that the Society's own schools were models to be copied by the best teaching-institutions. On referring to the syllabus printed on the inside of the cover of the calendar, it will be seen that an elaborate scheme of instruction in chemistry is there arranged, the course comprising, among other items, "the making of gases, the typical processes of distillation, precipitation, sublimation, public-health chemistry, including Nesslerising, volumetric determination of the hardness of water, mode of detecting impurities in potable water, air-analysis, &c." How these important branches of chemistry can be taught without suitable appliances has long been a puzzle to me. Yet the syllabus supplies a ready solution of the difficulty, for it says, "the chief technical processes will be illustrated by diagrams and verbal description." This is probably the reason why the students of the chemistry school get on so well without any knowledge of the chemical-balance (a fact referred to by Mr. W. G. Stratton in your columns on March 11), the "diagrams and verbal descriptions" furnishing convenient substitutes for that and other important apparatus. This is one vulnerable spot in the apparently impregnable fortress of Mount Street. There are many other matters of pressing interest with which I cannot trespass on your valuable space. I trust, therefore, the Council will occupy its time, not in disputing the name or title of the Assistants' Association, but in discharging its manifold duties, in the performance of which ample scope will be found for all its energy.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

Argus. (249/96.)

Patents and Trade-marks in Japan (New Law).

Sir,—It may possibly interest your readers to have information in regard to the new Japanese Patent and Trade-mark Law which comes into force on July 1, 1899.

Patent Law.—Under the new law, patents for inventions will be granted for fifteen years and maintained for that term by annuities. Every patent will be dated from the date of grant. Prior publication and use will invalidate a patent, save that two years will be allowed for experiment. Six months' exhibition of article prior to application for patent will be allowed on information being given, the date of the patent to be that of first exhibition. Patents of addition will be granted to run coincident with the original patent and without annuities, but consent of owner of existing patented invention is necessary for others applying to patent an improvement on same. If consent is refused the President of Patent Bureau decides, subject to appeal to Court, as to compensation. It seems the examination of applications will be similar to that of the English Patent Office, but with greater scope for objections to the patent after grant. Also should examiner decide that invention conflicts with inventions previously patented or applied for he will advise conflicting parties, and re-examination by another examiner may be applied for, the President deciding as to grant. Patent must be worked within three years from date. Patented articles must be marked "Patent." Severe penalties will be inflicted upon infringing persons. The President of the Patent Bureau may demand a model with the application.

It is hoped that by this law Japan is about to remedy the almost insurmountable impediments now and hitherto put in the way of foreign applicants. In fact, it is next to impossible for them to obtain a Japanese patent under the existing law.

Trade-mark Law.—Registration will be limited to term of original foreign registration not exceeding twenty years; re-registration will be allowed. The limitations to the registration will be similar to the English law, except that foreign national flags will not be registrable.

Japan joins the International Convention under which applicants for patents and trade-marks in countries of the Union have seven months right of priority in the case of patents, and four months for trade-marks. Foreigners must appoint persons residing in the empire to transact their patent and trade-mark business. Yours faithfully,

J. C. Chapman & Co.,
Chartered Patent Agents.

70 Chancery Lane, London, W.C., April 24.

Old Times.

Sir,—I am much amused at the letter in this week's *C. & D.* signed "Old Member." He refers to the good old times (?) when a capable man was to be had for 40*l.* per annum. Alas! for him these good old times are gone, never to return. No doubt he would be delighted to have a good man to manage his business for him, so that he could have unlimited time to go to council meetings, and so on. Hours, 7.30 to 10.30; ten minutes for dinner, five minutes for tea, fifteen minutes once a day for recreation. Ah! yes, no doubt these were good old days for him, but what does the assistant think? I had five years of "good old times" during my apprenticeship, and I would rather enjoy a five-years' sojourn at her Majesty's expense than go through such slavery again. Yours faithfully,

Sooner. (249/40.)

Dispensing Notes.

Notice to Querists. *We reply to subscribers and their employés only upon subjects of interest to other readers generally. When more than one query is sent write each on a separate piece of paper. When a sample accompanies a query full particulars regarding the origin and use of the sample must be given, and it must be distinctly labelled. Queries are not replied to by post, and those sent anonymously are disregarded.*

Alkaloid-precipitant.

SIR,—I had the following prescription handed to me to dispense. On mixing the solutions of hydrochloride of cocaine and perchloride of mercury a heavy precipitate is formed. Kindly let me know what the precipitate is. I sent to the doctor, and the cocaine was left out:—

Hydrarg. perchloridi	gr. j.
Cocainæ hydroch.	gr. iij.
Glycerin.	ʒiss.
Aq. ad	℥iij.

Ft. gut.

Yours truly,

N. B. (227/48.)

[Hydrarg. perchlor. is an alkaloid-precipitant, a double chloride of mercury and cocaine being formed.]

Bromide and Sweet Nitre.

SIR,—I should be glad to have an opinion as to how the following mixture should be dispensed to avoid chemical reaction:—

Ammon. bromid.	gr. lxxx.
Liq. ammon. acet.	℥iv.
Spt. æther. nit.	ʒss.
Syr. limonis	ʒj.
Aq. ad	℥viij.

M.

Yours truly,

CAMBRIDGE (224/39)

[Neutralise the spt. æther. nit. before adding it to the mixture.]

Essence of Lemon in a Mixture.

SIR,—Will you please say what should be used for essence of lemon in the following prescription? It has been dispensed differently at two establishments in London:—

Calcii hypophosph.	ʒj.
Sol. Fowleri	ʒss.
Glycerin. pur.	ʒiij.
Ess. limonis	ʒj.
Aq. chloroform. ad	℥vj.

M. Ft. mist.

One tablespoonful with two teaspoonfuls of cod-liver oil three times a day after food.

Yours truly,

BUNG. (220/14)

[It would be best to use here a soluble essence of lemon, such as mineral-water makers use, although it is possible that the prescriber had in view oil of lemon, and thought it could be readily diffused through the mixture by shaking.]

Salicylate of Sodium and Ammonia.

SIR,—In there any method by which a presentable mixture may be made of the following prescription, which I had to dispense a few days ago? I tried several methods, but with little success. A precipitate forms, which changes from green to brown, and makes a very unsightly mixture.

Sod. salicylat	ʒij.
Pot. bicarb.	ʒij.
Tr. quin. ammon.	ʒj.
Syr. aurantii	ʒj.
Aq. ad	℥vj.

M. Ft mist.

ʒss. t.d.s. ex aq.

Yours faithfully,

H. S. (243/34.)

[The precipitate is quinine salicylate, the coloration produced by alkalies on salicylates is unavoidable.]

Legal Queries.

We do not give legal opinions by post. Information regarding most legal matters in connection with pharmacy will be found in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, *and in "Pharmacy and Poison Laws of the United Kingdom," and Alpe's "Handy-book of Medicine-stamp Duty."*

241/4. *G. G.*—We cannot say that a button on a drawer containing a poison would not be a sufficient compliance with the poisons regulations. But we should think it would be fulfilling the requirements as meagrely as possible.

97/19. *Ignoramus.*—The poisons regulations apply to solids as well as to liquids, and to poisons in both parts of the schedule. It is not required that poisons should necessarily be kept in bottles. They may be kept in drawers or boxes specially secured—that is, fastened in some way different from the way in which other drawers are secured.

243/21. *Pestle.*—We do not know of any statute which makes it illegal for anybody to describe his shop as a medical hall.

240/60. *Neuric*—The only practical way of ascertaining whether any particular word has been registered as a trade-mark is either to search personally at the Trade-marks Office, which will cost 1*s.*, or apply for its registration, which will cost 5*s.* You might write to the Registrar (Staple Inn) and ask; perhaps he will tell you.

240/46. *W. M.*—An announcement "Teeth of the best quality supplied, perfect fit guaranteed," would not, in our opinion, be an infringement of the Dentists Act.

221/1. *J. F.*—No one would be justified in selling anything but the correct article on the ground that it was asked for "for veterinary-purposes," except with some explanation.

227/1. *Britannia.*—Camphorated oil may only be made with olive oil—4 oz. of oil to 1 oz of camphor in flowers.

234/53. *Subscriber.*—We should think the words "Improved Seidlitz-powder (Extra Strength)" on the label would be a sufficient defence if you were summoned for selling seidlitz-powders stronger than B.P.

248/24. *J. W.*—The unqualified member of a firm described as chemists would be liable to a penalty under the Pharmacy Act. But if the firm were *bonâ-fide* wholesale druggists or manufacturing chemists, and did not trade as retail chemists and druggists, no such penalty would be sued for.

250/16. *Seidlitz.*—If you sell seidlitz-powders or camphorated oil as such, they must be in accordance with the B P. description, even though you do not describe them as B.P. on the label. You may sell such articles made by other formulæ if you properly indicate this on the labels.

250/69. *Jean*—We do not see how anybody could regard the title "white pills for white people" as a colourable infringement of the title "pink pills for pale people." Any printer will quote you a price for duplicates of electros.

250/37. *Sarza.*—We do not see any legal objection to attaching the label you suggest to proprietary articles as follows:—"This medicine is sold as a sealed package, the contents of which are entirely unknown to the seller, and in no respect guaranteed by him." You should be carefnl to attach the label to some part of the package where it will not conceal any essential part of the printing thereon, or the maker might be able to prove that you had done him an injury. We may add that we think the course you propose is not altogether a wise one.

249/71. *L. S.*—If goods which are uninsured are lost owing to the foundering of a steamer after a collision, the party who caused this steamer to founder is liable for negligence, so that whichever party was at fault is liable to our correspondent. The several owners are sure to fight the

natter out between themselves, and our correspondent had etter await the result and sue the loser.

251/68. *Ginger.*—Unqualified persons may hand over and ell poisons under the supervision of qualified chemists and ruggists.

251/41. *Kemicus.*—If they sent you the stuff on sale or eturn, and through no fault of yours the bottles all burst, nd you advised them of the fact, you are certainly not able. Let them proceed.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

Notice to Inquirers. *We reply to subscribers and their employés only upon subjects of interest to other readers generally. When more than one query is sent write each on a separate piece of paper. When a sample accompanies a query full particulars regarding the origin and use of the sample must be given, and it must be distinctly labelled. Queries are not replied to by post, and those sent anonymously are disregarded.*

233/42. *J. W. H.*—(1) Brittle finger-nails are one of the ymptoms of a gouty diathesis. (2) There is no reason at l why you should charge reduced rates to the relatives of doctor. It would only be a very mean person who would xpect you to.

230/1. *X. Y. Z.*—**Rheumatic Mixture** for retail sale :—

Sodii salicylat.	ʒiij.
Potass. bicarb.	ʒvj.
Potass. iodid.	ʒij.
Spt. chlorof.	℥ss.
Inf. gent. co. ad	℥xx.

One tablespoonful in water every four hours.

221/58. *R. A.*—The samples of linseed oil and turpentine e of average commercial qualities. Doubtless the cause a mixture of them blistering the horse's mouth was ther that the horse's mouth was unusually sensitive or a istake had been made in using a larger proportion of rpentine than usual.

226/36. *E D.*—**Sloe-black Graph-ink** :—

Induline R.	ʒiss.
Glycerin	♏xxv.
Alcohol (60-per-cent.)	ʒj.
Water	℥ss.

Dissolve.

101/36. *Pollen-tube.*—The **Study of Bacteriology** may commenced with Pearmain and Moore's "Aids to the udy of Bacteriology" (Baillière, 3*s.* 6*d.*). It is a small ok, and unpretentious (both good points), but it is reble.

245/2. *Sigma.*—(1) **Creosotal** is best given in capsules. aqueous mixtures it can best be prepared as an emulsion, solving the creosotal in double its volume of oil and ulsifying with gum acacia in the usual way. On the ntinent it is very commonly given in cod-liver oil. The way you make **Lime-water** is all right, provided you sure that it is of full strength. The most convenient way prove that is to colour 2 oz. of the lime-water with a few ps of tincture of litmus and add a solution of 2 gr. of alic acid. Should the tint be red, the lime-water is aker than it should be, as the amount of acid used should ve the mixture of a blue tint. In our Diary for 1898, ge 502, you will find a good store-bottle for lime-water ired.

221/17. *Blue Dragon.*—(1) **Casein** prepared by drying the ds precipitated from cow's milk by rennet is very difficult powder, and on this account, when required for technical purposes, it is sent out as a granular powder. The iety in fine white powder is prepared by a more elaborate cess and dried over sulphuric acid In drying casein the t should not exceed 120° F., as if the temperature reaches 130° the product is no longer completely soluble in solution of carbonate of soda. (2) The **Smoking-mixture** consists chiefly of coltsfoot-leaves, with a small proportion of rose-leaves and lavender-flowers. There is no tobacco present.

230/28. *B. H. A.*—The only formula we have for **Washable Distemper**—one ordering equal parts of lime, kaolin, powdered marble, powdered quartz, and sandstone—does not appear to us to be at all promising.

233/3 *O. McG.*—**Bitters for Publican.**—There are two formulas for Angostura bitters in "Pharmaceutical Formulas"; one for the ordinary type of bitters was given in the *C. & D.*, March 11, 1899, page 434. You will note the remark there made that you will require a compounder's licence if you intend making spirit-bitters.

229/12. *Ajax.*—There are several firms advertising perfumes in our advertisement columns who can supply you with "really strong concentrated perfumes."

234/64. *W. P.*—(1) It is fairly well established that scarlet-fever has been conveyed by cow's milk to human beings. It does not follow that the cow yielding the milk had had scarlet-fever; it is more often that the milk becomes infected after it has left the cow. (2) Staphylococcus pyogenes aureus could not develop scarlet-fever, but is a most undesirable contamination of milk.

241/73. *Quinia.*—**Sal Volatile Substitute** for veterinary practice.—See *C. & D.*, March 4, 1899, page 383.

239/25. *J. H S.*—To enable you to distinguish some of the commoner flowers in your neighbourhood you should get a popular book, such as John's "Flowers of the Field," 5*s.* (S.P.C.K.), and use it in conjunction with Wishart's "Botanist's Vade-mecum," 2*s.* (Livingstone).

224/59. *S. J. S.* (Melbourne).—(1) **Walnut Hair-dye.**—An extract is made by evaporating the expressed juice of fresh walnut-rind, which is afterwards combined with a spirituous medium for a lotion or with lard for an ointment. Another way of extracting the colouring-matter from walnut-rinds is to prepare a hydroglucoside by digesting the rinds in ether and shaking with the ethereal solution an aqueous solution of chromic acid. The ether is then distilled off, and the residue purified by solution in hot ether and a mixture of chloroform and petroleum ether, from which the hydroglucoside is crystallised. (2) The principal ingredients in **Knife-polishes** are emery-powder, crocus, rottenstone, and bathbrick powder.

233/5. *P. & S.*—The lemonade-crystals are coloured, with azo-orange dye; from 1 to 2 gr. is required for ½ lb. of citric acid.

244/27. *Jay.*—**Extra Strong Seidlitz-powders.**—These we gave as recently as October 29, 1898, page 723.

223/3. *Nunquam.*—You will see the composition of the epilepsy-remedy from the report of an inquest in the *C. & D.*, April 15, 1898, page 586

239/53. *Sandal.*—**Nesbit's Specific** :—

Ol. santali	ʒxiiss.
Ol. cassiæ	ʒiss.
Ol. pimentæ	♏xl.
Spt. rectificati ad	℥iiiss.

This formula, given in The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary, 1886, was the subject of an interesting correspondence in the *C. & D.* in the early part of 1892.

234/14. *Electrolysis.*—Dr. Leslie Roberts, 46 Rodney Street, Liverpool, removes superfluous hairs by the electrolytic method.

245/47. *Opii.*—The formula for **Warburg's Tincture**, as published by Dr. Carl Warburg, is:—Aloes socot., lb. j.; rad. rhei, sem. angelicæ, conf. damocratis, aa ℥iv.; rad. inulæ, croci sativi, sem. fœniculi, cretæ præp., aa ʒij.; rad. gentianæ, rad. zedoariæ, bacc. cubebæ, myrrhæ, camphoræ, boleti laricis, aa ʒj.; spt. tenuioris, Oxxv. Digest for twelve hours on a water-bath, strain, and add quin. sulph ℥x., continuing

the heat until the quinine dissolves; when cold, filter. Dose, ʒj. to ʒss.

245/56. *J. E. N.*—The following **Black-lustre Varnish** (from "Pharmaceutical Formulas") will suit for reviving the leather tops of landaus:—

Indiarubber	ʒij.
Mineral naphtha	℥iij.

Dissolve and add—

Asphalte	℥ss.
Drop black	ʒij.
Spirit of turpentine	ʒj.

Mix.

245/49. *Exon.*—Does not your customer require "devil's dung" (asafetida) when he asks for "devil's dock"? Asafetida is used in some districts for giving horses an appetite, and for this purpose is attached to the bit.

248/35. *Nemo.*—When acid sulphate of potash or ammonia is diluted with 10 per cent. of farina it is considered equal weight for weight with cream of tartar.

250/48. *Nomen.*—**Walnut-pomade.**—In the recipe for this given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas" the extract should be of a pasty consistence. If you evaporate your liquid extract to half its bulk it will make, when mixed with the lard, an active pomade.

251/7. *Somatose.*—For registration of trade-marks refer to the Diary, page 217.

247/62. *Lex.*—The Minor schedule says very exactly what a candidate is required to know about the sale of poisons. In order to get a proper understanding of the subject read our "Pharmacy and Poisons Laws."

251/10. *A. P.*—To compound a **Furniture-cream** consisting of carbonate of potash, soft soap, yellow wax, turpentine, and water, dissolve the carbonate of potash and soap in the water by heat, add the wax, and when melted and well mixed in remove from the fire and stir in the turpentine. The wax must be genuine beeswax.

240/35. *Jason* writes:—"Given the sp. gr. of an aqueous saline solution to calculate its strength, 1 fl. oz. of a solution of potassium acetate weighs 1½ oz. (sp. gr. 1·5). What is its strength?" [There is no rule for this. The strengths of solutions are determined by actual observation, as solutes vary in sp. gr., although the solvent may be constant. Besides the sp. gr. of the solute the degree of hydration to which it is subject influences the density of the solution.]

237/6. *Royal.*—**Cold and Influenza Mixture** for putting up as a proprietary:—

Liq. amm. acet. conc.	ʒiss.
Potass. nitr.	ʒvj.
Tr. capsici	♏xx.
Tr cardam. simp.	ʒiiss.
Spt. chlorof.	ʒiss.
Glycerini	ʒiij.
Inf. senegæ ad	℥xxxvj.

Mix and allow to stand a few days before filtering and bottling. Dose: One tablespoonful three times a day. A double dose may be taken at bedtime.

230/25. *E. H. A.*—**Lanoline emulsion** for toilet-purposes:—

Pulv. sapo castil. alb.	ʒij.
Pulv. boracis	ʒj.
Lanolini	ʒvij.
Ol. cocos	ʒiij.
Aquæ	ʒvij.

Rub together for a quarter of an hour, then add gradually—

Aq. rosæ (40° C.)	℥x.

Shake well and add any desired perfume.

245/71. *Relish.*—**Tomato-chutney.**—In the *C. & D.*, October 22, 1898, page 683, there is a formula for chutney, in which the apples or gooseberries ordered can be replaced by tomatoes so as to make a tomato-chutney.

231/38. *O. L. L.*—**Fluid Extract of Chocolate**, for use in soda-fountain syrups, is made by percolating a mixture of cocoa-nibs, coarsely powdered, 32 parts, vanilla, cut small, ½ part, cinnamon-bark, coarsely powdered, ½ part, with weak spirit (20 per cent.) 30 parts, and afterwards with boiling water till exhausted. The aqueous percolate is evaporated so that when added to the spirituous extract 32 oz. of product is obtained. By using this extract for a chocolate-syrup, a syrup which "positively will not congeal or cake in the bottle" can be made.

251/24. *Student.*—We know of no book devoted to chemistry of the fine arts. Poetry, music, and sculpture do not call for much exercise of chemical knowledge, and in painting chemistry is confined almost entirely to the constitution of the colours used.

231/20. *J. C. B.*—**The Powder for Preventing Milk-fever** in cows is composed of powdered Epsom salts coloured with charcoal. You did not give us any particulars of how it is used.

216/48. *Chemicus.*—**The Black Reviver** for leather hand-cameras is prepared by dissolving ½ oz. of spirit-soluble nigrosine in a pint of spirit. Your sample is perfumed with lavender.

245/53. *Jaspar.*—**Pig-powders**:—

Sublimed sulphur	1 lb.
Black antimony	½ lb.
Nitrate of potash	½ lb.
Powdered aniseed	4 oz.
Fenugreek	½ lb.
Linseed-meal...	1½ lb.

Mix.

Weigh in 1-oz., 1½-oz., and 2-oz packets, according to the size of the pig.

230/54. *Nemo.*—(1) The medium for gold paint you send is gold-size diluted with spirit. (2) Lemonade-powders wrapped in paper generally become damp This is prevented to some extent by using a coarsely-powdered sugar and wrapping in waxed paper or tinfoil.

111/38. *J. P.*—The **Worm-powder** which you mention ("Pharmaceutical Formulas," page 590) is quite suitable for a child of 5 or 6 years. Reckon a grain for each year, and 1 gr. more.

Information Wanted.

The Editor will be obliged for replies to the following from any who can furnish the information.

249/64. Name and address of importer of Japanese fly-gum.

247/17. China photograph-stands in form of roses; where obtainable?

253/69. Address of makers of Liebig's (or other) extract-of-meat biscuits.

228/38. Address of Mr. John Pocock, the writer of the book on "Ginger-beer Brewing."

Information Supplied.

Facts Worth Noting.—*Alf* (226/61) writes: "I do not know if the information is new or of any value, but I have recently noticed that the solubility of tannic acid, like that of lime, borax, &c., is increased by sugar. Failing to dissolve one part of tannic acid in eight of water, I added a little simple syrup, with the result that the remainder went almost instantly into solution, and a further addition of tannic acid—the proportion of which, however, I did not notice—was readily converted into a clear solution. I also noticed during the same series of experiments, that small proportions of borax greatly intensified the sweetness of a solution of sugar so far as taste is concerned, but whether it actually increases its sweetening-powers or not I am unable to say."

New York Notes.

(By the Man from London.)

The Druggist's Monkey.—A druggist, whose store is on Eighth Avenue, has been exhibiting in his window a large monkey in a cage, industriously searching after fleas, to the intense delight of the passing boys. Thrown around the cage were carton-cases supposed to contain a blood-purifier, and a sign upon the window informed the curious that "we are as far ahead of our competitors as man is ahead of this monkey."

Some American Formulæ.—An excellent application for freckles and sunburns and to make the skin soft and white is the following:—

A Good Skin-cream.

Boric acid (powdered)	160 gr.
Almond oil	4 oz.
Paraffin oil (rectified)	4 oz.
Rose-water	4 oz.
Lanoline	4 oz.
Otto of roses	20 drops
Oil of geranium	20 drops
Oil of patchouli	5 drops

Melt the lanoline, add the rose water, stirring well with bone spatula, then add rest of ingredients, and keep well stirred until quite cold.

This preparation is best made by whipping with a cold-cream whip.

Hair-tonics.

Resorcin	30 gr.
Tincture of cantharides	6 dr.
Tincture of capsicum	6 dr.
Castor oil	2 dr.
Oil of bergamot	½ dr.
Rectified spirit to make	4 oz.

Mix, and apply twice a week to the roots of the hair by means of a hair-dropper.

Another preparation very useful for the same purpose, though rather expensive, is:—

Pilocarpine muriate...	20 gr.
Castor oil	1 oz.
Spirit of ants	4 oz.
Chloral hydrate	½ oz.
Quinine bisulphate	60 gr.
Oil of geranium	30 drops
Oil of neroli	20 drops
Rectified spirit to make	32 oz.

Mix, and apply the same way.

Nerve-tonic.

The following is really good, and will make a useful specialty:—

Quinine and iron citrate	2½ oz.
Strychnine sulphate	10 gr.
Rectified spirit	32 oz.
Simple syrup	48 oz.
Concentrated orange-flower water	5 oz.
Distilled water to make	128 oz.

Mix and filter.

N.B.—Dissolve the strychnine sulphate in a pint of the water with the aid of heat, and allow the solution to get quite cold before adding it to the rest of the ingredients.

"*Wine of Glycerophosphates.*"

Glycerophosphates of lime, soda, and potass, of each	ʒiss.
Tincture of gentian	ʒiij.
Tincture of orange-peel	ʒiv.
Simple syrup...	℥vj.
Glycerin	℥j.
Sherry wine to	℥xvj.

Mix and filter.

Dose: Half to one wineglassful three times a day.

Vin. Mariani is not allowed to be imported into Russia now.

Medical Gleanings.

Thiocol in Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Dr. Luigi Maramaldi, in the course of an article on his experience with Roche's thiocol (a water-soluble derivative of guaiacol), states that it exerts a beneficial influence in consumption of the lungs even in advanced cases, while in the early stage a cure may be effected. It abates the fever, and reduces night-sweating. Cough and expectoration diminish and then cease, the pain in the chest, as a rule, soon disappears, and the appetite and strength return. He advises it to be given in doses of 15 to 45 gr. per day, the larger dose not to be exceeded, otherwise it is not tolerated by the patient.

Ipecacuanha in Dysentery.

Dr. A. B. Dalgetty, of South Sylhet, India, maintains, in the *British Medical Journal*, the superiority of the ipecacuanha-treatment of dysentery, but he maintains that the de-emetinised ipecac. is a failure, which is not surprising considering that much of it is dried ipecacuanha-wine marc. Dr. Dalgetty's method of treatment is as follows:—

1. Apply a large mustard-blister over the stomach.
2. Give 20 minims of tincture of opium.
3. Ten minutes afterwards give 40 gr. pulv. ipecac. in four 10-gr. pills freshly made up.
4. The horizontal position to be kept for two hours.
5. No food nor drink to be allowed within that time. This treatment to be repeated in eight hours if no improvement has taken place; if there has, then a smaller dose with the same precautions.

The result almost invariably justifies the name—radix antidysenterica.

The Treatment of Dandruff.

The following method may prove effectual in obstinate cases:—(1) Disinfect the scalp thoroughly with 1 in 2,000 mercury perchloride for, say, three days. (2) Then use sulphur, which is so useful in all sebaceous affections, and combine with it an antiseptic, as—

Sulph. precip.	gr. xv.
Acid. carbol.	♏xv.
Vaselin.	℥j.

Add some scent if desired, such as oil of lavender or bergamot. When this has been used for a week or two the scent usually disappears, and the condition of the hair is improved. (3) All brushes, combs, hat-linings, &c., should receive antiseptic treatment. (4) Washing with the perchloride and the use of the ointment should be repeated from time to time, say once a week.—*British Medical Journal.*

Creosote in Lung-gangrene.

Dr. Devereux communicates a note to the *British Medical Journal* regarding a case of lung-gangrene in a boy, which was very successfully treated by means of creosote-vapour. The lad's bed was surrounded by a tent, his eyes and nose being protected; the vapour of creosote was conveyed into the tent, in which he remained for twenty minutes. This treatment was continued daily for a week, the inhalations lasting ten to fifteen minutes, and the patient began to make marked improvement, the weight increasing rapidly until in a month he was more than a stone heavier than when the treatment was commenced, the symptoms having entirely disappeared. The remedy was drastic, and the immediate results painful, but the means justified the end, which was complete recovery.

He wouldn't Subscribe.—At Lahore, during a recent festival, a Hindu native chemist in the city, on being importuned to subscribe towards some conviviality got angry and, taking down a bottle of prussic acid, sprinkled its contents among the crowd standing in front of his shop, injuring several people severely. He was locked up.

Consular Counsel.

THIS is the time of year that consular reports pour into the Foreign Office from all quarters, and as quickly as the staid officials of Whitehall can get them into print and a blue wrapper they become available for those who have regard for the business of the nation, as well as for the progress of their country. We can imagine how it feels to be a consul, with the privilege of wearing a blue coat with gilt trimmings and a fine cocked hat, and sometimes to have the consciousness that the whole British Empire is behind you when these insignia are donned. But there are compensations, and the greatest of them is the inditing of the annual reports. It seems to be hard labour to some of them, whose reports are lifeless, all statistics, shipping, and grumbles about how badly British merchants do their business. Others manage to speak, however. Amongst the batch which we have received this week is a cleverly-written statement about the trade of

Panama

by Mr. Consul C. Mallet. Panama interests the wholesale section of the trade chiefly. It is thence that balsams, Cartagena ipecac., and sarsaparilla come. Mr. Mallet gives some good particulars about these drugs, telling us their value out there, the amount exported, and where they went to. Here are the facts:—

Balsams.—15,522 kilos., at 2*s.* 2*d.* per kilo., exported—1,166 kilos. to Great Britain, 5,341 kilos. to Germany, and 9,015 kilos. to the United States. These are "medicinal balsams—copaiba and tolu, we fancy. Total value, 1,682*l.* Mr. Vice-Consul Macgregor reports that Barzanquila exported 1,311 packages, valued at 7,922*l.*; and Mr. Vice-Consul Stevenson mentions that 2,208*l.* worth of the same was exported from Cartagena. Note the vast difference in the information given by the three men.

Ipecacuanha.—11,013 kilos., at 7*s.* 3½*d.* per kilo., exported—6,230 kilos. to Great Britain, 3,700 kilos. to Germany, and 1,083 kilos. to the United States. Total value, 4,015*l.*

Sarsaparilla.—71,833 kilos., at 1*s.* 11*d.* per kilo., exported—52,983 kilos. to Great Britain, and 18,900 kilos. to the United States.

Mr. Mallet mentions that there is a good demand for anhydrous ammonia in Panama which is supplied by U.S.A. as the freights from Europe are high—indeed, a gentleman out there, who got a prominent West-end chemist to send him fifteenpenceworth of pure mineral acids, had to pay 30*s.* freight on the lot. Drugs and medicines are imported from England chiefly, but as the return includes "perfumery, &c." along with medicines we observe that only 5 828*l* out of 24,150*l.* is obtained from Great Britain. France and the United States supply half as much again. Cannot we do more? Here are the names of a few traders in Panama City which Mr. Mallet thoughtfully gives:—L. M. Caballero, soap-manufacturer; B. M. Espinoza, druggist; Hoheb & Lewis, chemists; A. Kohpcke, druggist; Hermanos Menotti, druggist; Y. Preciado & Co., druggists and stationers. From Panama we take a run across the isthmus and the Pacific to

Pakhoi,

which is chiefly notable to pharmacists as the place that oil of anise comes from. Mr. Consul Hurst, in the course of half a dozen pages, tells the sort of European goods that Chinamen round about there like to buy. They are taking to aniline-dyes in 15c. and 30c. packets, soluble blue, imperial blue, green crystal, and best magenta being their favourite colours. Japan and Germany compete with each other out there, and Englishmen sell the Chinamen good things—stuff that will last—and keep their eye on the export trade, because of the dictum "Take care of the exports and the imports will take care of themselves." Mr. Hurst says that aniseed oil is a Kwangsi product, and much of the trade in it will doubtless gravitate to the West River. During 1898 the oil exported amounted to 1 874 cwt., valued at 58 209*l.*, against 1,920 cwt. (value 48 376*l.*) the year before there was also 2 389 cwt. of fruit, valued at 6 232*l.*, this being less than half of the 1897 exports (5,674 cwt.). There is a fair trade done in liquid indigo, and the report describes how it is made.

Trebizond

is in the charge of Mr. Consul Longworth. His report is disappointing, because it is not specific. In 1897 there passed out of Trebizond, from the Anatolian trade, 170 cwt. (690*l.*) of gall-nuts and gums and 130 cwt. (780*l.*) of wax, and from the Persian trade-route 50 cwt. (250*l.*) of gall-nuts and gums. Where these went to he does not say. Hardware, soft goods, and tea seem to be the articles which we send to Trebizond. Considering that we do 616,930*l.* of the total 1,438 650*l.* of the import trade, the Consul might give a trifle more about the business done. In the same report (No. 2,230) Mr. de Cortanze reports on the trade of Samsoon, which last year exported 560 cwt. (2,260*l.*) of gums, 1,360 cwt. (48,550*l*) of opium, and 7,040 cwt. (8,190*l.*) of yellow and mahaleb berries. The last item shows a decrease from 52,800 cwt. in 1897.

Lombardy

also gives a cold shock to the trader. Here is a fair sample of the sort of information which Mr. Consul Armstrong gives:—

Electric traction has now been applied to all the city lines of tramway. The total number of tickets issued last year was 44,559,888, as against 39,736,091 in 1897, and the share of the municipality in the net profits amounted to 36,000*l.* in 1898, as compared with 38,000*l.* in 1897. Judging from the yield of the first two months of the year, it seems likely that the profit for 1899 will reach at least 40,000*l.*

How interesting! The report helps to make the Briton contented with his lot, because it tells how the Italians are put to it to get money by taxing everything that will bear a tax.

Commercial Notes.

[In cases where English equivalents of foreign measures, &c., are not given, they will be found in The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary, 1899, page 278.]

RUSSIAN LIQUORICE-ROOT.

The collection of liquorice-root by the peasantry in Trans-Caucasus during 1898 appears to have been neglected, as the yield only amounted to 9,000 tons. This is partly due to the high railway-tariff for carrying the pressed root to Batoum, a reduction in which has been asked for by the root-pressers of the Trans-Caucasus. Meanwhile, the State railways have decided to grant a special through tariff for the transport of liquorice-root from the Trans-Caspian district to Batoum, and a Russian firm is about to erect a liquorice-factory at Chardjui for the purpose of pressing the root, so that the Caucasian industry is likely to still further suffer.

PERSIAN TRADE.

The importation of drugs into Khorassan during 1897 amounted to 2,100*l.*, as against 454*l.* in 1896. The increase seems to have been due to an accumulation caused by the closing of the roads into Persia under the Russian plague-regulations; otherwise there is no special reason why an unusual amount of drugs should have been imported. Most of the drugs were of Indian origin. Opium is largely cultivated in Khorassan, and 37,770*l.* worth was exported to India, owing to a good harvest; probably most of this was for China. There was also an increase in the exportation of asafetida to India.

SICILIAN SULPHUR.

The exportation from Messina during 1898 amounted to 442 098 tons, against 398,554 tons in 1897, which represents an increase of 43,544 tons over the preceding year, a surplus which was chiefly absorbed by the United States, where the importation was in 1898 137,405 tons, against 112,795 in 1897. In spite of this exportation, the deposits on December 31 last were 3,089,884 cantars, against 2,945,53[illegible] in December, 1897, or about 11 000 tons more than last year. It is, therefore, evident from the above figures that if the consumption of sulphur is greater the production is also larger, as new mines are being opened and fresh sulphur districts are continually being developed.

ITALIAN TRADE.

Mr. Consul Neville-Rolfe, in his annual report on the trade of Naples and Southern Italy, says that the olive-oil makers complain that their oil is taken abroad, mixed with inferior stuff, adulterated in every possible way, and then re-sold to a confiding public. To remedy this they propose commercial agencies in the chief foreign markets, and they point out that a sample of oil is a very poor criterion of the quality of the bulk. Great complaints continue to pour in from Calabria of the ravages of the *Dacus oleæ*, a small fly which lays its eggs in a lesion made by its spur in the olives: the larvæ tunnel the fruit, leaving only the shell and the stone. The oil-trade in Southern Italy is mainly in the hands of German, Swiss, and French firms, Italy being represented by only one firm of importance.

ITALIAN SULPHUR.

The British Vice-Consul at Ancona, Italy, in his annual report for 1898, says that the sulphur-mines at Bellisio, province of Ancona, the property of a German syndicate, produced during the year 8,500 tons of raw brimstone and refined sulphur, which was exclusively used in Italy "for the cultivation of the grape." Concessions for the search for sulphur have been granted within the Ancona district, but operations have been paralysed for want of capital From excavations made in one or two localities it is reported that the quantity obtainable would be superior to all the Romagna mines, but development is impossible under actual circumstances. The imports of sulphate of copper from Great Britain in 1898 were 1,077 tons. The prices reached 38 lire per quintal (2*l.* 10*s.* per 220 lbs.), due to increased consumption.

GRECIAN OLIVE OIL.

Olive oil, which used at one time to be a source of considerable revenue to Greece, has been almost entirely lost as an article of export, says the British Consul at Patras. The ruthless cutting down of olive-groves in many parts of the Morea to make room for currant-plantations is the cause of this; the oil now produced barely suffices for local consumption. All currant-growers would now gladly exchange their vineyards for olive-groves, but as it takes an olive-tree about fifty or more years to come into full bearing the change is scarcely practicable.

TONKIN TARIFF.

The French Government have recently agreed to new import and export duties for Tonkin, which include the following:—

Exports:—

Cardamoms, 10f. per 100 kilos.
Gums and resins, 10f. per 100 kilos.
Oil of star-anise, 2f. per kilo.
Medicines, 5 per cent. *ad val.*
Opium, free.

Imports:—

Betel-nuts, 15f. per 100 kilos.
Opium, forbidden.
Chinese medicines, 30f. per 100 kilos.

AMERICAN IMAGINATION IN SOAP.

The U.S. Consul at Marseilles thinks that the soap trade carried on in that city ought now to be captured by the United States, owing to their acquisition of the Philippine Islands. The crushing of oleaginous seeds and cocoanuts, the extraction of the oil they contain, and the skilful use of blended oils in the manufacture of soap, have given to Marseilles a world-wide reputation for the latter. The cocoanuts used in the oil industry come almost exclusively from the Philippine Islands (!), and the Consul thinks that when means of communication between the Philippines and the United States are well established it will be easy for American capital to build and operate crushing-mills. He also says that the cotton-oil cannot entirely supplant the cocoanut-oil, as the former, if used alone, produces a soap too soft to be acceptable to commerce, and the latter, if mixed with cotton or peanut oil, makes a soap as much too hard; a mixture of about half and half produces the best results.

Trade Report.

The prices quoted below are the bottom prices obtained for bulk quantities by importers and manufacturers, who do not supply retailers. They are in many cases exclusive of various charges.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: April 27.

BUSINESS is quiet all round, about the only article moving this week being ipecacuanha, which has continued the run-up in price that has been expected. Quinine is flabby and cheaper in second hands, owing to uncertainty about Java shipments, and also because the feeling is growing that the makers, after all, may beat the speculators. The changes of the week are as undernoted:—

Higher	Firmer	Lower
Ammonia sulphate	Camphor (crude)	Cannabis indica
Arsenic	Carbolic acid	Cardamoms
Asafetida (finest)	Honey	Cinchona
Barium sulphide	Potash prussiate	Ginger (Jamaica)
Capsicums	Wax, bees	Nutmegs
Copper sulphate		Oil, cod-liver
Dragons'-blood		Quillaia
Ipecacuanha		Quinine
Milk-sugar		Soda nitrate
Oil, chaulmoogra		Tamarinds
Oil, turpentine		
Sarsaparilla (Jamaica)		
Vanilla		

Arrivals.

The following are among the principal arrivals of drugs this week:—

Bay oil, 2; benzoin, 33; buchu, 40; camphor (Jap.), 192; cardamoms, 138; cascara sagrada, 365; castor oil (Fr.) 34, (E.I.) 135, (Ital.) 30; chamomiles, 10; cinchona (E.I.), 81; citronella oil, 50; cod-liver oil, 80; croton-seed, 15; dragon's-blood, 6; eucalyptus oil, 30; galls 364, (Chin.) 334; gentian, 30; honey, 179; kino, 13; kola, 11; insect-powder, 70; lime-juice, 16; nux vomica, 1,785; opium, 104; peppermint oil, 10; rhubarb, 34; sarsaparilla, 12; soy, 150; wax (bees'), 98; wax (Jap.), 78.

Fighting the Shipping-rings.

At a special meeting, held on April 25, of the South African Mercantile Association, which came into being recently with the primary object of adjusting the anomalies which exist in sea-freight charges between this country and South Africa, it was resolved to change the title of the Association to that of the "British Mercantile League." The Chairman (Mr. H. H Clarke), in moving the adoption of the new title, said the Association had found it disadvantageous to their development to confine their work to a special branch of the British and colonial trade, and this change was proposed in order to extend their sphere of influence, and thus strengthen their hands by increasing their membership. This resolution had been strongly supported by their country members, especially in Manchester and Birmingham. The objects of the new league are as follows:—

To take up any question that prejudicially affects British trade interests; to consider and discuss all questions affecting sea-freights generally; to investigate the freight-grievances of any member or members, with the intention, if possible, of remedying such; to secure the removal by legislation or otherwise of all obstacles to a free market in sea-freights; to insist that a re-adjustment of the rates of freight be made on all ocean-trade routes that shall make them, in so far as the lowest class of cargo-steamers are concerned, as low as, if not lower, for like distances, than those ruling at foreign ports, on merchandise in direct competition with British goods.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to, Mr. H. H. Clarke was elected President; a vice-president, treasurer, and a committee of seven members being also appointed.

The meeting further resolved that a deputation of the Association be appointed to wait upon the President of the Local Government Board to ask the Government to move in the House of Commons for a Select Committee to inquire into the operations of the shipping-rings in relation to British trade, the members of the deputation being selected by the executive.

The Position of Cod-liver Oil.

The Lofoten fishery officially closed on April 20, so that a few comments on the position may be of interest. As to the total production from all fisheries (excluding Finnmarken) up to April 20 of this year, we find that the figures will certainly be above the average, as they then stood at 25,690 hectl. The following figures represent the aggregate output at the close of the fishing for the last five years:—

1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	Average
24,136	19,452	23,694	33,795	26,376	25,500

If, therefore, statistics are to be relied on, we are at the close of a remarkably good season's fishing, without taking into account Finnmarken, where fishing has commenced. The average catch for this district for the past ten years was equal to a yield of 3 680 hectl., the yearly amounts being as under:—

		Average				Average
1889–93	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	Ten Years
2,405	4,453	2,575	9,469	3,710	4,565	3,680

For the sake of comparison we give the c.i.f. London prices in quantities at the beginning of April in previous years for medicinal non-freezing oil:—

1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898
60*s.*	110*s.*	130*s.*	220*s.*	80*s.*	90*s.*

To day the ruling quotation stands at 58*s.* to 60*s.*, c.i.f., and as these figures are in the neighbourhood of the actual cost-price, after refining the oil, it is not likely that the market can recede much further. The catch at Finnmarken will not influence the market much either way, though no doubt if stormy weather should prevail (as reports in preceding years invariably show), exporters will not be slow to take advantage of it. Conditions have all along favoured the consumer this year, and we understand that a good many of the wholesalers have practically covered their wants at about 60*s.* to 65*s.*, but those who were content to "bide a wee" have no doubt during the past fortnight or three weeks been enabled to secure parcels a shade under these figures.

Cinchona in Java.

The unknown quantity to quinine speculators is the condition of the cinchona-industry in Java, and whether it pays the planters or not to produce. "Why shouldn't it pay?" asked a sapient person in the Commercial Sale-rooms the other day. "Oak bark sells at 5*l.* a ton, and pays." "Because it is a by-product," added a long-headed broker. "They cut down the oak-trees for the sake of the wood." In Java they grow cinchona for the sake of the bark. We have before us a report regarding the plantations there, which gives the latest available information, and from this we learn that the Government has decided on principle to give up the cultivation of cinchona, and transform the plantations into experimental gardens. This will be done gradually, no seedlings being planted in place of the uprooted trees. The Government plantations are eight in number, and to three of these plantations nurseries are attached for the propagation of seedlings and grafting. The number of trees in the plantations diminished in 1897 by 11 per cent, and, as the reduction will go on at about this rate yearly, it will be eight years at least before the Government ceases to be a competing factor. There are eighty-three private plantations in Java, of which fifty-eight are situated in the Praenger province. These show no indication of reduction. The Bandoeng quinine-factory is now able to produce quinine to the extent of 3,500 oz. per day, or 2,500 000 oz. a year, and the Pandang Aroem works are gradually pulling up. So that there is no intention of stopping Java quinine. Thirty-four cases of the Bandoeng brand were landed at Amsterdam this week.

Indigo for Japan.

The imports of indigo into Japan are increasing year by year. It chiefly comes from Bombay and Calcutta, and Java is now one of the suppliers. The imports during 1898 were 18,063 piculs (2 270,815 yen), against 15,380 piculs (1,196 134 yen) in 1897. There is ample room to still further increase the demand, and in time it is likely to become one of the leading articles imported into Japan.

Heavy Chemicals.

[*These prices are for other market-centres than London*]

Business in the heavy-chemical market continues to be good, and values all round are well maintained. Bleaching-powder is in good request.

Coal-tar Products are much as lately reported, with fairly steady values. Carbolic acids firmer, with better request: crude, 75 per cent., 2*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 7*d.*; 60 per cent., 2*s.* 0½*d.* to 2*s.* 1*d.*; crystals, 39° to 40° C., 6¾*d.* to 6⅞*d.*; and 34° to 35° C., 6⅜*d.* to 6½*d.* Benzols are in a very poor way and still very low with scarcely any prospect of improvement: 90 per cent. 7½*d.* and 50 per cent. 7¾*d.* to 8*d.* Pyridin, 4*s.* 10½*d.* to 5*s.* Toluol is lower, at 11*d.* to 1*s.*, and pure, 1*s.* 4½*d.* Aniline oil and salts are both about 4*d.* to 4½*d.* Anthracene unchanged: A grade, 3½*d.* to 3¾*d.*; B grade, 2½*d.* to 3*d.* Creosote a shade higher, at 3½*d.* to 3½*d.* Pitch is in active demand at 24*s.* 6*d.* to 25*s.*, f.o.b., East Coast. Naphthas are steady: solvent wood colourless, 3*s.* to 3*s.* 3*d.*, according to quality, and miscible, 4*s.* to 4*s.* 3*d.*; solvent naphtha, 90 per cent., 1*s.* 2*d.*; 95 per cent., 1*s.* 4*d.*; crude, 30 per cent., 3½*d.* to 3¾*d.*

Sulphate of Ammonia firm and higher: Beckton, 10*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; Hull, London, and Leith all stand at about 11*l.* to 11*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

Barium Products are in good all-round demand. Chloride, best refined crystals, firmer, 6*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* f.o.b., or 6*l.* 15*s.* free on rails in bags. Precipitated sulphate in paste (blanc fixe), 6*l.* 15*s.* Sulphide of barium dearer, at 5*l.* 10*s.* Hydrate of baryta, best-quality crystals, 12*l.* to 13*l.* per ton. Mineral sulphate of barytes in good request at late rates.

Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, April 26.

Castor Oil.—Some sales of importance have been made in French of first-pressure at about 2¾*d.*, and now that is the firm market-price, while second-pressure is held for 2⅝*d.* Good seconds Calcutta move off slowly at 2⅞*d.* to 2 15/16*d.* per lb.

Gum Acacia.—The market for Arabic descriptions is not marked by any striking feature, and small sales have been made of good Soudan sorts at 75*s.* per cwt.

Honeys continue to be well held, and small sales of Pile X., Chilian, are reported at 28*s.*, and Pile 2 at 22*s.* per cwt.

Potashes.—Montreal are firmly held at 23*s.* 6*d.* to 23*s.* 9*d.*, and for pearlashes 32*s.* 6*d.* is asked.

Fenugreek-seeds.—Thirty bags Syrian sold at 7*s.* per cwt., but now more money is asked, as there are rumours of a short crop in Egypt.

Canary-seed.—Flat, but sellers cannot be found at 25*s.*, 25*s.* 6*d.* being the value of good bright Turkish. Fifty bags Spanish canary-seed have been sold at 35*s.* per quarter.

Fennel-seed.—Twenty-five tons Morocco at auction were held for 13*s.* 9*d.*, but buyers would not go beyond 12*s.* 4½*d.*

Chillies, S.L.—Twenty bags new bright crop sold from the quay at 44*s.*, but holders want 45*s.* per cwt. for store lots.

Sulphate of Copper.—Very firm at 26*l.* 5*s.* to 26*l.* 10*s.* per ton.

Beeswax.—Chilian firmly held at late prices; 14 packages Gambier sold at 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

Ginger (African).—138 bags new crop sold from the quay at 18*s.* 3*d.*

Hog Tragacanth.—Eighty bags of low to fair grade sold at 0*s.* per cwt.

German Market.

Hamburg, April 25.

Business continues quiet, and the drug-market does not show much life at present.

Balsam Peru is a shade easier, and can be bought to-day at 16½m. per kilo.

Camphor, Refined, is steady at 325m. per 100 kilos., while the refiners ask 340m. per 100 kilos.

Cascara Sagrada is firm at 70m. per 100 kilos.

Condurango-bark is also firmer at 75m. per 100 kilos.

Ergot of Rye is steady at 170m to 175m. per 100 kilos.

Galangal shows a firmer market at 44m. per 100 kilos.

Ipecacuanha is also in better demand at 19m. per kilo. for Cartagena, while no Rio is offered.

Menthol is dull at 14m. per kilo.

Quillaia-bark is lower, large arrivals having depressed the market, and 28m. to 27m. per 100 kilos. buys to-day.

Quinine has been very dull, as there are second-hand offers at very low prices. At present the market is again improving, and 43m. to 45m. per kilo. is asked to-day.

Star-anise is more freely offered; present value, 200m. per 100 kilos.

Wax.—Carnauba firm at 80m. to 140m. per 100 kilos., according to quality.

Cod-liver Oil is quiet at 60m. per barrel for 1899 non-congealing oil.

The arrivals of drugs in this port since Wednesday of last week include 15 packages of gum benjamin, 50 of cinchona (from South America), 101 of coca-leaves (ditto), 26 of calumba-root, 7 of colocynth, 20 of kola, 100 of fenugreek, and 365 of beeswax, the last not including importations from England.

American Markets.

New York, April 18

Business continues of an average character, and is mainly confined to regular consuming-channels. Values are well maintained, and changes are unimportant.

Opium continues steady at the recent advance to $3.10. The demand is still very limited.

Quinine is somewhat dull, and no transactions of importance are reported. Manufacturers continue to quote 36c.; and second-hands offer freely at 30c. to 32c.; and old stock can probably be bought at 28c. to 29c.

Cod-liver Oil is, on the whole, firmer, although some holders quote as low as $20 for 1898 Norwegian oil. The general quotation is, however, steady at $21 to $22 in sympathy with conditions abroad.

Ipecacuanha (Rio) has advanced in consequence of improved demand, and holders ask $3.20 to $3.45, according to quality.

Arrowroot.—St. Vincent is higher in consequence of spot scarcity, and 13c. to 14c. is generally asked.

Valerian.—Belgian is scarce, and holders ask 12c. for prime quality.

Lycopodium is in improved demand and firmer, 30c. to 34c. being asked, according to grade and holders.

Golden Seal (Hydrastis) continues scarce, and holders are firm at 70c. to 75c. The demand is weak, but in view of the scarcity higher prices are predicted.

Peppermint Oil is in moderate demand and unchanged in price. The low prices realised during the past year will undoubtedly have the effect of diminishing the production of the plant this year, and rumours to this effect are now coming from the growing districts.

Cablegrams.

Hamburg, April 27, 11 59 A.M.:—A better tone prevails in this market. Camphor is firmer, at 330m. per 100 kilos. for refined in second hands; 70m. is now wanted for turpentine, and quinine is steady, at 43m. per kilo.

* * * *

Bergen, April 27, 11 50 A.M.:—The Finnmarken fishing is still small, showing no progress over previous weeks To date the catch amounts to 25,732,000 cod against 28,464,000 at the same time last year, and the yield of unrefined oil will be 26,825 barrels against 18,936 in 1898 The market has a downward tendency, and holders show weakness at 56*s.* per barrel, f.o.b, for best medicinal oil.

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New York, April 27, 3.13 P.M.:—The general tone of the market is quiet Opium is dull at $3 per lb. Quinine is still unsettled, but no change from last week's prices—viz, 28c. to 36c. per oz Codeine has advanced 15c. per oz, and buchu has dropped to 14c. Large arrivals of quillaia have sent down the price to 4c. per lb. Balsam of tolu is weak at 31c., and Mexican sarsaparilla is firmer at 10½c. per lb.

London Markets.

Acid, Citric.—Very quiet and unchanged at 1*s.* 2¾*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb. for English. Concentrated lemon-juice is 15*l.* 5*s.* per pipe, c. and f. terms, and in view of the firmness of the holders and the approaching consuming season an upward change would not be surprising.

Acid, Tartaric.—There has been more inquiry during the past two or three days at unchanged prices—viz, 1*s.* 1*d.* for English crystals and 1*s.* 0¼*d.* per lb. for foreign.

Arrowroot.—Quiet. Ordinary St. Vincent sold at 3¾*d.* per lb., fine a at 5¾*d.*, and good Natal at 5*d.* per lb.

Arsenic.—Best white English powder has been advanced to 19*l.* per ton, ex ship, in consequence of growing scarcity and the report of a combination among English dealers.

Belladonna.—A fair business continues to be done at from 38*s.* to 40*s.* per cwt. for true root. The article is reported scarce in Trieste, and holders are firm.

Camphor—The crude market is firmer, about 400 piculs Chinese having sold in second hands at 126*s.* per cwt. for March-April steamer, and more distant at 126*s.* 6*d.* to 127*s.* 6*d.* Japanese is quoted 131*s.* per cwt., c.i.f.

Copper Sulphate has advanced to 24*l.* 15*s.* per ton for ordinary brands on the spot; Anchor to 26*l.* 10*s.*, and Macclesfield brand to 26*l.* 5*s.*, f.o.b., Liverpool. The formation of a wealthy copper syndicate is reported.

Cream of Tartar.—Very quiet at 75*s.* per cwt. for ordinary white crystals and 77*s.* for powder; 95-per-cent. powder is 78*s.*, and 99 to 100 per cent. 82*s.* per cwt.

Cinchona.—At the London auctions on Tuesday only odd lots of low-percentage bark found buyers at a decline of about 25 per cent. to 30 per cent. on last sales' rate, the unit value being 1½*d.* per lb., against 2¼*d.* at the previous sale The nine catalogues comprised:—

	Packages offered.		Packages sold.	
South American bark (soft Colombian 1,817, Cuprea 668, yellow 191, Calisaya 61, Cartagena 38, red 90) ...	2,865,	of which	704	were sold.
East Indian cinchona...	779	"	267	"
Ceylon cinchona ...	468	"	86	"
Java cinchona... ...	342	"	—	"
African cinchona ...	99	"	99	"
	4,553		1,156	

The following are the approximate quantities purchased by the principal buyers:—

	Lbs.
American and Italian factories	96,734
Brunswick factory	56,628
Frankfort-on-Maine and Stuttgart factories ...	11,154
Paris factory	9,068
Messrs. Howards & Sons	8,936
Mannheim and Amsterdam factories	7,640
Druggists, &c.	1,880
Total quantity sold	192,060
Bought in or withdrawn ...	598,140
Total quantity offered	790,200

The following prices were paid:—

African.—Fair quality chips, at 4⅞*d.* to 6⅛*d.*; broken quill and chips, 4⅞*d.* to 5¾*d.* per lb.

Ceylon.—Ledgeriana, original stem-chips, 8⅞*d.*; poor red original chips, 2¼*d.* and 3½*d.* per lb. for fair.

East Indian.—Ledgeriana, original stem-chips and shavings, 3⅛*d.* to 6*d.*; renewed, 3*d.*; Crown, original stem, 4¾*d.* to 10*d.*; renewed, 5*d.* to 7*d.*; root, 5⅛*d.*; original red-stem-chips, 3*d.* to 3¾*d.*; ditto chips, 4¼*d.*; renewed, 3⅜*d.* to 5*d.*; Hybrid, original stem, 4½*d.* to 4⅝*d.*; root, 4⅜*d.* per lb.

South American Bark.—The auctions included a large quantity of *Soft Colombian*, imported in 1882 to 1885. In their younger days 4*s.* to 4*s.* 9*d.* per lb. was refused for some parcels, but on Tuesday 5½*d.* per lb. would have bought the best lots (said to contain 3¼ per cent. quinine sulphate), but buyers would not go above 3½*d.*, and after a few heroic attempts to sell, string after string was bought in at the limits. Bolivian cultivated *Calisaya*, flat, damaged, sold at 9*d.* to 9¾*d.* per lb; thin quill at 8*d.* per lb. *Cartagena*: 12 packages realised 1½*d.* per lb. for small and rather broken. *Guayaquil* red bark was all bought in at nominal prices. Some *Cuprea* bark, which long ago had eaten its head off, was sold at 1⅛*d.* to 1¾*d.* per lb. The soft Colombian and Cuprea represent, it is believed, a loss of 60,000*l.* to the sellers.

The bark sold to manufacturers on Tuesday represents 60,000 oz. or thereby of quinine sulphate. They were low-quality barks. It will be noted that the firms who generally buy most largely were on this occasion small buyers, because they declined to pay the prices asked by the sellers for the higher quality barks. The sales scarcely form a criterion for the quinine speculator, and these matters must wait next week's auctions at Amsterdam. There the total quantity of quinine sulphate in the bark to be offered equals 19,450

kilos (630 750 oz.). The manufacturing bark contains an average yield of 5 52 per cent., against 5 26 per cent. in March, and 5·21 per cent for the ten auctions of 1898. How the sales will go is a knotty problem The Java shipments last week were nil (so it is said). Meanwhile the arrivals in Amsterdam are large, no fewer than 1,410 packages having arrived by one vessel this week.

Cocaine remains firm but quiet at 11*s*. 9*d*. to 12*s*. from makers, and at 11*s*. per oz. from second-hands, with the continued disposition to make the article dearer in the near future.

The imports of crude cocaine into Hamburg in 1898 amounted to 1,067 kilos., which, with 195 kilos in stock, made 1,262 kilos available. Of this 1,166 kilos. was sold, leaving 96 kilos. in stock on January 1, 1899.

Damiana.—San Francisco advices report that only small lots are coming forward from the producing sections, and prices are expected to improve.

Gum Tragacanth.—A fair business continues to be done in the low and medium qualities at full prices. Seconds and thirds are slow of sale, and only retail quantities have been placed.

Hellebore.—Good white root is quoted 22*s*. per cwt., c. and f.; another agent requires 22*s*., f.o.b. Marseilles.

Insect Flowers and Powder.—There is a fair demand in London just now for the season's trade at our last quoted prices.

The arrivals in Trieste during March amounted to about 800 cwt. only, as against 1,590 cwt. in March, 1898; sales for the month were 890 cwt., against 640 cwt. in March, 1898. Open flowers have greatly declined in value, and a fair demand is reported from the United States at the lower rates. The new crop is expected at the beginning of June, and the present time is looked upon as an opportunity to buy cheaply, as there is usually a disposition to reduce stocks at this time of the year. The stock at Trieste on March 31 was 4,450 cwt., against 6,375 cwt, and the c. and f. prices were as follows:—Open flowers, 44*s*. to 45*s*. 6*d*.; half-closed, 52*s*. 6*d*. to 72*s*.; and closed, 84*s*. to 102*s*. 6*d*. per cwt.

Oil, Chaulmoogra, has been advanced to 3*s*. 3*d* per lb.

Oil, Lemon.—There has been a large amount of business done during the past ten days, and, as large orders are available, holders are this week slightly easier at 3*s*. to 3*s*. 9*d*., c.i.f., according to quality and brand.

Oil, Orange.—Sweet is quoted 5*s*. 3*d*. per lb., f.o.b., Messina, and 5*s*. to 6*s*. on the spot, according to quality.

Oil, Peppermint.—HGH is 5*s*. per lb. in single cases, and 4*s*. 9*d*. in round lots.

Oil, Star-anise.—Quiet, with little business at 5*s*. 6*d*. to 5*s*. 9*d*. per lb. for arrival; there are sellers at 5*s*. 8*d*. to 5*s*. 9*d*. spot.

Opium.—A good business has been done here this week in manufacturers' kinds, druggists' selling at 8*s* 9*d*., and a few cases at 9*s* In soft shipping business has been done at 10*s*. 3*d*. to 10*s*. 9*d*. per lb. No business in Persian.

Constantinople, April 22.—The week closes with a firm tone, although it has been one of comparative quiet, and without any change in prices. A small lot of druggists' has changed hands at the parity of 8*s*. per lb., f.o.b.

Potash Salts.—English yellow prussiate is very firm at 8*d*. per lb., and red at 1*s*. to 1*s*. 1*d*. per lb *Permanganate* steady at 50*s*. to 51*s* for small crystals from makers. *Bicarbonate* 7*l*. 5*s*. ex warehouse in kegs, or 6*l*. 15*s*. f.o.b. Liverpool. *Bichromate* 3½*d*. per lb.

Quinine.—The course of this article has again been downward, and fruitless attempts were made by speculators to bolster up the market on Friday and Saturday last, but on Monday the improvement was lost, small sales being made for August delivery at 1*s* 4*d*., and there were buyers for May delivery at 1*s*. 3½*d* per oz. On Tuesday, in consequence of the disappointing bark-sales, the market remained inactive, with sellers at 1*s*. 4*d*. and buyers at 1*s* 3*d*. for August delivery. Wednesday brought a further decline; a sale of 8,000 oz of Zimmer's brand at 1*s*. 1½*d*. per oz. actually took place, and the two leading German brands, which have been the subject of so much speculation, dropped to 1*s*. 2½*d* spot and 1*s*. 3*d*. August, but we heard of no sales at these figures, and by the afternoon prices had recovered by ¼*d*., there being no eager sellers. To-day the market is again quiet.

Seeds.—Spanish *Anise* is quoted 28*s*., c.i.f. *Coriander* quiet; there are inquiries for new crop, but importers will not offer yet. *Canary* in more request, with sales of Turkish at 25*s*. 6*d*. to 26*s*. per qr. for ordinary to good, Spanish at 29*s*. for common, and from 36*s*. to 45*s* for good to fine. *Caraways* steady at 22*s*. 6*d*. per cwt. *Fenugreek* unchanged. *Cumin* dull.

Shellac.—Only wholesale transactions have been done this week. Holders are firm, and the advices from Calcutta are also firmer.

Soda Nitrate.—Easier at 8*s*. 6*d*. per cwt., spot, for refined.

Spices have continued very dull all the week, and at the public sales on Wednesday there was little disposition to purchase. Cochin *Ginger* was slow: bold cut sold at 70*s* per cwt.; unassorted native cut at 37*s*. 6*d*.; small cut wormy at 23*s*. 6*d*.; and boldish rough, in cases, at 33*s*.; washed rough being bought in at 24*s*. per cwt. A small lot of African sold at 18*s* 6*d* per cwt. Green ginger sold at 15*s*. per cwt.; Jamaica in good supply, only partly sold at an irregular decline, averaging 4*s*. per cwt.: common at 59*s* to 61*s*.; middling at 62*s* 6*d*. to 70*s*.; and fair washed at 71*s*. to 78*s*. per cwt. Zanzibar *Cloves* steady, but quiet, at 3⅜*d*. per lb. for delivery. There were none offered at auction, but some good Ceylon, slightly mixed headless, sold at 3¾*d*. to 4*d*, and dark mixed at 3½*d* per lb. *Nutmegs* dull. *Mace* quiet; good West India sold at 1*s*. 7*d*. per lb *Chillies* firm: good red picked African sold at 47*s*. 6*d*., Japan bought in at 40*s*. per cwt. *Capsicums* sold with good competition at 31*s*. 6*d*. to 32*s*. 6*d*. per cwt for bright red East India pods off stalk. Sweet red pepper bought in at 55*s*. per cwt. *Pimento* quiet; ordinary sold at 4⅜*d*., and fair clean at 4½*d* per lb. *Cinnamon* sold at 5½*d*. per lb. for hard fifths, at 5½*d*. for dull quillings, at 6½*d*. for broken, and at 2¼*d* for common bark All the Singapore and Penang *Pepper* in sale was bought in, but quotations remain the same as our last report. Long pepper partly sold at 38*s*. per cwt., fine bold black Mangalore sold at 8¾*d*. per lb., and Ceylon white at 8*d* per lb.

Sugar of Lead.—Quotations vary, but 25*l*. per ton, landed, is a fair average. The agents are cutting against each other rather freely.

Sugar of Milk.—Dearer. For American powder No. 1 55*s*. per cwt., c.i.f., is wanted, and for Italian 57*s*. 6*d*. to 60*s*.

Sulphur remains in good inquiry at 6*l*. 10*s*. per ton for foreign flowers; roll, 6*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*.; recovered, 96*s*., f.o.b., and best thirds 80*s*., c.i.f. English flowers are quoted 10*l*. per ton, and roll 7*l*. 10*s*. per ton.

The exports from Vigo in 1898 were 1,369,737 kilos. (7,404*l*.) against 1,341,543 kilos. (4,878*l*.) in 1897.

The stocks in Sicily at the end of March were 206,871 tonnes, against 178,294 tonnes at the same time of 1898 (1 tonne = 13 Sicilian cantars).

London Drug-auctions.

There were sixteen catalogues in to-day's sales, and the following table shows the numbers of original packages of goods offered and sold publicly.

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Aconite-root	18	0	Calumba	198	22
Aloes, Cape	50	35	Canella alba	5	0
Curacao	5	0	Cannabis indica	256	25
East Indian	7	0	Cardamoms	609	202
Socotrine	52	0	Cascara sagrada	47	0
Zanzibar	3	1	Cascarilla	16	0
Ambergris	1	0	Castorum	2	0
Anise, star	10	0	Castor-seed	1	0
Annatto-paste	20	0	Chiretta	34	0
Annatto-seed	51	5	Cinchona	43	38
Araroba	22	0	Coca-leaves	19	0
Areca nut	16	8	Colocynth	6	0
Argol	48	26	Cowhage	5	0
Asafetida	198	39	Croton-seed	69	0
Bael-fruit	5	0	Cubebs	178	0
Balsam, Copaiba	7	7	Cumin-seed	61	0
Tolu	9	0	Cuttlefish-bone	6	0
Benzoin, Siam	83	0	Dill-seed	28	0
Sumatra	156	18	Dragon's-blood	26	3
Buchu	41	2	Ergot of rye	16	16

	Offered	Sold
Galangal	5	5
Gentian	62	0
Gum ammoniacum	27	0
arabic	18	0
gamboge	16	7
kino	33	0
myrrh	78	6
sandarac	30	0
Honey, Jamaica	169	163
Californian	189	0
Ipecacuanha (Cart.)	8	1
(Rio)	19	19
Jalap	20	0
Kamala	6	0
Kola-nuts	18	1
Lime-juice	12	1
Liquorice-root	1	1
Matico leaves	20	2
Musk	2	0
Nutmeg-paste	10	1
Nux vomica	20	0
Oil, bay	4	0
cassia	10	0
castor (E. I.)	86	0
cinnamon	10	0
citronella	2	0
cod-liver	17	17
eucalyptus	25	1

	Offered	Sold
Oil, lemon	8	0
lemongrass	8	0
myrtle	1	0
neroli	3	0
nutmeg-leaf	2	0
patchouli	1	0
petit grain	1	0
rose (Bombay)	9	1
sandalwood	5	0
wood	17	0
Orange-peel	36	1
Quince seed	5	5
Rhatany	110	0
Rhubarb	189	8
Saffron	44	0
Sarsaparilla		
Honduras	20	0
Jamaica	63	52
Lima	30	0
Scammony-root	220	0
Senna, Tinnevelly	162	130
Squills	10	0
Strophanthus	3	0
Tamarinds	114	38
Tonka-beans	4	0
Turmeric	132	0
Vanilla	195	151
Wax (bees')	326	156

Aloes.—Cape aloes was in fairly liberal supply, 50 cases being offered, including some of unusually good quality, which partly sold at steady rates; fine bright hard was bought in at 27*s.* per cwt., a bid of 25*s.* 6*d.* being refused; medium, partly gritty, to good hard, sold at 22*s.* to 24*s.*; and rather drossy to ordinary common, 21*s.* per cwt. For a fresh arrival of good hard Zanzibar in monkey-skins 77*s.* 6*d.* was refused; 57*s.* 6*d.* was paid for an inferior lot. This kind has been scarce lately. Curaçao aloes was in small supply, 5 boxes of good brown livery being limited at 25*s*, the best bid obtainable being 22*s.* 6*d.* Dark softish East Indian in kegs was bought in at 27*s.* per cwt., 23*s.* refused. Socotrine, fair brown softish, in kegs, was bought in at 75*s.* per cwt.

Annatto-seed.—Good bright West Indian seed was limited at 2½*d.* per lb., and another lot sold at 1½*d.*

Araroba.—A parcel of poor and woody from Bahia, which has been offered for sale once or twice before, was again bought in at 1*s.* 4*d.* per lb.

Areca-nuts.—Good bold were limited at 65*s.* to 70*s.* per cwt. Part of the parcel catalogued had been sold privately.

Argol.—Dusty and pinky from the Cape sold at 32*s.* to 34*s.* per cwt.

Asafetida.—The offerings to-day included some new arrivals, among which were a few cases of fine soft almondy pinky block, now so scarce on this market; part of this sold at 80*s.* per cwt.; for common brown block 35*s.* to 37*s.* was paid, and 42*s.* for medium. Another parcel of old import sold at from 19*s.*, subject, to 28*s.* per cwt.

Bael-fruit.—Dry pulp in quarters was limited at 3*d.*

Balsam Copaiba.—The nominal quotation for cloudy Maranham is 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb. in Liverpool, though holders would like counter offers. Thick and dull Central American sold at 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 4¾*d.* per lb. in auction.

Benzoin.—Quiet and neglected. A few cases of fine bold Sumatra seconds well studded with white almonds, storax scented, were held for 11*l.*, a bid of 10*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* being refused, or 10*l.* 10*s.* for the pile; fair seconds, small to medium pale almonds, fair aroma, partly false packed, sold at 6*l.* 5*s.* to 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; and for ordinary seconds, small, palish almonds, 5*l.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* per cwt. was paid. Siam was freely offered, but no business was done; for fine bold loose almonds, picked, 16*l.* 5*s.* was refused.

Buchu.—There is no quotable change, but the tendency of the article was easier in auction, in consequence of a more plentiful supply. Good bright round green leaves were held for 5½*d.* per lb., and dull yellowish longs sold at 3½*d.* per lb.

Calumba.—Good bold rough washed sold at 29*s.* per cwt., and dull sorts at 17*s.* 6*d.* Bids for other parcels were refused.

Cannabis Indica.—In large supply, and easier. Siftings, the only kind sold, realised 2*d.* per lb.; fair green tops are held for 5*d.*

Cardamoms.—Again in large supply, the bulk being Ceylon-Mysores of medium quality, which met a decline of from 4*d.* to 5*d.* per lb. No really fine fruit offered. The following prices were paid:—

Ceylon-Mysore: Good bold bright pale round, 3*s.* to 3*s.* 3*d.*; medium pale, ditto, part split, 2*s.* 10*d.* to 3*s.*; bold long, part spotty, 2*s.* 10*d.* to 2*s.* 11*d.*; small to medium, ditto, 2*s.* 3*d.* to 2*s.* 5*d.*; small pale long, 2*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 7*d.*; medium long pale, 3*s.*; small to medium, ditto, 2*s.* 10*d.*; fair long dull bleached, 2*s.* 11*d.*; medium brown, 2*s.* 4*d.*; brown splits, 1*s.* 8*d.*; medium spotty, 1*s* 5*d.*; splits and pickings, 1*s.* 5*d.*, to 1*s.* 7*d.*; good, 2*s.* 3*d.* Ceylon-Malabar: Medium to bold brownish, 1*s.* 8*d.* to 1*s.* 10*d*; long lean brown, 1*s.* 9*d.*; small lean brown, 1*s.* 5*d.* to 1*s.* 7*d.* Mangalore: For fair pale, part split, 3*s.* 3*d.* was refused; wild Ceylons did not sell. Seeds: Good grey, 2*s.*; and fair mixed, 2*s.* 3*d.*

Cascara Sagrada.—Small sales of fairly old bark continue to be made at 35*s.* per cwt. spot. New, to arrive, is quoted 33*s.* In auction a parcel of fair thickish bark was bought in at 40*s.* per cwt. nominally.

Cinchona.—In good demand. Good bold sound grey quill sold at 7*d.* per lb.; and damaged and broken Crown Loxa at 4*d.* per lb. Twenty-four bales of Lima, fair broken quill, imported last month, realised 3¾*d.* to 4*d.* per lb. for sound; and 2*d.* to 3½*d.* for damages; and 5 bales of dull flat Cartagena were limited at 4½*d.* per lb.

Coca-leaves.—Fair green Truxillo were bought in at 1*s*, a bid of 9½*d.* being refused; 10*d.* would have bought.

Cubebs.—In large supply and neglected as usual. Good grey sifted berries were limited at 25*s.* per cwt.

Cumin-seed.—Dull and rough Maltese sold without reserve at 20*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

Dragon's-blood.—Dearer. Good reboiled lump, of brilliant colour, sold with good competition at 20*l.* 15*s.* to 21*l.* 5*s.* per cwt, and 8*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* for an "overtaker" lot. Dull bricky saucers were bought in at 6*l.*, a bid of 85*s.* per cwt. being refused. A bag of Zanzibar siftings sold at 30*s.* per cwt.

Ergot of Rye.—The only lot offered was a parcel of very wormy and old Russian, which sold without reserve at 3*d.* to 6*d.* per lb.

Galangal.—Fair Chinese root brought 22*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

Gamboge.—Pickings were the only kind sold, and they brought 6*l.* 15*s.* per cwt.

Gentian.—Neglected in auction, the 3 parcels offered being limited at 16*s.* to 16*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

Gum Arabic.—Since the gum-sales last week, good private sales of Ghatti have been made at somewhat easier prices—viz., 27*s.* to 29*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for fair pale, and 15*s.* for middling. In auction to-day there were no sales. Good picked Trieste grain was limited at 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

Gum Myrrh.—Native picked Zanzibar, small tear, sold at 40*s.* and siftings at 10*s.* per cwt, and bold ditto at 30*s.* Good bold Aden picked was limited at 85*s.* per cwt.

Honey.—Jamaica of new crop was in good demand, and realised steady rates—viz., 25*s.* to 26*s.* for fine clear set white; fair syrupy and hard set, 20*s.* 6*d.* to 23*s.* Dark brown liquid, of disagreeable flavour, sold at 21*s.* per cwt.; other lots were announced for sale to-day, but they were not landed in time. Fair set white Californian was limited at 34*s.*, and for some good liquidy 37*s.* 6*d.* was refused, 40*s.* being required.

Ipecacuanha.—At the close of last week further sales of Rio were made at 13*s.*, and Cartagena at 9*s.* 6*d.* per lb. Since then small parcels of the latter kind have changed hands at 9*s.* 9*d.* and 10*s.* 6*d.*; and Rio at 13*s.* 6*d.* in second-hands. In auction almost everything was sold at 13*s.* to 13*s.* 2*d.* for good sound root. Most of the Cartagena offered had been sold privately, good picked realising 10*s.* 6*d.* per lb. One bale of Cartagena has arrived this week. The stock in public warehouse to-day is 22 packages, of which some has been sold at 10*s.* to 10*s.* 6*d.* per lb, and one holder has advanced his price to 11*s.*

Jalap.—Neglected; 5¼*d.* per lb. will buy fair worked Vera Cruz.

Kola.—Boldish mouldy West Indian realised 2½*d.* per lb., while for fresh and good 6*d.* was wanted. Small African quarters were bought in at 4*d.* per lb. Privately retail sales of fresh West Indian have been made at 6*d.* per lb.

Lime Juice.—Good unworked West Indian was limited at 10*d.* to 1*s.* per gallon, while an odd barrel imported *viâ* New York sold at 8*d.* per gallon.

Liquorice-root.—Decorticated sold at 18*s* per cwt.

Matico.—Dark and dull broken leaves sold at 3*d.* per lb.; for Pile I. 4*d.* was wanted.

Nux Vomica.—A portion of the arrivals this week are in transit for the United States. Higher prices are quoted from Calcutta. In auction poor dull seed was held for 8*s.* per cwt.

Oil, Castor.—Privately the market is quiet and unchanged. Hull made 25*l.* per ton in barrels for firsts, 23*l.* 10*s.* per ton for seconds, ex-wharf London. In auction 3 parcels of East Indian were bought in at 3¾*d.* for good seconds, and 3¼*d.* to 3⅛*d.* for dull.

Oil, Cinnamon.—Nothing sold in auction to-day.

The Ceylon exports of both bark and leaf oil from January 1 to March 21 were 16,201 oz., of which 12,320 oz. went direct to Germany, and 2,985 oz. to London.

Oil, Citronella.—Privately there have been retail sales in tins at 1*s.* 0¼*d.* to 1*s.* 0½*d* per lb spot; drums are offered at 1*s.*

The shipments from Ceylon from January 1 to March 21 were 248,790 lbs., of which 180,513 lbs. came to London, and 62,741 lbs. to the United States.

Oil, Cod-liver.—Most agents report an easier tendency this week, and although the nominal quotation is 60*s.* per barrel business is going on at 57*s.* to 58*s.*, c.i.f., which seems to be rock-bottom. In auction two casks of Newfoundland oil of good quality, but rather strong flavour, were taken out without mention of price; 15 casks of good Anglo-Norwegian 1897 oil had been sold privately.

Bergen, April 22.—As wired on Thursday, the quantity of unrefined oil up to that date is estimated at 25,690 barrels. This improvement is mainly due to the report from some of the outer districts coming in later than usual. It is likely that the production this year will be about 30,000 barrels, after Finnmarken has closed. The market is dull, and price is about 1*s.* lower, at 50*s.* per barrel, f.o.b., for best Lofoten non-congealing oil. This price is considerably lower than the quotations for 1897, at which period about the same quantity of oil was produced. The exports from Bergen up to date have been 3,572 barrels, against 3,000 barrels this year.

Oil, Eucalyptus.—A tin of French weighing 12 kilos. sold at 9½*d.* per lb. without reserve. "Magpie" brand was limited at 1*s.*

Oil, Rose.—Fair bright East Indian was bought in at 5*d.* to 5½*d.* per oz., and settlings sold at 1*d.* per oz.

Orange-peel.—Ordinary thin strip was limited in auction at 6*d.* per lb., at which figures sales have been made privately.

Quince-seed.—Rather mouldy and dull Cape sold at 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 5*d.* per lb.

Rhubarb.—In large supply and unutterably dull. The following prices were paid:—Canton, fair bold round, three-fourths pinky, one-fourth grey fracture, 10*d.*; medium ditto, 10*d.*; medium round, wormy, good colour, three-fourths pinky, one-fourth dark (without reserve), 9*d.*; druggists' trimming, round, woody, and stalky, was bought in at 1*s.*; and for poor round rough pickings, half grey, half dark fracture, 6½*d.* was refused. High-dried, small and medium flat, three-fourths pinky, one-fourth dark fracture, sold at 10½*d.* per lb. Shensi: No sales were made publicly, though fine medium has sold privately. Round medium, even pinky fracture, was limited at 1*s.* 2*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb.

Sarsaparilla.—Dearer. Grey Jamaica was in good supply, several newly arrived parcels being offered; sound realised 1*s.* 8*d.* per lb., and damages, 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* Lima-Jamaica was represented by 47 bales, mostly damages, which brought 10*d.* to 11*d.* per lb.; sound was bought in at 1*s.* 1*d.* Honduras was bought in at 1*s.* 5*d.* per lb.

Senna.—The bulk of the offerings to-day consisted of small to medium green and yellowish leaf, which sold readily at 1¾*d.* to 2¼*d.* per lb.; and damaged, 1*d.* to 1¼*d.* Fair bold green leaf, part specky and damaged, was bought in at 8*d.* to 8½*d.*; a bale medium green ditto sold at 4*d.* A bale of Alexandrian pods, poor and small, realised 1¾*d.* Privately a few bales of Alexandrian siftings have sold at 3*d.* per lb.; inquiry for new-crop leaf still continues, but stock is almost exhausted. From Trieste it is reported that there is no stock of good green Alexandrian leaves offering, but plenty of lower grade.

Squills.—Good dry white were limited at 2¾*d.* to 3*d.*, a bid of 2½*d.* being refused.

Strophanthus.—Brown Kombé seeds were limited at 3*s.* 3*d.* per lb.

Tamarinds.—In better supply, at lower prices. Fair West Indian of new crop sold at 10*s.* to 13*s.* per cwt.

Tonka Beans.—In auction 3*s.* 6*d.* per lb. was the limit for fair Angosturas. Holders privately are inclined to ask higher prices.

Vanilla.—At to-day's auctions only a moderate quantity offered, and chiefly sold at steady prices as follows:—Mauritius, good bold chocolate beans, 9 inch, 32*s.*; 8 to 8½ inch, 26*s.* 6*d.* to 28*s.*; 7½ to 8 inch, 26*s.*; 7 to 7½ inch, 24*s.* 6*d.* to 25*s.*; 6 to 6½ inch, 21*s.* to 23*s.* 6*d.*; 5 to 6 inch, 23*s.* to 23*s.* 6*d.* per lb. Seychelles: 7½ to 8 inch, 24*s* 6*d.*; 6 to 7 inch, 24*s.*; 6 to 6½ inch, 23*s.* 6*d.*; 5 to 6 inch, 19*s.* Tahiti were all bought in at 10*s.* per lb.

Among the exports from Martinique during 1898 were 973 kilos. of vanilla.

Wax, Bees'.—There was a good demand for Jamaica, which sold at from 7*l.* 10*s.* to 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for good hard yellow, and 7*l.* 5*s* for fair sorts. Other prices paid were 6*l.* 15*s.* for good yellow and orange ditto; 7*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* for fair mixed Australian; good yellow Spanish, 6*l.*; Zanzibar mixed, in pipes, 6*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; fair yellow to brown, 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; and ditto earthy, 6*l.* 5*s.* per cwt. Italian, Bombay, Calcutta, North American, and Morocco were all bought in.

Coming Events.

Saturday, April 29.

Wholesale Chemists' and Druggists' Cricket Championship. Match at West Green: Hewlett's *v.* City Mills.

Monday, May 1.

Advertisers' Exhibition, at Niagara Hall, open till May 6.

Dewsbury and District Chemists' Association. Meeting at 8.30, in Dewsbury Town Hall, to consider the appeal made to the Lords and the Pharmaceutical Council election.

Society of Chemical Industry, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., at 8 P.M. "The Life-work of Alfred Nobel," by Mr. H. De Mosenthal.

Wednesday, May 3.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, Bloomsbury Square, W.C., at 11 A.M. Council meeting.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, at 3 P.M. Council meeting.

Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, W. "Aërial Telegraphy," by Mr. W. H. Preece.

Thursday, May 4.

Chemical Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., at 8 P.M. The following papers will be read:—"On the Combustion of Carbon Disulphide," by Messrs. H. B. Dixon and E. J. Russell; "The Action of Nitric Oxide on Nitrogen Peroxide," by Messrs. H. B. Dixon and J. D. Peterkin; "On the Mode of Burning of Carbon," by Mr. H. B. Dixon; "Crystalline Glycollic Aldehyde," by Messrs. H. J. H. Fenton and H. Jackson.

Midland Pharmaceutical Association, Birmingham. Annual meeting and dinner.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Annual dinner, at the Hotel Metropole, on May 16. Annual general meeting on May 17.

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PARIS	1867	SANTIAGO	1875
PHILADELPHIA	1876	PARIS	1878
SYDNEY	1879	BRIGHTON	1881
BOSTON	1883	ADELAIDE	1887
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EDINBURGH	1890	ROYAL MILITARY, LONDON	1890

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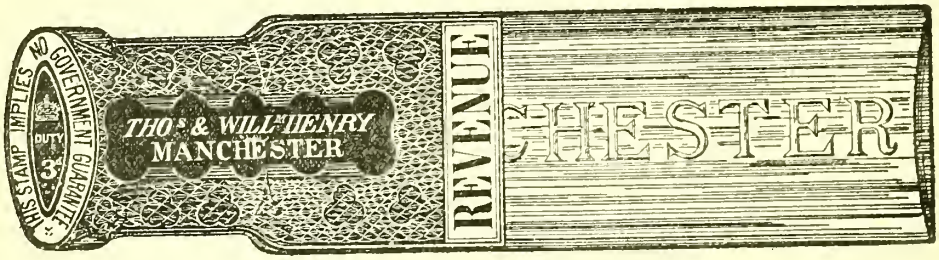

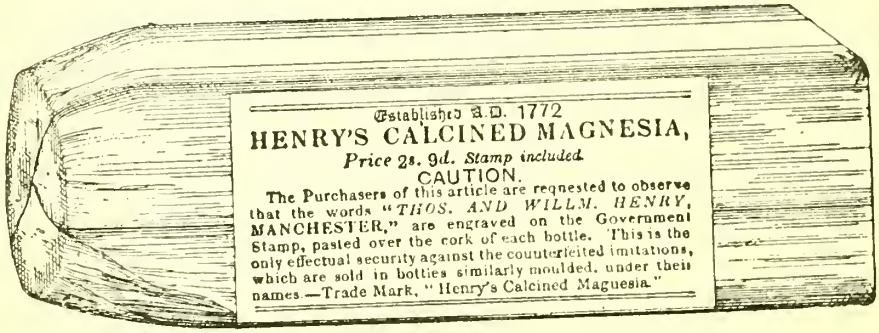

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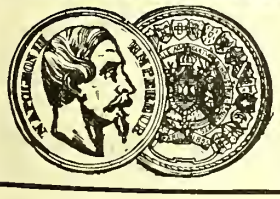

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Concentrated Crystal Soda. This sodium compound (sodium sesquicarbonate) is a variety of carbonate of soda in small silky crystals, containing much less water than ordinary washing soda; 1 lb. of it does the work of 2 lbs. of washing soda. Concentrated crystal soda is excellently suited for chemists' trade; they can make a speciality of it, and it is also suited for making water-softeners, brush powders, hair-wash powders, and the like.

Pure Alkali, 58 degrees. A dry white powder; dissolves quickly and easily in water, making an excellent detergent for use by printers, bleachers, dyers, and for bottle washing. Is nearly equal to 99 per cent. carbonate of soda; is much used by glass, paper, and soap makers. The best alkali for soap powders and washing powders.

ALSO

Soda Crystals. **Caustic Soda.** **Bleaching Powder.**

Manufactured from pure Carbonate, and supplied of all degrees of strength.

Retailers can obtain these products through any Wholesale house by specifying Brunner, Mond & Co.'s "Crescent" Brand. The manufacturers supply wholesale quantities only, and will quote on application to

BRUNNER, MOND & CO., LIMITED, NORTHWICH, CHESHIRE.

BRUNNER, MOND & CO., LIMITED,

NORTHWICH, CHESHIRE.

Crescent BM&Co. TRADE MARK. Brand.

A PURE SUBSTITUTE FOR

Chalk, Whiting, Limestone, Marble, &c.

We strongly urge all Mineral Water manufacturers not now using Bicarbonate of Soda, before committing themselves to Whiting for the coming season, to try a 2-cwt. bag of our BICARBONATE OF SODA, which we shall be pleased to send off carriage forward on receipt of Postal Order for 10/-.

MINERAL WATER BICARBONATE.

SPECIALLY MADE FOR THE PRODUCTION OF CARBONIC ACID GAS FOR AËRATED WATERS.

ADVANTAGES.

Generator yields three times the amount of gas per charge.
Generator keeps much cooler, and produces cooler gas.
Less than half the acid required for the same quantity of gas.
Perfectly clear liquors—no lime-mud to choke drains.
Waters obtained have sharper, cleaner taste.

N.B.—No alteration whatever of the machine is required.

Samples, Working Instructions, and full particulars on application.

J. F. MACFARLAN & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

MORPHIA AND ITS SALTS.

CODEIA AND ITS SALTS.

ALL OTHER **OPIUM** PRODUCTS.

ALOIN.
AMYL NITRITE AND NITRATE.
CHLORIC ETHER.
CHRYSAROBIN.
EXT. ERGOTÆ.
EXT. ERGOTÆ LIQ.
EXT. FILICIS LIQ.
EXT. IPECAC. LIQ.
SALICIN.
SPT. AMMON. AROM.
SPT. ETHER. NIT.
SOL. ETHER. NIT. (1-7).

PURE CHLOROFORM

A definite Chemical Compound, answering British Pharmacopœia and all other Official Tests.

IS EXTENSIVELY USED IN THE PRINCIPAL HOSPITALS AND INFIRMARIES.

SPIRITUOUS GALENICALS of B.P. 1898

PREPARED AND STANDARDISED IN OUR OWN LABORATORIES FOR EXPORT UNDER BOND.

ANTISEPTIC DRESSINGS & APPLIANCES

Prepared from the Special Formulæ of LORD LISTER, P.R.S., and guaranteed to contain full percentage of antiseptic substance.

Since their introduction in 1871 these Dressings have continued to merit the confidence and approval of the Profession.

PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL INDENTS. PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Edinburgh Address—93 & 109 ABBEYHILL.
London Address—9 & 11 MOOR LANE, FORE STREET, E.C.

Telegram Address—"MORPHIA," Edinburgh or London.

A GREAT NOVELTY

IN

COLLAPSIBLE * TUBES

OF

GUARANTEED PURE TIN.

BY PATENTED PROCESS.

SPECIAL FEATURES:—

EXCELLENT COLOURING in transparent or dull bronze, enamel or combination of same. Any colours or combination of colours.

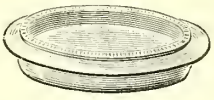
PRINTING in elegant style, design and colours, on plain or coloured tubes.

KOSEALS

PATENTED.

THE IMPROVED CACHETS.

"Messrs. Christy & Co. deserve to be congratulated on the manner in which they have brought home to English Chemists the possibilities of the Cachet for promoting elegance in Pharmacy."
—The Chemist & Druggist.



"The use of your Koseals saves much time, annoyance, and temper."
—W. Ive, *South Kensington.*

"'Morstadt' Cachets and Koseals are obtainable in most attractive colours."
—The Chemist & Druggist.

ANY SIZE, PLAIN WHITE OR ANY COLOUR.

With names of Drugs or of complaints printed or embossed, in boxes of 1,000, 500 or 250. **3/-** 1,000.

With special wording printed or embossed, white or coloured. **3/6** 1,000.

NO CHARGE FOR DIES.

The "Ideal" Apparatus.

This Apparatus closes all sizes of Koseals and Cachets, six at a time.
- - - The price is **12/-** complete. - - -

Thomas Christy & Co.,

25 LIME STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SYRUP. HYPOPHOS. COMP.

(DUNCAN'S.)

Some time since we had several samples of well-known **SYRUP. HYPOPHOS. COMP.** analysed by Mr. D. B. Dott, F.R.S.E., F.I.C., Ph.C., and in no one case did he find so large a proportion of the active constituents as is found in our preparation **by a precisely similar analysis**—which analysis is an absolute proof that the proportions of the different ingredients which we state are in our Syrup **are actually present.** We therefore submit that from the use of our syrup the best results may be confidently anticipated. In proof of our statements we subjoin the report of Analysis referred to—

Analysis of SYRUP. HYPOPHOS. COMP.
(Grains per Drachm.)

—	DUNCAN'S	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4
Hypophosphite of Quinine.....	·25	·14	·11	·69	·12
" Iron	·77	·72	·10	·28	·15
" Manganese ...	·27	·22	·00	·16	·08
" Calcium	1·04	·00	·83	·01	·15
" Potassium ...	1·00	·68	1·48	·24	·29
" Sodium	1·53	1·45	1·54	·29	·29

*** The quantity of Strychnine present was not determined. Our Syrup contains $\frac{1}{160}$ grain in each fluid drachm.

DUNCAN, FLOCKHART & CO.'S

BAUMOL SOAP IN MEDICAL PRACTICE.

Extract from a Paper read before the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh:—

"Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co. have prepared a soap which is certainly superior to any superfatted soap which I have tried. This, registered as '**Baumol Superfatted Skin Soap,**' is made of the purest fat, contains no cocoa-nut oil, nor any objectionable ingredient, and is not only perfectly neutral, but is superfatted to the extent of 3 per cent. It will be found to keep well, to be most pleasant in use, reasonable in price, and for all toilet purposes perfect; but 'it won't wash clothes.'"

From the "Edinburgh Medical Journal," December, 1891:—

"We have submitted Duncan, Flockhart & Co.'s **Baumol Soap** to the most powerful tests, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that it is incomparably the best soap we have ever used. It can be confidently recommended as unsurpassed for the nursery, for shaving, and general toilet use."

GELATINE CAPSULES, 1,500 Varieties.

CASCARA CAPSULES. EASTON SYRUP CAPSULES.

GREGORY POWDER CAPSULES.

BLAUD PILL CAPSULES.

GUARANTEED STRENGTH.

WE GUARANTEE OUR ONE, TWO, AND THREE PILL CAPSULES TO BE EQUAL RESPECTIVELY IN FERROUS CARBONATE TO ONE, TWO, AND THREE FRESHLY-PREPARED BLAUD PILLS. THEY HAVE ALSO THIS DISTINCT ADVANTAGE OVER PILLS, THAT THEY NEITHER OXIDISE NOR HARDEN.

THE ABOVE MAY BE ORDERED THROUGH ANY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL DRUGGIST.

DUNCAN, FLOCKHART & CO., MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, EDINBURGH.

Telegrams— "Dunhart Edinburgh." "Dunhart London."] London Address—38 & 39 SNOW HILL, E.C. [Telephone— 874 Edinburgh. 282 Holborn.

Two Prize Medals
International
Calcutta Exhibition,
1883.

ESTABLISHED 1832.

Gold Medal
Universal Exhibition
London,
1884.

We are daily shipping large quantities of
STANDARDISED

TINCTURES

Triple Perfumes
(IN BOND).

Fruit Essences
(IN BOND).

Soluble Essences
(IN BOND).

Concentrated Liquors for Syrups, &c.

Compressed Tablets
(IN BULK).

Granular Effervescing Preparations.

Medicinal Capsules.

Pearl-coated Pills.

C. J. Hewlett & Son,
LONDON, E.C.

Fluid Extracts, Liniments,

MEDICINAL SPIRITS,

CONCENTRATED LIQUORS, INFUSIONS, Etc.,

Prepared in our own Laboratories from English Grain Spirit,

IN BOND, FREE OF SPIRIT DUTY.

PROMPT SHIPMENT GUARANTEED.

Colonial Buyers would do well to secure our LATEST SPECIAL OFFER.

Our Illustrated Wholesale and Export Price Current is sent, post free, to every Chemist abroad, throughout the world, and any-one not receiving the same will oblige by sending business card.

C. J. Hewlett & Son

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Contractors to H.M. Government,

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Druggists' Sundries.

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New Remedies.

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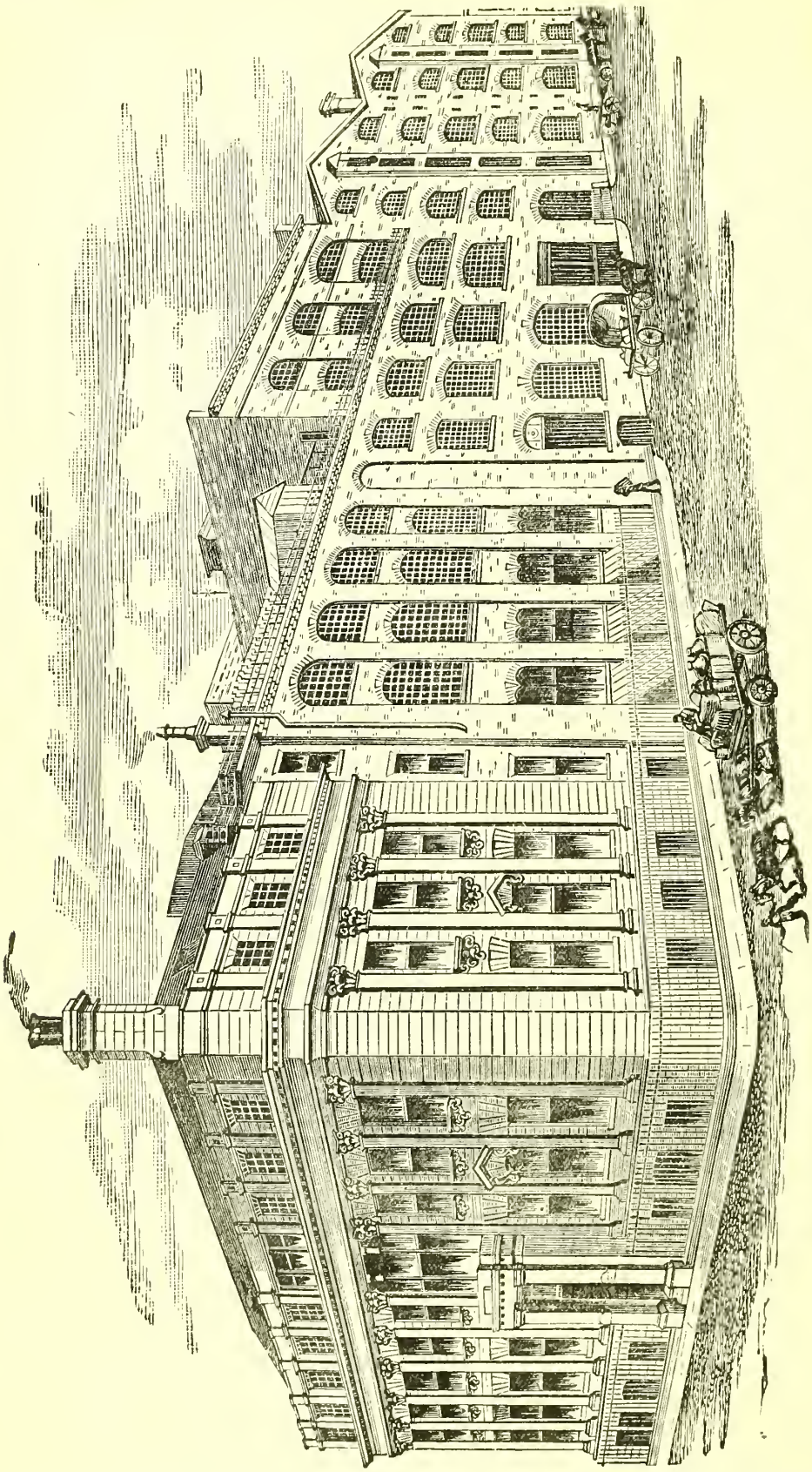

EVANS, SONS & CO., LIVERPOOL.

WAREHOUSES and OFFICES—56 HANOVER STREET, and SEEL STREET, LIVERPOOL.

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LIVERPOOL.

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DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES of Every Description.

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Lime Juice and Cordials—Sole Consignees of "Montserrat" Lime Fruit Juice.

OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES—
56 Hanover Street, and 1 to 9 Seel Street.
TINCTURE HOUSE AND PILL FACTORY, AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLERY—
26 to 38 Wood Street.

LABORATORIES and DRUG MILLS—
25 to 29 Fleet Street.
SHOP FITTINGS FACTORY—
71 Fleet Street.
LIME JUICE STORES—
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LONDON—
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CANADA & UNITED STATES—
EVANS AND SONS, LIMITED.

THE

BRITISH CHEMICAL CO.

(LIMITED).

(EDW. C. C. STANFORD, F.I.C., F.C.S., Manager and Director.)

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pure Iodides of Potassium and Sodium

AND

Resublimed Iodine.

OFFICE—149 St. Vincent St., GLASGOW.

WORKS—Whitecrook, CLYDEBANK.

LONDON AGENT—

ALEXR. S. PICKERING,

Dunster House, Mincing Lane, LONDON, E.C.

"GLYCEROL OF MALT"

(PRICE).

Prepared from the Finest Scotch Winter Barley and combined only with

PRICE'S GLYCERIN.

"GLYCEROL OF MALT" is unique in this, that while its Digestive Power ranks high among Malt Preparations, it contains no other preservative than PRICE'S GLYCERIN, and this, while perfectly innocuous, provides the very element required to render it a complete food, viz.: the Fat-producing quality characteristic of Glycerin (see "Properties and Uses of Glycerin," by M.D., M.R.C.S.).

It is very pleasant to the taste, and its great nutritive properties may be taken advantage of by Children and Invalids, Growing Youth, Convalescents, Brain Workers, Athletes, Professional and Business Men and Women.

— Prepared in Pharmaceutical Department of —

PRICE'S P. C. CO. LTD.

Belmont Works, BATTERSEA, S.W.

T. HOWARD LLOYD & Co

Wholesale & Export Druggists, & Manufacturing Chemists.

High St & Townhall Ln · Leicester.

SEMPER EADEM

GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA

Our manufacture of this article has met with all-round commendation from our customers, and every year our sale increases largely.

Our "A" quality is almost identical with the British Pharmacopœia formula, but owing to the desire of the public for a sweeter preparation we make four kinds, A. B. C. & D.; each having the proportion of Sugar, varied according to the price.

1 cwt. and upwards supplied in 28-lb. Tins. *TINS & CASES FREE.*

March 1st, 1899.

"A" QUALITY. Blue Label.

Per lb. 10*d.*; 1 cwt. 90/-; in 4-28 lb. Tins. Tins and Cases free.

In round bottles, corked—	¼ lb.	½ lb.	1 lb.
Per dozen	4/6	7/8	12/6
Per gross	50/-	88/-	144/-

"B" QUALITY. Pink Label.

Per lb. 9*d.*; 1 cwt. 74/-; in 4-28 lb. Tins. Tins and Cases free.

In bottles as above—	¼ lb.	½ lb.	1 lb.
Per dozen	4/2	7/-	11/-
Per gross	46/-	78/-	128/-

"C" QUALITY. Yellow Label.

Per lb. 8*d.*; 1 cwt. 68/-; in 4-28 lb. Tins. Tins and Cases free.

In bottles as above—	¼ lb.	½ lb.	1 lb.
Per dozen	4/-	6/3	10/-
Per gross	44/-	74/-	116/

"D" QUALITY. White Label.

Per lb. 7*d.*; 1 cwt. 60/-; in 4-28 lb. Tins. Tins and Cases free.

In bottles as above—	¼ lb.	½ lb.	1 lb.
Per dozen	3/6	5/6	9/-
Per gross	38/-	62/-	102/-
In Enamelled Tins—		½ lb.	1 lb.
Per dozen	—	5/3	8/6
Per gross	—	58/-	99/-

Raspberry flavour, tinted	per lb. 1/-	per cwt. 70/-
Lime Fruit flavour	" 1/-	" 70/-
Lemon flavour	" 1/-	" 70/-

	A	B	C	D
6 oz. White Flats, patent stoppered, or blue lettered, patent stoppered, or wood top corks	48/-	38/-	36/-	34/-
8 oz. White Flats, patent stoppered, or blue lettered, patent stoppered, or wood top corks	52/-	44/-	42/-	40/-

SPECIAL TERMS AND PRICES FOR LARGE CONTRACTS.

FRUIT SALINE OR HEALTH SALT.

SALINE GRAINS OR GRANULAR FRUIT SALT.

SULPHUR SALINE, or "Brimstone and Treacle" up-to-date.

Lemonade Powder and Crystals.

SAMPLES AND QUOTATIONS FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE WILL BE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Telephone No. 6055. Telegrams—"TYRER STRATFORD LONDON." Established 1844.

THOMAS TYRER & CO., LTD.

(THOMAS TYRER, F.I.C., F.C.S., Managing Director),

CHEMICAL WORKS, ABBEY LANE, STRATFORD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT ONLY.

"Sterling Brand"

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PYROXYLIN PURE AND METHYLATED COLLODION ETHERS

AMMONIUM. AMYL. BARIUM. IRON. } **ACETATES** { LEAD. POTASSIUM. SODIUM. ZINC.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE { All Strengths and for all purposes.

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CALOMEL. RED OXIDE. PILL. } PURE { SUBLIMATE. WHITE PRECIPITATE. OINTMENT.

ANTI-FOULING MERCURIALS, ETC.

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PHOSPHORIC ACID,

DIL., CONC., SYRUPY, & GLACIAL. Free from Arsenic, Lead, &c.

ALL HYPOPHOSPHITES.

IRON AMMON CITRATE
BISMUTH AMMON CIT.
IRON CITRATE TRUE } **SCALE PREPARATIONS.** { IRON POTASS. TART.
QUININE AND IRON CIT.
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Spirit Nitrous Ether & Aromatic Ammonia, B.P.
Essences and Fruit Flavours.

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NEAR MANNHEIM,
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SULPHATE OF QUININE AND ALL OTHER **CINCHONA PREPARATIONS**

FERRATIN & LACTOPHENIN

Atropine, Caffeine, Cumarine,
Strychnine and its Salts,
Codeine and its Salts,
Glycerine.

Acetanilid, Chloral Hydrate, Eserine, Gallic Acid, Phenacetin, Pyrogallic Acid, Pilocarpine, Resorcine, Salicylates, Terpin Hydrate, &c.

Represented in British India by Messrs. Hadenfeldt & Co., Calcutta.

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Messrs. F. R. Mueller & Co.,
47 Waterloo Street,
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SHARLAND & Co.

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FOR EXPORT ONLY.

Drugs, Chemicals, Tinctures in Bond, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Photographic Goods, Druggists' Sundries, Rubber Goods, Soda Water Machinery, Fruit Essences, Corks, Bottles, Tinfoil, Capsules, Bottling Wire, &c.

We are Sole Buyers for Several Wholesale Druggists in the Colonies, and are open to Buy on Commission for India, China, Japan, Africa, Central and South America, Canada, United States, West Indies, &c.

A TRIAL INDENT SOLICITED.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

"CYGNET"

FAULDING'S EUCALYPTUS OIL.

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We Represent the Principal Newspapers in Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Cape Colony.

Our Mr. Charles Sharland will be pleased to give all information, *re* the best mediums for advertising, having lived many years in Australia and New Zealand.

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Bankers—LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.

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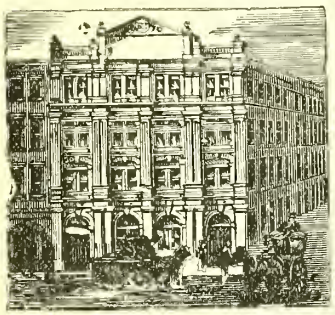

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Importers of Drugs, Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries, Patent Medicines and Perfumery, Surgical and Photographic Sundries, Confectioners' and Dyers' Goods, Dental Sundries, Soda-water Machinery, Bottling Racks, Egg-shape and Lamont's Soda-water Bottles, and all Cordial Makers' Requirements.

All parts of Queensland visited at regular intervals by experienced Travellers. Agencies solicited from firms who are prepared to actively introduce their Manufactures into the Colony.

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Tinctures, Ethers, Liniments, and **Spirituous Extracts, &c.,** prepared with purest Spirit, and from best quality of raw Drugs, in accordance with requirements of British and other Pharmacopœias, **Iodoform** (absolute), **Iodine Resublimed, Potassium Iodide, Sodium Iodide,** all Preparations of **Bromine, Santonin** (from Turkestan factory), **Cocoa Butter, Castor Oil, Chloroform, Cod Liver Oil, Resina Jalapæ Resina Scammoniæ.**

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WHOLESALE AND EXPORT BOTANIC DRUGGISTS.

Manufacturers of **Extracts of Belladonnæ, Aconiti, Cannabis Indici, Male Fern Oil,** and all other Solid and Fluid Extracts. Drug Mills for **Insect Powder,** Finest Brand.

Dr. THEOD. SCHUCHARDT, GOERLITZ:

Pure Fine Chemicals, &c., &c. Tannic, Gallic, and Pyrogallic Acid, Glycerine, Citric Acid. Heavy Chemicals.

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PEAKE, ALLEN & CO.

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,

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GENERAL MERCHANTS,

LUCKNOW, OUDH, INDIA,

Possess exceptional facilities for the introduction of NEW SPECIALITIES, Patent Medicines, Druggists' Sundries, Perfumery, &c.

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SMART & COPLEY,

RHODESIA PHARMACY, BULAWAYO,

Are prepared to introduce New Specialities and undertake Sole Agencies for Rhodesia for Standard Preparations.

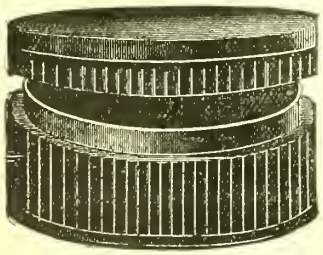
SMART & COPLEY,

Wholesale and Retail Chemists and Druggists.

P.O. Box 260. Tel. Add.:—"PHARMACY BULAWAYO."

London Agents—Walter Kemsley & Co. Africa House, Leadenhall Street.

THE "STIPENDUM" STOPPER CO., LIM.



47 LAMB'S CONDUIT ST., LONDON, W.C.

MANUFACTURE THE FOLLOWING SPECIALITIES—

"STIPENDUM" CORK STOPPERS, in all sizes.

'STIPENDUM" CORK-LINED CAPS, for Pomado Bottles.

'STIPENDUM" OPENERS, for Stoppered Aerated-water Bottles.

"STIPENDUM" GREASE-PROOF COVERED POTS,

IN TERRA COTTA, CHOCOLATE, AND BLACK.

The Grease-Proof Covered Pots have perfectly-fitting lids, are practically unbreakable, and the only articles really answering the purpose intended.

To be had of all Druggists' Sundriesmen. Wholesale only of the Company.

REPRESENTATIVE AGENCY FOR INDIA BURMA AND CEYLON THOROUGHLY UNDERTAKEN

BY

BERTIE-SMITH & CO.

23, 25, 27, 29, 31 Apollo St., **BOMBAY,**
Cashmere Gate, **DELHI,**
Under Negotiation for Office Premises in
CALCUTTA,

Sole Representatives and Agents in India, Burma, and Ceylon for—

Messrs. ARMOUR & CO., Chicago, U.S.A.
" J. & E. ATKINSON, Ltd., London.
" BAISS BROS & CO., London.
" CLAYTON & JOWETT, Ltd., Liverpool.
" FAHLBERG, LIST & Co., Magdeburg.
" NEWBALL & MASON, Nottingham.
MAISON MALLIE, Paris.
THE BRITISH-AMERICAN BALL NOZZLE CO., London.

THE CARBONIC ACID GAS CO. (Limited), Berlin.
THE NAFTALAN CO. (Limited), Magdeburg.
THE TERROL CO. (Limited), London.
"COOPER'S LIQUORS." MUNYON'S REMEDIES.
LINGNER'S DISINFECTING APPARATUS (Glycoformal).
NAFTALAN. ODOL. SACCHARIN.
PASTEUR "MALLIE" FILTER.
SCHIEFFELIN'S PILLS. TERROL. VIGORAL.

Hawley's Counter Adjuncts

Were started by us in February, 1884. We were the first English firm to originate the idea of putting up articles bearing Chemists' own name and address. During these fifteen years Hawley's Counter Adjuncts have made steady progress, until now they are know in every quarter of the Globe.

Our latest Illustrated List is the most complete in the trade. We offer Chemists an unrivalled selection of our three hundred different articles. These have been brought out to suit all classes of trade and for all seasons. We make a special feature of having the most artistic labels possible, whilst our well-known laboratories are the best guarantee of the quality of the ingredients. We shall be happy to send our List of Hawley's Counter Adjuncts, post free, to any registered Chemist.

EVANS, LESCHER & WEBB,
LONDON.

EVANS, SONS & CO.,
LIVERPOOL.

46 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.,

IS

THE BRITISH DEPÔT

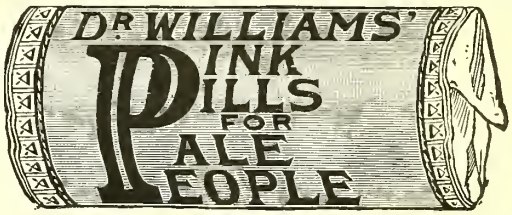
FOR THE FOLLOWING:—

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

The new Pamphlet (**"One at Night"**) is now being distributed, and every effort is made to facilitate sales. A supply of the pamphlet (which is of a very attractive character, and designed by a leading artist) will be sent to any Chemist, carriage paid, on application. Postcards preferred.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.



A greatly increased scheme of winter advertising for the above is now in progress, and sales are rapidly increasing. Pamphlets are being distributed from house to house in all districts. Show cards supplied, carriage paid, on application to British Depôt as above.

COLGATE'S CASHMERE BOUQUET

and other Soaps, Perfumes, and Toilet articles.

New Lines.

VIORIS SOAP

AND

DEMULCENT SHAVING STICK.

The Depôt for the foregoing is now at this address. Chemists doing a high-class perfumery trade will find them worth studying, and are invited to make inquiry either direct or through any wholesale house.

EMERSON'S BROMO-SELTZER

The most popular of all American effervescents and headache cures. Sold under a guarantee to refund price if three doses don't cure any headache. Pamphlets for counter use will be supplied carriage paid.

British Depôt also for **Sozodont, Himrod's Cure, Gayetty's Medicated Paper, Pitcher's Castoria, Perry Davis' Pain-Killer, Emerson's Bromo-Seltzer, Wakelee's Camelline, Eeckelaers' Toilet Soaps, Antikamnia, Lactopeptine, Stiefel's Soaps, Succus Alterans** (McDade).

PRICES ON APPLICATION HERE OR THROUGH THE WHOLESALE HOUSES.

CAPSULED "McK. & R." PILLS

McKesson & Robbins : Originated 1870 : New York.

WHY SHOULD THE "McK. & R." PILLS BE PRESCRIBED?

1. Because they are prepared from materials of the highest quality only.
2. Because they are made according to the B.P. or other Standard Authorities, and therefore al the combinations are well tried and of recognised value.
3. Because they are taken pleasantly—being tasteless—and readily, being ovoid in form.
4. Because they are not subjected at any stage of preparation to the injurious action of heat.
5. Because the coating of *pure transparent gelatine* preserves the contents from oxidation.
6. Because they are always soluble, and the contents soft and quickly disintegrated.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL CAPSULED PILLS.

Aloes, all the B.P. combinations..... 5 gr.
Aloes, Dilute (Dr. Hall Dinner Pill)..... 4 gr.
Aloes Barb.
Saponis Pulv.
Pulv. Ext. Glycyrrh.
Theriaca, āā..... 1 gr.
Aloes and Nux Vomica—
Aloes Soc. ..... 1½ gr.
Ext. Nucis Vom..... ½ gr.
Aloin ..... 1/10, ¼, ½, 1 gr.
Aloin, various combinations.
Anti-Dyspepsia (Fothergill)—
Strychninæ ..... 1/10 gr.
Pulv. Piper Nig. ..... 1½ gr.
Pulv. Ipecac..... 2-3 gr.
Ext. Gent..... 1 gr.
Arsenious Acid..... 1-20, 1-50 gr.
Asafœtida, U.S. and B.P..... 5 gr.
Atropine ..... 1-100, 1-300 gr.
Blue Pill, B.P. ..... 1, 2, 3, 5 gr.
Blue Pill, with Colocynth and Hyoscyam... 5 gr.
Calcium Sulphide ..... 1-10, 1-4, 1-2, 1 gr.
Calomel, Colocyn., and Hyosc..... 5 gr.
Calomel Co., B.P. ..... 5 gr.
Camphor and Hyoscyam..... 2 gr.
Camphoræ
Ext. Hyoscy., āā..... 1 gr.
Cannabis Indica ..... 1-4, 1-2 gr.
Cascara Sagrada..... 3 gr.
Cathartic Comp., U.S.P.
Ext. Jalap ..... 1 gr.
Ext. Coloc. Co..... 1 1-3 gr.
Hyd. Subchlor. ..... 1 gr.
Gambog. ..... 1-4 gr.
N.B.—The ready solubility of the "McK. & R." Pills is readily proved by taking a dose of these.
Colocynth Comp., B.P..... 4, 5 gr.
Colocynth, other combinations.
Copaiba Compound—
Cubebæ Pulv. ..... 2 gr.
Ferri Sulph. Exsic..... 1-2 gr.
Mass. Copaib. ..... 1 gr.
Tereb. Venet..... 1 1-2 gr.
Corrosive Sublimate..... 1-30, 1-20, 1-10 gr.
Croton Oil..... 1-2 gr.
Diuretic—
Ext. Buchu, Potass. Nitrat..... 1 gr.
Scillæ Pulv. ..... 1-2 gr.
Emmenagogue—
Ferr. Sulph. Exsic. ..... 1 1-2 gr.
Thus, American ..... 1 1-2 gr.
Aloes Socot. ..... 1-2 gr.
Ergotin ..... 3 gr.
N.B.—Each Pill = 30 gr. ergot or 30 ms. fl. extract. This form is more reliable and uniform in effect and more agreeable than the liquid preparations.
Euonymin ..... 2, 3 gr.
Iodoform and Iodoform with Iron..... 1 gr.
Ipecac. ..... 1-4, 5 gr.
Ipecac. Co. ..... 5 gr.
Ipecac. and Squill, B.P. ..... 5 gr.
Iron Pill, B.P. Add. ..... 3, 5 gr.
Iron Arseniate..... 1-8 gr.
Iron reduced by Hydrogen (Quevenne).. 1, 4 gr.
Iron and Quinine Citrate..... 2 gr.
Laxative, Vegetable—
Res. Podoph.
Ext. Hyoscy.
Ext. Tarax., āā..... 1-4 gr.
Ext. Coloc. Co. ..... 1 gr.
Jalapæ
Res. Leptand. āā..... 1-2 gr.
Ol. Menth. Pip.
Mercury, Biniodide ..... 1-16 gr.
Mercury, Proto-iodide.... 1-20, 1-16, 1-8, 1-4 gr.
N.B.—Made from the absolutely pure *yellow* impalpable powder, free from mercury and from biniodide.
So-called "green" proto-iodide contains uncombined mercury.
Mercury with Chalk ..... 1 gr.
Morphine Muriate ..... 1-8, 1-4 gr.
Nitro-Glycerine..... 1-200, 1-100, 1-50 gr.
Opium ..... 1 gr.
Opium and Camphor..... 1 gr.
Opii Pulv..... 1 gr.
Camphoræ ..... 2 gr.
Pepsin, Pure ..... 1 gr.
Phosphorus ..... 1-100, 1-50, 1-30 gr.
N.B.—In no kind of Pill are the advantages of the "McK. & R." method better exemplified or more in request. No other brand of Phosphorus Pills is equally reliable for the administration of the unoxidised medicament.
Phosphorus and Iron—
Phosphor. Pur. ..... 1-50 gr.
Ferr. Redact. ..... 2 gr.
Phosphorus, Iron, and Quinine—
Phosphor. Pur. ..... 1-100 gr.
Ferri Carb. ..... 1 gr.
Quininæ Sulph. ..... 1 gr.
Phosphorus and Nux Vomica—
Phosphor. Pur. ..... 1-50 gr.
Ext. Nucis Vom..... 1-4 gr.
Phosphorus and Quinine—
Phosphor. Pur. ..... 1-50 gr.
Quininæ Sulph. ..... 1 gr.
Phosphorus and Valerianate of Zinc—
Phosphor. Pur. ..... 1-50 gr.
Zinci Valer. ..... 1 gr.
Picrotoxin ..... 1-80 gr.
Podophyllin ..... 1-8, 1-4, 1-2 gr.
Quinine, Bisulphate .... 1-4, 1-2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 gr.
Quinine, Sulphate ..... 1-4, 1-2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 gr.
Quinine Co. (Anti-Malarial).
Largely prescribed in America with excellent results.
Rhubarb Comp., B.P. ..... 5 gr.
Rhubarb with Blue Pill ..... 5 gr.
Salicylic Acid ..... 2, 5 gr.
Soap Comp., B.P. ..... 5 gr.
Squill Comp., B.P. ..... 5 gr.
Strophanthus ..... 1-20, 1-4 gr.
Strychnine ..... 1-50 gr.
Tonic Laxative (Fothergill)—
Quininæ Sulph. ..... 2-3 gr.
Strychn. ..... 1-30 gr.
Ferri Redact.
Ext. Bellad., āā ..... 1-4 gr.
Valerianates, Iron, Quinine, and Zinc.
Warburg's Tincture and the same without Aloes.
Each Pill = 1 fl. drm. of the Tincture.
Zinc Phosphide ..... 1-4, 1-2 gr.
Zinc Valerianate ..... gr.

Special Combinations of 3,000 or more Pills made and Capsuled to order for Hospitals, &c., at Special Quotations.

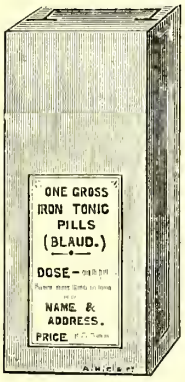
London Agency:—Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Thompson, 7 to 12 Aldersgate St., E.C.

ALSO SUPPLIED BY

MESSRS. BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO., Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C.;
MESSRS. GRIMWADE, RIDLEY & CO., 82 Bishopsgate Street, London, E.C.

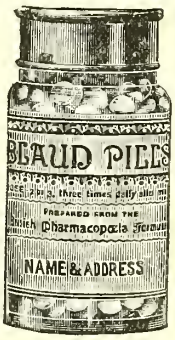
PACKED PROPRIETARY PILLS

Name and Address on 1 gross lots, or 4 × 3 dozen assorted.



BLAUD PILLS. (Formula 436.)

White square bottle, containing **1** gross Iron Tonic Pills (Blaud), in coloured carton, labelled for retail use, with Chemist's name and address, also price as required.
Pink or White.
1 gross in gold-lacquered tin, well-lithographed retail label in colours, no name.



BLAUD PILLS.

(Formula 436.)

1 gross in metal-capped bottle, labelled for retail use.

PINK PILLS.

(Formula 436.)

1 gross in metal-capped bottle, labelled for retail use.

NEURALGIA PILLS. (Formula 177.)

18 in metal-capped tube, artistic retail label in colours.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.

(Formula 729.)

18 in tube, artistic retail label in colours.

ANTICORPULENCY PILLS.

(Formula 437.)

18 in tube, artistic retail label in colours.

LITTLE LIVER PILLS. (Formula 698.)

40 in metal-capped tube, neatly printed wrapper, labelled for retail use.

LITTLE ANTIBIL or LITTLE COUGH PILLS

(Formulæ 737 and 776.)

40 in metal-capped tube, neatly printed wrapper, labelled for retail use.

ANTIBILIOUS PILLS. (Formula A.)

2 doz. in turned wood box, labelled with dose and wrapped.

GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.

(Formula 787.)

2 doz. in turned wood box, coated or uncoated, labelled with dose and wrapped.

FEMALE PILLS. (Formula 617.)

2 doz. in turned wood box, labelled with dose and wrapped.

Show Cards

Of above, FREE.

WITH PRICES AS REQUIRED.

Samples and Prices of all the above on application. Send to us for Prices of Pills packed in all styles.

COX'S TASTELESS PILLS.

"There is no doubt that a pill-mass, coated as in these pills, does not tend to harden with keeping, and remains as effective as if taken in recently-filled gelatin capsules."—*Edinburgh Medical Journal*, August, 1898.

Send for detailed list of Pills in bulk—10 gross tins; also Oval and Colored Pills.

ARTHUR H. COX & CO., BRIGHTON.

Telegraphic Address—"COX BRIGHTON." A.B.C. Code.

A GOOD PILL
AND
A GOOD PROFIT

Dr. SCOTT'S PILLS

ARE PROTECTED UNDER THE P. A. T. A. SCHEME.

1/1½ size	Wholesale Price,	10/- per dozen.
,, ,, ...	Minimum Retail Price,	1/- ,, box.
2/9 ,, ...	Wholesale Price,	24/- ,, dozen.
,, ,, ...	Minimum Retail Price,	2/6 ,, box.

These Pills can be safely recommended by all Medicine Vendors as a mild and effectual aperient for both sexes. They never cause griping. They are useful for all Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous Depression, Irritability, Lassitude, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, &c.

Messrs. LAMBERT & CO. will be pleased to supply Handbills, with Name and Address, Carriage Paid, 8vo size, for house to house distribution, White Demy 4to Wrappers and Crown Folio Bottle Wrappers. for Counter use, will be forwarded on application to 173 Seymour Place, London, W.

100 YEARS' REPUTATION.

Awarded Certificate of Merit.

KEARSLEY'S
Original Widow Welch's Pills

UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE GENUINE.

RETAILERS MAY SAFELY RECOMMEND THEM.

The Original Widow Welch's
FEMALE PILLS.
Prepared by C. & G. Kearsley,
Of 17, North Street, Westminster.
Price 1s. 1½d. & 2s. 9d. Stamp Duty included

FAC-SIMILE OF LABEL.

Prices to the Trade:—13½d. .. 9/6 per doz. 2/9 .. 23/- per doz.
13 to the dozen of the 2/9 size.
Minimum Re-selling Prices:—13½d. .. 1/-. 2/9 .. 2/6.

LIVING PROFITS GUARANTEED.

The Retailer knows that KEARSLEY'S are THE GENUINE, and we trust the Trade will explain this to all Customers who ask for Cheaper Imitations.

Special Quotations to Shippers and for large quantities by application to C. & G. Kearsley.

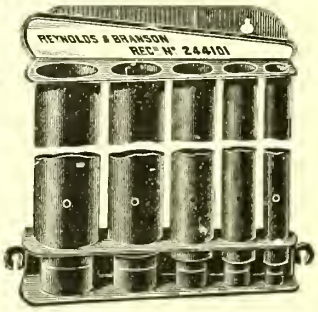
Supplied in BOTTLES for EXPORT, 13 to doz. 2/9 size, same terms as Boxes.

UNLESS SO PACKED WE CANNOT BE RESPONSIBLE.

N.B.—Chemists can have attractive Show Card, also Hand Bills, sent free by application to C. & G. Kearsley, 17 North Street, Westminster. Chemists in the Colonies through their Wholesale House.

THE PILL BOX SHOOT

Registered No. 244,101.



Hangs on the wall, takes up very little room.

Holds 3 dozen 1 oz., 4 dozen ½ oz., 4 dozen 2 drachms, 5 dozen 1 drachm, 6 dozen ½ drachm.

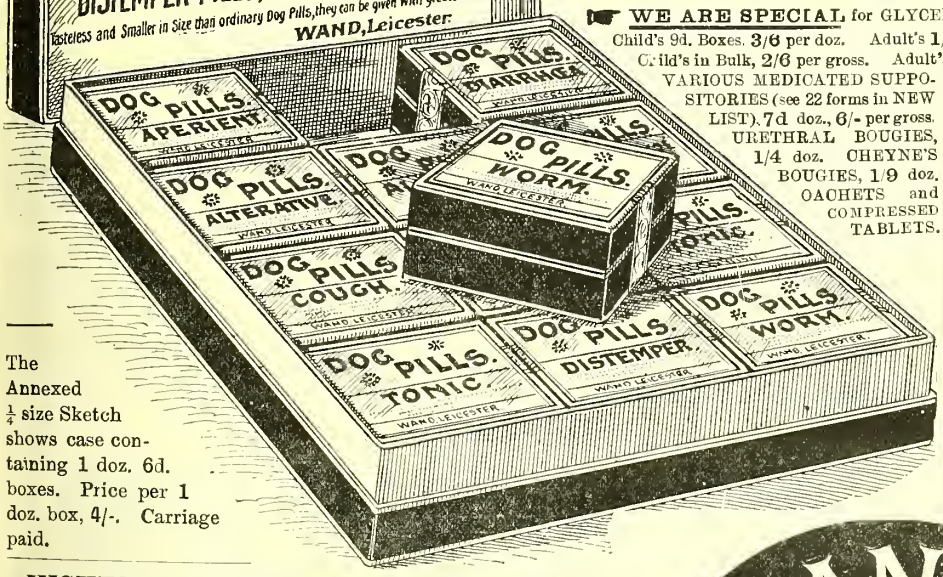
Size, 37 inches long by 7 inches wide.

We make them any size to fit any position in pharmacy and to take any size pill or ointment box.

Price, **10/6** empty; **12/6** full.

REYNOLDS & BRANSON, LTD.
LEEDS.

GOOD SELLING LINES



The Annexed ¼ size Sketch shows case containing 1 doz. 6d. boxes. Price per 1 doz. box, 4/-. Carriage paid.

HIGHEST QUALITY. LOWEST PRICE.
BEST FINISH. FULL STRENGTH.
PEARL or SWEET-COATED, any Colour
(Varnished, Silvered, or Black Polished).

We supply a 50-gross Selection (Minimum 10 gross) at 50-gross rates.

— ALL NET CASH WITH ORDER. —

No.	FORMULA.	10 gr.	50 gr.
533.	Pil. Aper. c. vel sine Oalomel	3½d.	3d.
43.	„ Ohamomile	5d.	4½d.
997.	„ Dandelion..	4½d.	4d.
476.	„ Gout and Rheumatic	7d.	6d.
192.	„ Podoph. Co.	9d.	8½d.
A.	„ Digestive ..	4½d.	4d.
217.	„ Rhei et Ricini	3½d.	3d.
2.	„ Aloes et Asafœt.	3½d.	3d.
3.	„ Aloes et Ferri	3½d.	3d.
1150.	„ Aloes et Ferri c. Pulegii ..	3½d.	3d.
6.	„ Asafœt. Co.	3½d.	3d.
9.	„ Ooloc. et Hyoscy.	10d.	9d.
8.	Pil. Ooloc. Co...	9d.	8d.
109.	„ Ferri (Blaud)	2½d.	2½d.
13.	„ Hydrarg. ..	4d.	3½d.
127.	„ Hyd. c. Rhei	4½d.	4d.
14.	„ Hyd. Subchlor. Co.	5d.	4½d.
15.	„ Ipecac. c. Scillâ	4d.	3½d.
17.	„ Rhei Co. ..	3½d.	3d.
19.	„ Scillæ Co...	3½d.	3d.

Little Pill Series.

68.	Little Liver Pills	3d.	2½d.
412.	Little Cough Pills	4d.	3d.
400.	Little Antibilious Pills	4d.	3d.

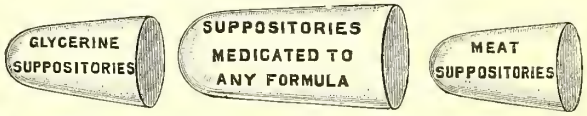
All Carriage Paid in Great Britain. Tins and Packages Free.

WE SAVE YOU FROM 50 % TO 100 %.

WAND, Pill Factory, LEICESTER.

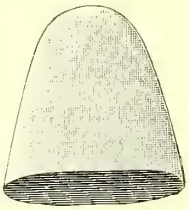
— A GOOD SELLING LINE. —

PINK or WHITE. 2'd. per gross on 10 gross lots. *Neat and telling label in blue ink.*
1 Gross in Metal Capped Bottle, 3/6 per doz.
½-Gross Bottles, 3/3 per dozen. 1-Gross Bottles, 3/- per doz.



WE ARE SPECIAL for GLYCERINE SUPPOSITORIES.
Child's 9d. Boxes. 3/6 per doz. Adult's 1/- Boxes, 5/- per doz.
Child's in Bulk, 2/6 per gross. Adult's in Bulk, 4/- per gross.
VARIOUS MEDICATED SUPPOSITORIES (see 22 forms in NEW LIST). 7d doz., 6/- per gross.
URETHRAL BOUGIES, 1/4 doz. CHEYNE'S BOUGIES, 1/9 doz.
OACHETS and COMPRESSED TABLETS.

PESSARIES
(VAGINAL).



No. 26.—QUININE (Soluble), French Shape, guaranteed to contain 3 grains Soluble Quinine in each Pessary, 1 doz. in box, 8/- per dozen boxes.

VARIOUS MEDICATED PESSARIES (see 27 forms in NEW LIST). Made of Cacao Butter or Gelatine, and supplied in boxes containing 1 dozen of a kind at 1/4 a box.

SPECIAL CLOSE PRICES TO LARGE BUYERS.

The following is extracted from a "Chemist and Druggist" leading article which appeared May 23rd, 1896, entitled:—

"ON IMITATING A SPECIALITY."

"The way of the imitator is hard; he can never be sure when he gets there. Chlorodyne was invented by Dr. Collis Browne in 1848, and after an eight years' trial of it in India Dr. Browne came home in 1856, and by Mr. J. T. Davenport's assistance the compound was soon familiar to the medical profession and the public in England, and ere long it became known the world over. Straightway imitations of it commenced.

* * * * * * * * * *

* * * * * * * * * *

But Mr. Davenport's policy from the first has been to keep silence amidst the multitude of guesses made respecting the composition of this speciality, and that this was the best policy will be evident to anyone who glances at the table of nineteen formulæ which we subjoin.

* * * * * * * * * *

* * * * * * * * * *

It is but fair to add on behalf of some of the formulators that they have been careful to say that their products are not attempts at imitation, but something like it, or a substitute, and that it is still the rule in British pharmacy to give Dr. Collis Browne's article when 'Chlorodyne' is ordered in prescriptions—a very common-sense rule in view of diversity of opinion amongst authorities."

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE.

This preparation does not contain any poison which is included in Part I, Schedule A, of the Poisons Act; therefore the signature of the purchaser is NOT required.

Chemists who study their own reputations should never be thoughtless enough to sell an imitation Chlorodyne. Any first-class, old-established Chemist will tell you that Dr. Browne's preparation is the only genuine Chlorodyne. [1]

Sole Manufacturer—**J. T. DAVENPORT,** 33 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

PART I.
(PUBLISHED MONTHLY.)

PRICES CURRENT
OF
Pharmaceutical Preparations,
CHEMICALS, DRUGS,
&c., &c.

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(PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.)

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OF
PILLS, PEARL AND GELATINE COATED.
TABLETS,
PLAIN AND SUGAR COATED AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.
In Bulk and Packed for
RETAIL SALE.

Telegrams: "UMNEY LONDON."
Telephone 608 HOP.

WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY,
48 & 50 Southwark St.
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NEW
Illustrated Price List.
IN 4 PARTS.

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NAME AND ADDRESS ON LABELS FREE.

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APRIL ISSUE
CONTAINS NOTES ON
PHARMACOPŒIAL
ESSENTIAL OILS.

MRS. WINSLOW'S
SOOTHING SYRUP
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

Greatly facilitates the process of Teething, by softening the Gums, reducing all Inflammation will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, Mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and

RELIEF & HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

Has been used for over Fifty Years by millions of Mothers for their children while Teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa.

RETAILED BY CHEMISTS ONLY.

Wholesale from THE ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG COMPANY (Limited), ***33 Farringdon Road, London.***

DAVY, HILL & SON, YATES & HICKS

(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1755),

Wholesale and Export Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,

64 PARK STREET, SOUTHWARK, LONDON.

SELECTED DRUGS, PURE CHEMICALS, & PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Telephone, 559 Hop. Telegraphic Addresses .. "ASHILL LONDON" or "ICKDAVY LONDON."

ALFRED WHITE & SONS,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

ACIDS, ÆTHERS, AND OTHER CHEMICALS CAREFULLY TESTED AND PACKED FOR EXPORT.

BISMUTH SALTS
Special Prices for Contracts.

MANUFACTURERS OF Acids, Æthers, Sp. Æther. Nit., Sp. Ammon. Arom., Liq. Ammonia, Soldering Fluids, &c., and preparations of Alum, Animal Charcoal, Antimony, Baryta, Bismuth Salts, Strontia, Zinc, &c.

Offices and Warehouse—CASTLE STREET, SAFFRON HILL, LONDON, E.C.

Works—WEST DRAYTON, MIDDLESEX.

Telegraphic Address—"ETHER METHYLATED LONDON." Telephone No. 1315 HOLBORN. ESTABLISHED 1775.

Syrup Trifolium Compound

Is an Alterative which

Has Stood the Test of Time

Having been successfully before the Profession for over twelve years. In the formula are embodied Red Clover, Stillingia, Lappa, Phytolacca, Berberis Aquifolium, Cascara Amarga, and Potassium Iodide.

The cumulative action of Potassium Iodide when given alone is well understood, but in the above combination its administration may be prolonged, and the dose gradually increased without producing gastric or intestinal disturbance. The Syrup entirely masks the nauseous taste of the salt even to the extent of 60 grains in the fluid ounce.

Samples and Literature on Application.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO., Manufacturing Chemists

21 NORTH AUDLEY STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, LONDON, W.

WILKINSON & SIMPSON, Ltd.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS AND DRUG MILLERS,

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

Telegrams: "Newgate Newcastle-on-Tyne."

PETROLEUM EMULSION,
With Hypophosphites.

COMPRESSED TABLETS,
Simple and Compound.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF FIGS,
Palatable and Effective.

MAY WE SUBMIT YOU SAMPLES AND QUOTATIONS ?

Offices, Warehouses, and Pharmaceutical Laboratories: 24 to 32 NEWGATE ST.
Factory and Drug Mills: DISPENSARY LANE, LOW FRIAR STREET.

PRICES CURRENT ON APPLICATION. *CLOSE QUOTATIONS TO LARGE BUYERS.*

HUBBUCK'S PURE OXIDE OF ZINC.

Sold by the following Wholesale Druggists, in Boxes of 7 lbs. and 14 lbs., stamped by the Manufacturers; also in 1-lb. Boxes and 1-lb. Glass Bottles:—

Allen & Hanburys Ltd.
Anderson & Co.
Baiss Brothers & Co.
Barron, Harveys & Co.
Battley & Watts.
Bleasdale, Limited.
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Clay, Dod & Co.
Cockburn & Co. (Lim.)
Corbyn, Stacey & Co.
Dakin Brothers.
Davy, Hill & Son, Yates & Hicks.
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Evans, Gadd & Co.
Evans, Lescher & Webb.
Ferris & Co.
Gale & Co.
Glasgow Apothecaries' Co.
Harker, Stagg & Morgan.
Hatrick, W. & R., & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis.
Herrings & Co.
Hirst, Brooke & Hirst.
Hodgkinson, Prestons & King.
Hodgkinsons, Clarke & Ward.
Horner & Sons.
Huskisson, H O., & Co.
Ismay, John, & Sons.
Lofthouse & Saltmer.
Mackey, Mackey & Co..
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.
Pinkerton, Gibson & Co.
Raimes, Clark & Co.
Raimes & Co.
Southall Bros. & Barclay.
Sumner, R., & Co.
Taylor, James.
Thompson, John (Lim.)
Tyrer, Thos. & Co.
Walker, Troke & Co.
Willows, Francis & Butler.
Woolley, Jas., Sons & Co. (Lim.)
Wright, Layman & Umney.
Wyleys (Lim.)

Carter, Carter & Kilham, Boston.
Finlay & Branswig, New Orleans.
Langley & Michaels, San Francisco.
Lazell, Dalley & Co., New York.
Lehn & Fink, New York.
McKesson & Robbins, New York.
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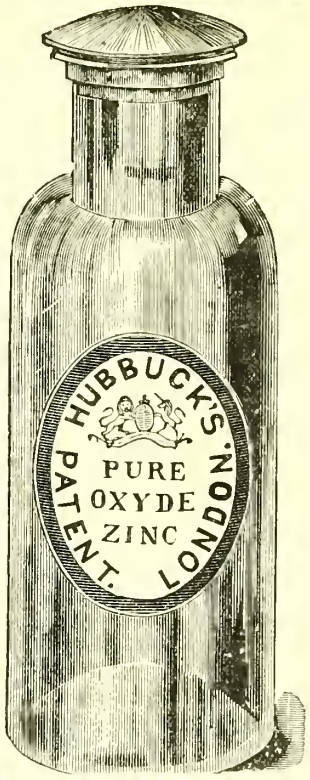

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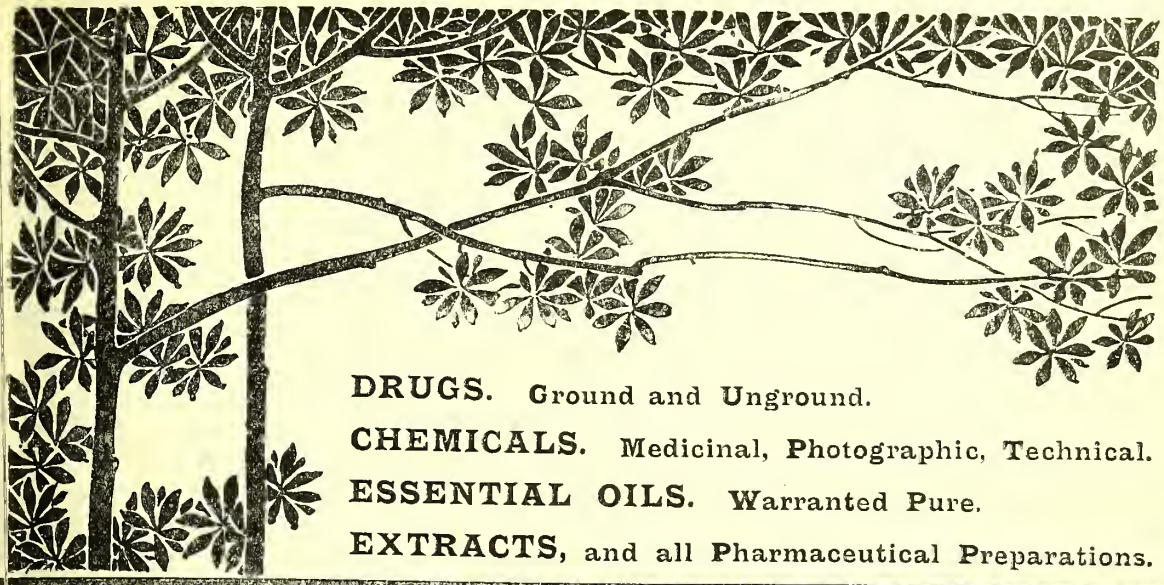

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CHINOSOL in its various forms is now supplied to the **Metropolitan** and **Counties' Asylum Boards, Infirmaries, Hospitals,** &c. A large circle of the Medical and Surgical Profession have adopted Chinosol in preference to other well-known Antiseptics in the market.

The Sanitary Institute awarded the Bronze Medal to the Chinosol Exhibits shown at

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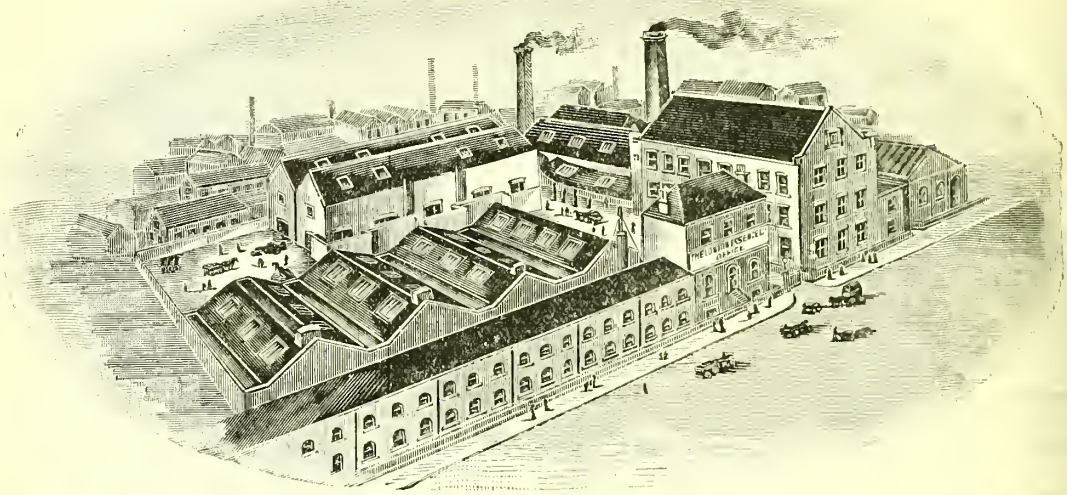
FOR PRICE LIST and COMPLETE LITERATURE APPLY TO—

Chinosol

THE CHINOSOL HYGIENIC CO., LIMITED, 36 St. Mary-at-Hill, London, E.C.

Trade Mark. *Address*—"Carmines London." *Telephone*—Avenue 5976. B. KÜHN, Manager.



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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

REQUIRING

ESSENCES, PERFUMES, TINCTURES, ESSENTIAL OILS, &c.

Should write us for Special Terms before buying elsewhere.

GEORGE ST., CAMBERWELL GREEN, S.E.

Telegrams—"VANILLIN LONDON." Telephone 810 HOP.

BUSY!

MORE THAN BUSY!!

AYE,

STOOD ON OUR HEADS!!!

We are placed in a very aggravating position. We are just closing our half-year, and of course want to execute every order in the books, to make a good showing on the balance-sheet. But we are so exceedingly busy that we cannot by any means get all orders out and start the new half-year with a clean page of the order book. Struggle as we will, we shall be compelled to enter on the new period with a large number of orders partially executed, but yet incompleted, greatly to our chagrin.

DAISY, Limited, THE TWIN DAISY WORKS, LEEDS.

Telephone 1990. Wires—"Daisy Leeds."

American Branch—DAISY, LIMITED, 166 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.
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NEW PLANT!

MORE HANDS!!

IMPROVED PROCESSES!!!

And everything else we can do, *is* being done. Our facilities were never so good as they are now. Our capacities for handling a ***big*** trade never so complete as at present. Our system never so good. And yet, with all this, and increased knowledge arising from previous experiences, the flowing tide has so completely swept us along, we are still well nigh overwhelmed. A new line of shafting, new machinery, more hands, and further subdivision of labour, &c., are being actively carried out and vigorously pushed forward.

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ALREADY WE HAVE THE BIGGEST AND MOST COMPLETE FACTORIES IN OUR LINE IN THE WORLD.

And yet we find ourselves at times under difficulties as already stated.

Why, Why, Why do we do such a trade? Why, Why, Why did we within three years knock out all measurable competitors? Why, Why, Why do we stand to-day in the field head and shoulders amongst a squad of imitator pigmies? Why, Why, Why do chemists order, re-order, again re-order, and *again* and *again* re-order?

The article we sell, sells; the facilities we offer, are facilities; the help we give, is help. For a live chemist to act with us means £ *s.* *d.* in his till.

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LIVE CHEMISTS WRITE

And ask for full particulars of a unique display to draw crowds to the window, of particulars of a mutual system of advertising together your own specialities and ours, of particulars of an advertisement for your own List or Almanac, and ***see*** what we can do ! Dead-alive Chemists need not write, nor order, they are a hindrance to the march.

Coins, Counter Bills, Daisyettes, Art Chromos, Enamelled Signs, Transparencies, and everything that will help a live agent to sell, free on receipt of post card.

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'HERCULES' MENTHOL CONES

(Provisional Patent 3,000).

See Report, Chemist & Druggist, 7/5/98—

"Messrs. Shirley's Unbreakable Menthol Cone seems to be a decided success. A representative of the Firm brought a handful of them into this Office a day or two since, and dashed them to the floor in a reckless and violent fashion, and did no damage, at least not to the Cones. We tested one until we did succeed in breaking it, but that result was only achieved after a demonstration of force which is never likely to be necessary in such a refined locality as a Pharmacy."

In 4 Sizes, Ornamented as above—

H1	...	2/- doz.	H3	...	3/9 doz.
H2	...	2/9 ,,	H4	...	5/- ,,

Also H5 Castle Shape, 3/- doz., and H6, extra large, 6/6 doz.

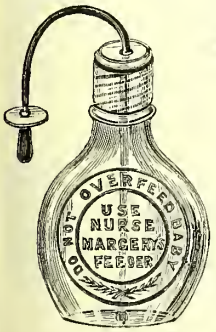
"A1 Brand" MENTHOL CONES.

A few Special Patterns largely Sold for Export.

No. 8P.	Acorn, Boxwood	2/9	doz.
No. 111.	Do. do.	4/9	,,
No. 109.	White Wood, Pedestal	2/3	,,
No. 48.	Opal Glass, Egg-shaped, with Metal cap, Blue and White	4/-	,,

Special Discounts to Large and Shipping Buyers.

Labels produced in Chinese, Burmese, and other Eastern languages.



FEEDING BOTTLES.

Be up-to-date, and buy the

'Nurse Margery' Graduated Bottles

From 33/- gross upwards.

BOAT FEEDERS (Graduated), in Boxes with Brush, 4/3 doz.

VERY SPECIAL Prices to bonâ-fide large Buyers.

KNOB PUFF BOX.

Decorated Tin	2/3 doz.
Same Tin, filled with Fullers' Earth,	1/3 ,,
,, ,, Violet Powder,	1/6 ,,
,, ,, Peptonised Jelly,	1/9 ,,

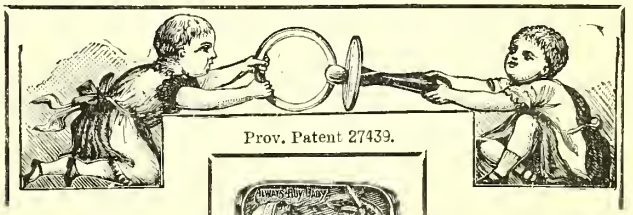
DECORATED TINS, of all kinds,

kept in Stock, for TOOTH POWDER, VASELINE, CACHOUS, &c., &c.

SHIPPERS! Please write us for anything in Packed Goods way and save money.

"NURSE MARGERY"

SOOTHERS—Teatfast & Shieldfast.



Prov. Patent 27439.

Is applied to *ALL* patterns, not necessarily only Rings.

See report, C. & D., February 4th, 1899.

All fitted with Cords.

No obstruction in the Teat.

No more children choked by Teat or Shield coming apart.

			Doz.
L1	1d. Olive Wood, Pear-shape Polished Teat	Gross. 7/6	
L1s	1d. do. do. Seamless Teat	8/-	
L2	2d. Ring, Seamless Teat	1/2	
L27	2d. Flat Bone, Seamless Teat	1/3	
L39	2d. Long, with 2nd size ,,	1/4	
L103	2d. Long, Fancy, 2nd size ,,	1/4	
L23	6d. Rubber Ring, Pad and Teat		3/6
L3	3d. Solid Ring, Seamless ,,		1/10
L17	3d. Rubber Ring ,, ,,		2/-
L37	3d. Rubber Small ,, ,,		1/6
L36	3d. Rubber Ring and Pad		2/-
L4	4d. Solid Ring		2/8
L38	4½d. or 6d. Large Rubber Ring		3/-

HEALTH SALINE.

Lever Lids.

Empty .. 9/6 gross.
Filled .. 2/6 doz.

All above are

CITRATE of MAGNESIA.

Lever Lids.

Empty .. .. 12/- gross.
Filled .. .. 3/3 doz.

in several colours, making most attractive Window Shows.

INSECT POWDER.

Empty .. .. 6/- gross.
Filled .. .. 1/9 doz.

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Apply to us before buying, and save money.

Special designs for quantity.

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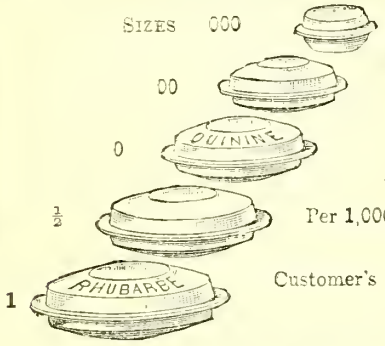
Proprietary Articles, Druggists' Sundries, Perfumery, Mineral Waters, Lozenges, Surgical Instruments, Photographic Apparatus and Sundries, &c., &c.



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Capelliforme. Six Sizes.
White or Coloured.

— All Sizes Same Price. —

Per 1,000, 3/-; 3,000 at a time, per 1 000, 2/9

Customer's name and address printed free on orders of 1,000 of a size.

Glycerine and Cucumber.

6d. Size in Handsome Coloured Cartoons,

Per doz., 3/9.
3 doz. at 3/6 doz.
12 doz. at 3/- doz.
3 doz. and upwards with Customer's Name and Address.

TOOTH POWDER TINS.

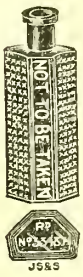
2½ in. by ⅞ in.
Liquid Capacity about 2 ozs.
Dull Gold, printed Assorted Colours, Antiseptic, Carbolic, Camphorated Chalk, and Rose, as Illustrations.

Per dozen ... ... 10d. Per gross 9/-

OLD FASHIONED (Flat) FEEDING BOTTLE.

Best White Glass Graduated, 18 tab'e-spoons, Screw Glass Stopper, Polished Black Teat, each in Box with Bottle Brush.

Per Dozen 5/6
3 dozen at 4/9 dozen.



THE NEW REGISTERED POISON BOTTLES.

(Registered No. 334871)

DARK BLUE GLASS.

½ oz., 5/3 per gross.		4 oz., 9/- per gross.	
1 oz., 6/-	,,	6 oz., 10/-	,,
1½ oz., 6/9	,,	8 oz., 15/6	,,
2 oz., 7/6	,,	10 oz., 18/-	,,
3 oz., 8/3	,,		

HEALTH SALT.

EFFERVESCING.

¼ lb. Patent Lid Tins, Gold and Colour Printed,

3/- per doz. 3 doz. for 8/9.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR QUANTITIES.

LITTLE LIVER GRANULES.

40 Pills in Metal Screw Cap Tubes, assorted coloured wrappers.
Per doz., 2/6. 6 doz for 14/9: 12 doz. for 28/-.
Customer's name printed on 6-doz lots.

BLAUD'S PILLS.

1 gross in Coloured Printed Tins.
Per dozen Tins 3/6
Per gross Tins 36/-
Special quotation for Quantities.

ALL ABOVE PRICES SUBJECT TO OUR USUAL 10 PER CENT. AND 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

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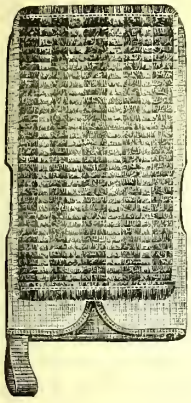

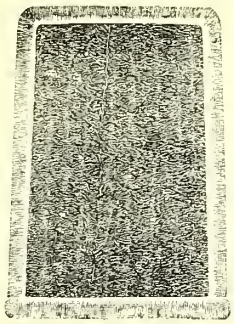
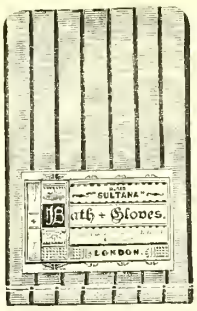

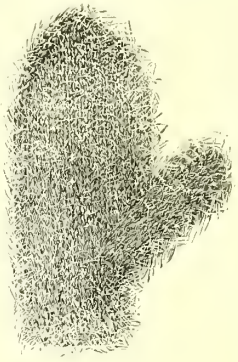
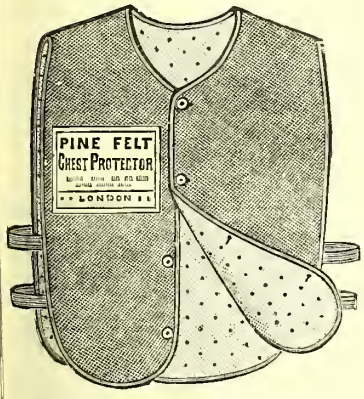

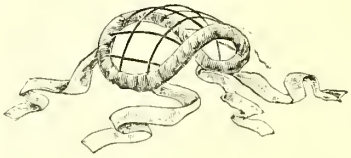

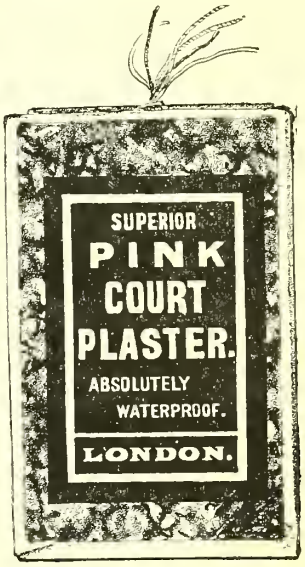

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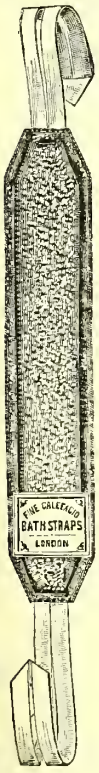

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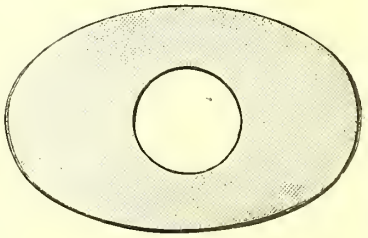
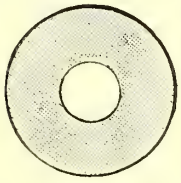
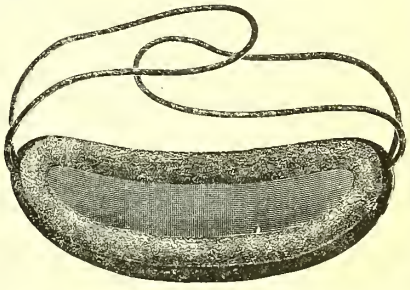




"RED CROSS"
Lint.

Per lb.... ... 1/9 | For 56 lbs ... 1/7
For 28 lbs.... 1/8 | For 112 lbs. 1/6

"RED CROSS"
Cotton Wool.

In 1-lb. CARTONS.

Per lb. 1/2

"RED CROSS"
Gauze.

6 yard pieces, each in airtight package.

Alembroth, per doz. yards	...	1/10
Boracic ,,	...	1/10
Carbolised ,,	...	1/9
Eucalyptus ,,	...	2/6
Iodoform ,,	...	4/6
Salicylic ,,	...	2/6
Sublimate ,,	...	1/10
Sulphate of Zinc ,,	...	2/9
Thymol ,,	...	3/4
Zinc and Mercury Cyanide, per doz. yards	...	2/6

BURGOYNE,
BURBIDGES & CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
12 & 16 COLEMAN ST.,
LONDON.

"RED CROSS"
Antiseptic Lint.

Boracic 50 per cent., per lb.	..	1/6
Carbolised 6 per cent. ,,	..	2/-
Iodoform 4 per cent. ,,	..	6/3
Salicylic 10 per cent. ,,	..	2/-

"Red Cross" Antiseptic Wool.

Boracic 50 per cent., per lb.	..	1/3
Carbolised 6 per cent. ,,	..	1/6
Iodoform 10 per cent. ,,	..	5/6
Sal Alembroth ,,	..	1/9
Sublimate ¼ per cent. ,,	..	1/8
Salicylic 4 per cent. ,,	..	1/9
,, 10 per cent. ,,	..	2/6

"RED CROSS"
Bandages.

6 yards long.

1 in. wide	...1/- doz....	9/-	per gross.
2 ,,	...1/9 ,, ..	18/-	,,
2½ ,,	...2/3 ,, ...	24/-	,,
3 ,,	...2/9 ,, ...	30/-	,,
3½ ,,	...3/3 ,, ...	36/-	,,

£100

FOR A

Belladonna Plaster Test

IT has come to our knowledge that certain manufacturers have placed upon the market Belladonna Plasters which are made to show a high test for alkaloids, but which it is openly stated are not made of Belladonna, but of other drugs. (See Proceedings A.P.A., 1890, page 155, also "American Journal of Pharmacy," April, 1898, page 182). We are also in possession of facts that tend to show at Plasters made strictly in accordance with the Pharmacopœia, containing a proper portion of extract of elladonna, from the Laboratories of the most reputable Pharmacists in the world, such as Allen & Son, ondon; E. R. Squibb & Sons; and Parke, Davis & Co., are condemned by certain analysts as being elow the Pharmacopœial Standard.

We are also aware that Belladonna Plasters containing little or no Belladonna, but, stuffed with kaloids for show assay, are accepted as conforming to the Pharmacopœia. We are also aware of the any difficulties and the lack of uniformity in the chemical assay of Belladonna Plasters, especially in ubber Compound. (A recent published report of an assay by several analysts shows a variation of veral hundred per cent. as applied to the ***SAME SAMPLE OF BELLADONNA LASTER.***)

In view of the uncertainty and unreliability of chemical tests commonly applied to Belladonna asters, and in view of the fact that they are of little value to the druggist or physician, who is unable to rify or disprove them, we are led to make the following offer :—

We will pay **£100** for the best process of testing Belladonna Plasters, adapted to the use of the uggist and physician possessed of ordinary intelligence and faculties, which will show :

(1) Whether a given sample of Belladonna Plaster is made of ***BELLADONNA,*** or is compounded from some other drug or drugs, or filled with mydriatic alkaloids for assays or other purposes.

(2) Whether or not a given sample of Belladonna Plaster conforms to the Pharmacopœial requirements.

In other words, a process which will enable any buyer or prescriber to judge of the reliability of the lladonna Plasters on the market.

Further details and information as to this award will be made upon application. The award will be de by a committee of Pharmaceutical and Medical Authorities to be hereafter named.

Johnson's Belladonna Plaster is made of ***BELLADONNA;*** it conforms in strength of drug the British Pharmacopœia, 1898.

We are desirous of securing a process that can easily be applied, and that will convince buyers of Bladonna Plasters of the accuracy of this statement.

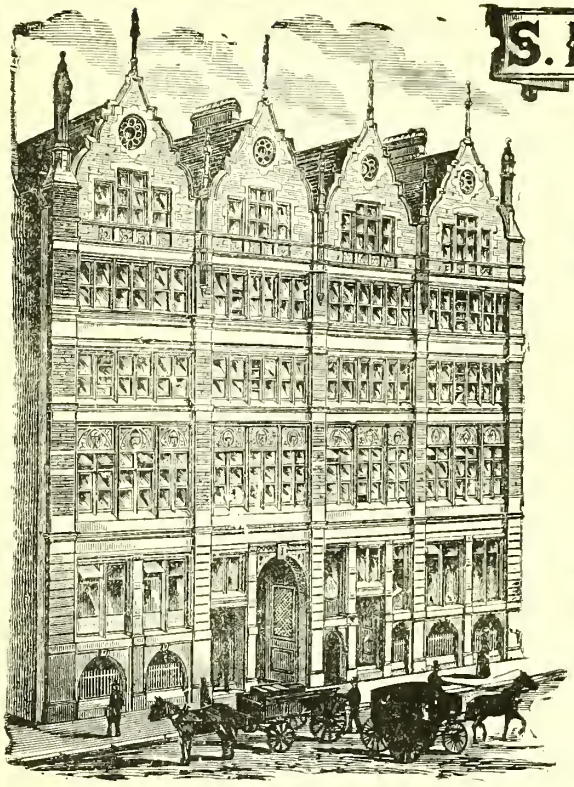
JOHNSON & JOHNSON,

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J., U.S.A.

Address Correspondence,

JOHN TIMPSON & CO., 104 Golden Lane, E.C.

Sole Agents for Great Britain, the Colonies, and the Continent of Europe.



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SAMPLES SENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

REDUCED PRICES.

	Per lb.		Not less than 112 lbs. each or assorted, per lb.	
Maw's No. 11 Lint	1/2	5 per cent. Monthly a/c.	1/-	5 per cent. Monthly a/c.
Maw's No. 1 Hospital	1/2		1/-	
Maw's No. 2 Hospital	1/4		1/2	
Maw's Superior Hospital	1/6		1/4	
Maw's Superior Surgeons'	1/8		1/6	
TAYLOR'S Super A1 Flax *Improved, Absorbent*	3/-		2/6	
Ditto, in 1-oz. packages	3/6		3/-	

S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON,

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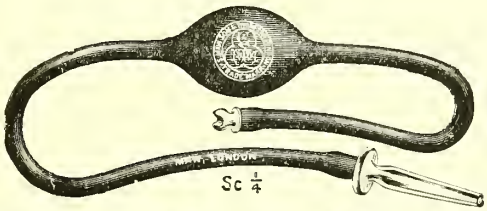
MAW'S

SEAMLESS



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ANTISEPTIC DRESSINGS, &c.

		Percentage	In Paper Parcels		In Boxes		In Sealed Tins	
			s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
GAUZES (36 in. wide)—Boric ...	per dozen yards	25	1	9	2	0	2	3
Carbolized, unbleached	,, ,,	5	1	8	1	11	2	2
Iodoform	,, ,,	10	4	0	4	3	4	6
Iodoform	,, ,,	5	4	0	4	3	4	6
Lister's Cyanide of Mercury and Zinc	,, ,,	3	3	2	3	5	3	8
Sal Alembroth	,, ,,	1	1	9	2	0	2	3
Salicylic	,, ,,	4	2	4	2	7	2	10
Sublimate, Unbleached	,, ,,	¼	1	6	1	9	2	0
LINTS—Boric...	per lb.	45	1	6	1	9	2	0
Carbolized	,,	5	2	0	2	3	2	6
Cyanide of Mercury and Zinc	,,	3	3	4	3	7	3	10
Iodoform	,,	10	5	0	5	3	5	6
Sal Alembroth	,,	2	2	1	2	4	2	7
Salicylic	,,	4	2	4	2	7	2	10
Sublimate	,,	¼	2	0	2	3	2	6
WOOLS—Boric	,,	45	1	4	1	7	1	10
Carbolized	,,	5	1	6	1	9	2	0
Cyanide of Mercury and Zinc	,,	3	2	8	2	11	3	2
Iodoform	,,	10	4	6	4	9	5	0
Sal Alembroth	,,	2	1	6	1	9	2	0
Salicylic	,,	4	1	9	2	0	2	3
Sublimate	,,	¼	1	4	1	7	1	10

S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON, 7 to 12 Aldersgate Street, **LONDON.**

SURGICAL DRESSINGS

ABSORBENT COTTON LINTS, FLAX LINTS, ROLL BANDAGES, COTTON WOOLS, GAUZE,

MANUFACTURED BY

ROBINSON & SONS, Ltd.,

Cotton Spinners, Weavers, and Bleachers,

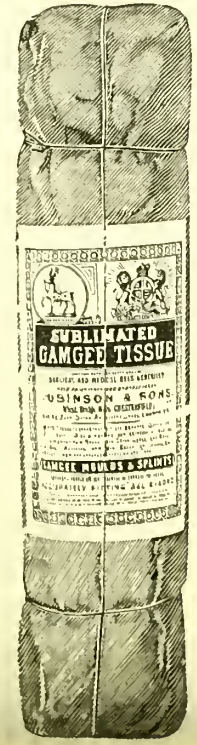
Wheat Bridge Mills, CHESTERFIELD, & 55 Fann St., Aldersgate St., LONDON, E.C.

TRADE MARK REGISTERED.

ESTABLISHED 1839.

"GAMGEE TISSUE."

We are the only Surgical Dressing Manufacturers in the World who Spin, Weave, Bleach, and Manufacture from the Raw Cotton.



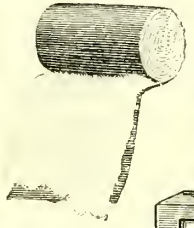
ROBINSON'S DRESSING (PATENT),

And all kinds of

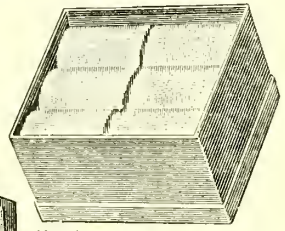
ANTISEPTIC DRESSINGS.

SANITARY TOWELS for Ladies.

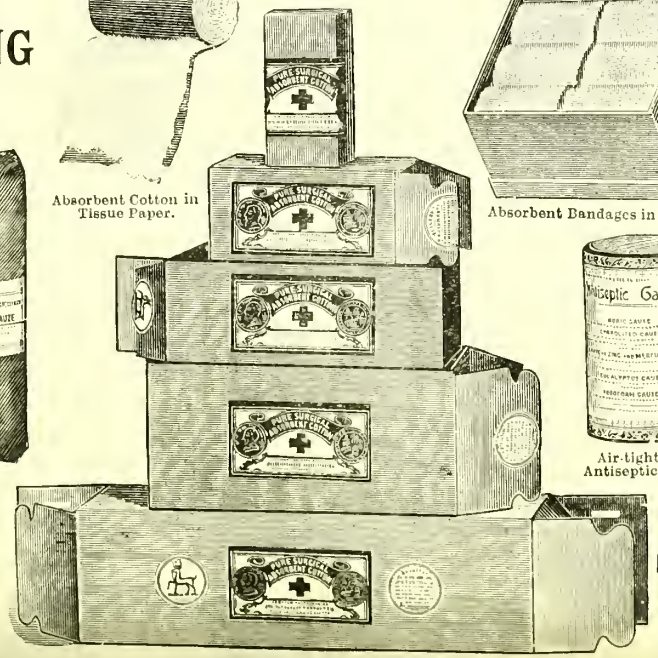
Speciality: MENE TOWELS.



Absorbent Cotton in Tissue Paper.



Absorbent Bandages in Cartons.

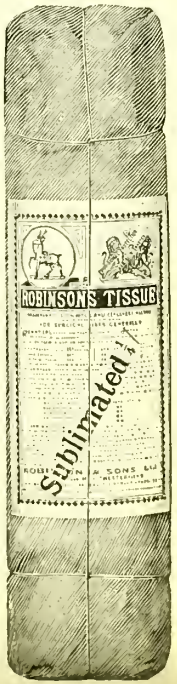


Absorbent Cotton in Cartons.

Air-tight Case Antiseptic Gauze.

Prices and Free Samples on Application.

ASK FOR ROBINSON'S "STAG" BRAND WHEN ORDERING FROM THE WHOLESALE HOUSES.



VINCENT WOOD,

THE LARGEST MANUFACTURER OF

Surgical Appliances in the World.

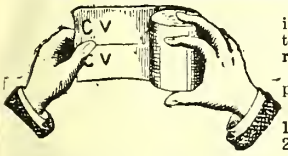
All Goods produced in my own Works from the raw materials to the finished Article, thus saving all intermediate profits and keeping up a high standard of quality and finish not procurable from any house of a similar nature.

Goods produced to suit every Customer and Climate, as, having personally visited the Colonies and United States, I am in a position to produce what is required.

LATEST SPECIALITIES. All Articles Produced by Skilled English Labour.

THE "EUREKA" CREPE "VELPEAU" RUBBERLESS POROUS BANDAGE,

which must eventually supersede every other Bandage in the near future.



It is porous, and when washed retains its elasticity, and, as there is nothing to perish in it, it can be resumed as required from time to time.

In Bandages, in two qualities, price per dozen—

	2	2½	3	8	11
1st Quality,	12/-	15/-	18/-	36/	54/-
2nd „	9/-	12/-	15/-		

THE "EUREKA" HERNO TRUSS

(*Registered*).

The Pad is composed of a Patented Elastic Composition, and is not affected by any temperature, and, although having all the combined properties of an Air, Water or Glycerine Pad, the extra cost over the ordinary hard Cork Pad Trusses, that cause untold suffering, is so small that it places it within the reach of all.

Another great inducement is that it does not require to be replaced, as the Water or similar Pads do.

Price from 18/6 per dozen, single.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SURGICAL ELASTIC HOSIERY—

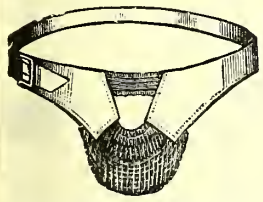
Trusses, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Abdominal Belts and Corsets, Children's Ear Caps, Suspensory Bandages, Stockingette, Calico and Elastic Web Bandages, Chest-expanding Braces, Eye Shades, Chest and Lung Protectors, Sanitary Pads, Enemas, Splints, Covered Rubber, Bindings, Wool Lint, and Surgical Appliances generally.

Special orders delivered in a few hours after receipt of order.

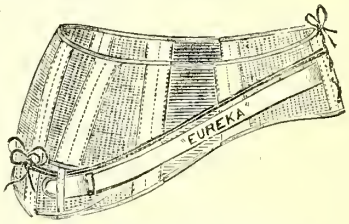
To ensure the proper goods being supplied through a Wholesale House please send duplicate order to "Victoria House."

Cable and Telegraphic Addresses—"ACME LONDON."
Telephone No., Hop 542.

ESTABLISHED 62 YEARS. SEND FOR PRICE LIST.



Every kind of Suspensory Bandages.



The Colonial Brighton Belt for Tropical Climates.

HEAD OFFICE—
Victoria House, 4 Albion Place, Blackfriars, LONDON, S.E.

STEAM MILLS .. GRANT STREET, NOTTINGHAM.
Factories .. .. .. Main Street, Carlton, near Nottingham.
„ .. .. .. Worth Street „ „

Statuettes, Electros, Show Cards, and Retail Priced Catalogues supplied on Loan Free of Charge with Stock Orders.

SURGICAL LINTS, BANDAGES,

BLEACHED, GREY AND ABSORBENT COTTONS.

SURGEONS' TOW. **PROTECTIVE LINT**

TELEGRAMS:
"LINT LIVERPOOL."

WORKS:
MARK ST. MILLS, LIVERPOOL.

THE LIVERPOOL LINT CO.

LISTER'S ANTISEPTIC DRESSINGS

(ISDAMA BRAND).

See that the Red Cross is on every package.

TRADE MARK.

Be sure to specify **MILNE'S LISTER'S.**

Prepared according to Lord Lister's personal instructions.

MILNE'S ABSORBENT WOOL, LINT, TISSUE, BANDAGES.

LISTER'S DOUBLE CYANIDE GAUZE.

MILNE'S JACONET BED-SHEETINGS, OILED SILK.

PLEASE APPLY FOR JOHN MILNE'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

THE CALEN MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., Antiseptic Dressings Factory, **LADYWELL, S.E.**

RENDELL'S

"WIFE'S FRIEND"

SOLUBLE QUININE PESSARIES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE AND CAUTION.

Several injunctions in the High Court of Justice having already been obtained against "Infringers" (reports of which have appeared in "The Chemist and Druggist," the most recent being in issues of April 24 and May 29, 1897, and March 19, 1898), W. J. RENDELL'S SOLICITORS are instructed to take proceedings against all persons (Makers or Vendors) fraudulently using the name of "W. J. RENDELL," "RENDELL," or any colourable imitation thereof, in connection with Pessaries ***not*** manufactured by

W. J. RENDELL,

Inventor and Sole Maker of the "WIFE'S FRIEND" SOLUBLE PESSARY,

15 CHADWELL STREET, CLERKENWELL, LONDON, E.C.

See that the Registered Trade Mark and Number (but in red ink) are upon each box thus:—

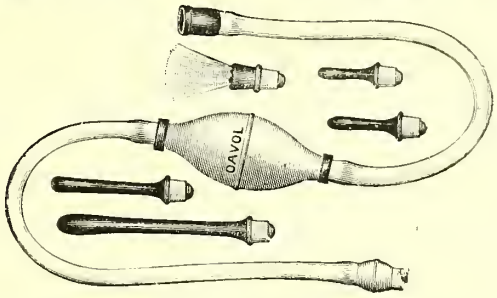
Registered Trade Mark without which none are genuine. No. 182,688.

W. J. Rendell

Registered also in Australia, India, The Cape, The Argentine, Germany, &c.

DAVOL'S
HOUSEHOLD SYRINGES.

Recommended by the



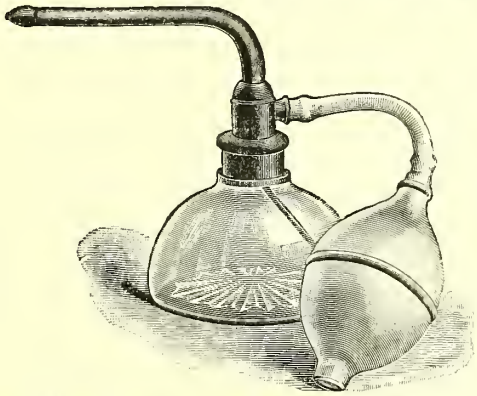
Medical Fraternity.

Made of Pure Rubber with Hard Rubber Pipes. Are conceded to be the best, cleanest, and most perfect Syringes on the market, as they have no screw threads or washers to get out of order and thus become defective; nor any metal fittings to become corroded, and which are so dangerous in use.

The Valves are secured and cannot be lost, therefore ensuring efficiency at all times.

DAVOL'S
MAGIC ATOMIZERS.

CONTINUOUS



SPRAY.

For the Toilet; also for Throat and Nasal Applications, and employment in the Arts. **Made with Metal and Hard Rubber Tubes.** Are unequalled for Quality, Efficiency, and Durability, great care being taken in their manufacture to have a first class instrument in every respect.

We Manufacture a Complete Line of ***Fountain and Bulb Syringes*** in the various grades, and

FINE RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY

For the Druggists' and Surgical Trade.

DAVOL RUBBER COMPANY,

PROVIDENCE, R.I., U.S.A.

WRITE FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

52 Highest Awards over all Competitors throughout the World.

SEABURY & JOHNSON

ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS OF

PHARMACOPŒIAL AND SURGICAL PLASTERS

In Rubber Combination,

ANTISEPTIC DRESSINGS AND ABSORBENTS, &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PLASTERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

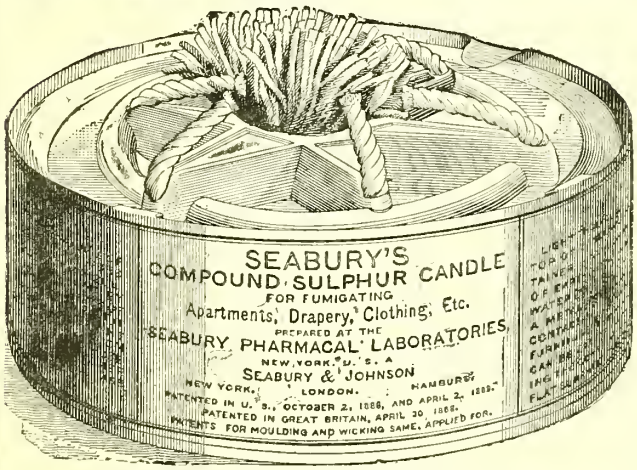
Adhesive, Breast, Bunion, Corn, Court, Dental, Dermatological, Isinglass, Kid, Medicinal, Mustard, Pharmacopœial and Surgical, &c.

In Rubber Combination, plain or porous, and spread on any material required.

Manufacturers of **ABSORBENT BANDAGES, COTTONS, GAUZES, LINT, WOOLS** of every description.

Antiseptic, Plain and Medicated, Borated, Carbolated, Corrosive Sublimate, Eucalyptol, Hydronaphthol, Iodized, Iodoform, Salicylated, Styptic, &c.

DISINFECTION BY FUMIGATION.



Large Size, retailing at 1s.

Seabury's Sulphur Candles

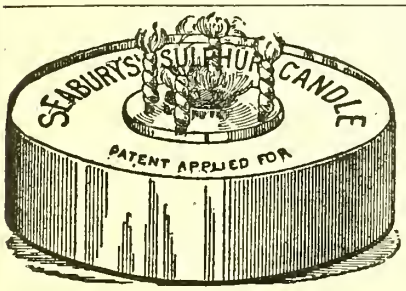
Will destroy disease germs after infectious diseases, in vacated apartments or hospital wards, also in bedding, clothing, and drapery.

Will destroy noxious vapours from sewers, cesspools, &c.

Will destroy insect pests and other vermin.

These candles afford a safe means of burning sulphur indoors, on board ship, &c., and are used and approved by Boards of Health and Sanitary Authorities in various parts of Great Britain and America, and were used to fumigate the Royal Courts of Justice, the Committee Rooms of the House of Commons, and the War Office after the Influenza epidemic.

One large candle will burn for two hours, and thoroughly disinfect a room of ordinary size.



Small Size, retailing at 6d.

This popular size of the SEABURY SULPHUR CANDLE is in a permeable container which absorbs the water in which it stands, and thus, bringing the water into actual contact with the burning sulphur, the candle really becomes a

NASCENT SULPHUROUS ACID CANDLE.

Medical men are everywhere ordering SEABURY'S SULPHUR CANDLES (which burn readily and safely) as the most reliable means of disinfection extant after

Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Small Pox, Typhoid Fever, and other Infectious Diseases.

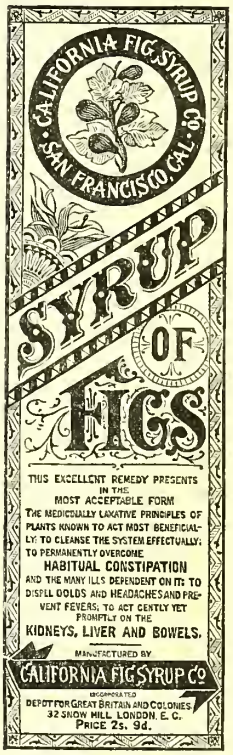
SOLE DEPOT FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND COLONIES:

FASSETT & JOHNSON, 31 and 32 SNOW HILL, LONDON, E.C.

CALIFORNIA SYRUP OF FIGS.

THE ORIGINAL & GENUINE "SYRUP OF FIGS."

CALIFORNIA SYRUP OF FIGS is being largely advertised, and chemists can give more satisfaction to their customers by supplying the original and genuine preparation which customers require when asking for "Syrup of Figs."



Facsimile of genuine package.

WE call the attention of the trade to the appearance of the genuine package as shown, and also to a facsimile of an additional label now being placed upon the top and bottom of every carton, the top one being in colours.

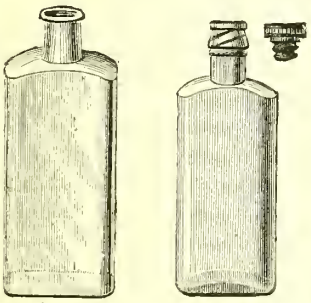
California Syrup of Figs is put up in two sizes, 1/1½ and 1/9.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

British and Colonial Depot:

FASSETT & JOHNSON, 31 & 32 Snow Hill, LONDON, England.

"GLASS BOTTLES"



FOR

Drugs

(Fluid and Powder),
Citrate Magnesia and Salines,
Castor and other Oils,

Dispensing

(For Corks & Screw Stoppers),
Cough Mixtures,
Perfumery and Toilet
Preparations,

Feeding

Embrocations,
Polishes (Boot & Furniture),
Disinfectants,
Stains, Varnishes,

Aërated Waters

(For Corks and Stoppers),

Wines, Spirits

And many other purposes.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION TO

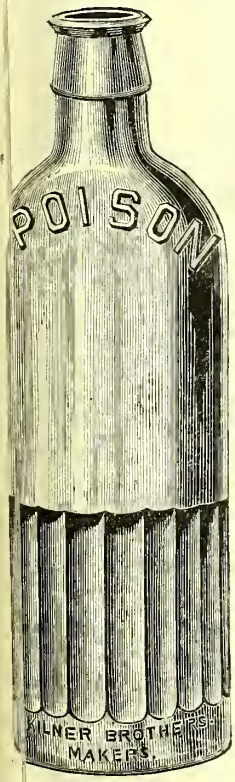
KILNER BROTHERS,

No. 3 G.N. GOODS STATION, KING'S CROSS, LONDON.

KILNER'S "POISON-STORING" BOTTLES.

ROUND SHAPE, FLUTED, WITH PLAIN SPACE FOR LABEL, NARROW MOUTH.

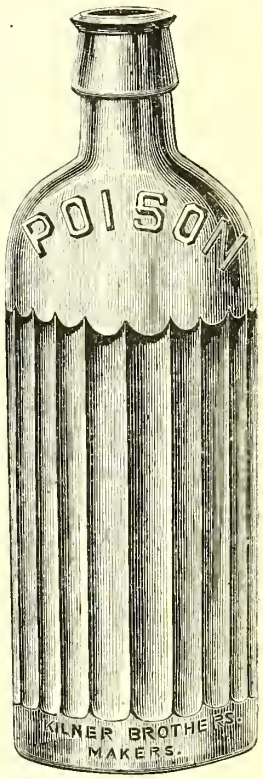
ade in conformity with the views of the leading Wholesale Druggists to meet the quirements of the New Poisons Regulations.—"A bottle or vessel rendered distinguishable touch from the bottles or vessels in which ordinary articles are kept in the same warehouse, shop, or dispensary."



FRONT
(showing space for Label).

Buyers are invited to apply for Samples and Prices of this, the best Bottle on the Market for the above purpose.

Made in Light Blue and Dark Blue.



BACK.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

KILNER BROTHERS,

King's Cross, London.

WORKS:
TORNHILL LEES, AND CONISBORO', YORKSHIRE.

R. H. BARRETT'S PATENT CAPPED BOTTLE.

The only REALLY PERFECT Bottle for Vaseline, Boot Creams, Pomades, Dry Powders, &c.

PRICES:

TALL SERIES, fitted with STRONG METAL CAPS, CORK-LINED, in various Colours, very attractive in appearance:—

1-oz. 11/6; 1½-oz. 12/-; 2-oz. 12/9; 3-oz. 15/9; 4-oz. 17/3 per gross, &c.

Special Prices on application for Quantities.

CHEMISTS' AND PERFUMERS' BOTTLES IN GREAT VARIETY, PLAIN OR STOPPERED.

R. H. BARRETT,

FLINT GLASS BOTTLE WORKS, THE OVAL, CAMBRIDGE HEATH, LONDON, E.

Telegraphic Address—"FOREFRONT LONDON."

BOTTLES FOR ALL REQUIREMENTS

Trial Orders and enquiries solicited by

E. YOULDON,

ESTABLISHED 1840,

East London Glass Bottle Warehouse,

36, 38 & 40 GREAT GARDEN ST., WHITECHAPEL, LONDON, E.

Telegraphic Address—"YOULDON LONDON."

POISON BOTTLES.

Very Distinctive. Superior Make. Vitrified Labels.

Dark blue with horizontal ribs, with ***raised*** white enamelled vitrified letters on polished ground, and the word "POISON" in red letters on the lower part of the bottle. This style of lettering is the chief feature of these bottles, and thoroughly distinguishes them from all other Shop Bottles, the lettering making itself felt by the mere touch.

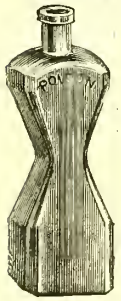
PRICE LIST AND LIST OF LABELS SENT ON APPLICATION.

H. POTHS & CO., 4, 5, & 6 Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, LONDON, E.C.

NEW POISON REGULATIONS.

STEPHENSON'S PATENT

POISON BOTTLE.



No. 6324.

	Price List.	Plain.	Stoppered.
½-oz.	deep Blue Glass ..	6/6	24/- per Gross.
1	" " " " ..	7/6	26/- "
1½	" " " " ..	8/6	28/6 "
2	" " " " ..	9/6	30/- "
3	" " " " ..	11/-	34/- "
4	" " " " ..	12/6	36/- "
6	" " " " ..	15/-	40/- "
8	" " " " ..	16/6	42/- "
10	" " " " ..	21/-	50/- "
12	" " " " ..	24/-	55/- "
16	" " " " ..	30/-	62/6 "
20	" " " " ..	34/-	69/- "
32	" " " " ..	50/-	75/- "
40	" " " " ..	60/-	88/- "

Samples on application to any of the Wholesale Drug or Druggists' Sundry Houses. See opinions of the Press, *Truth, Daily News, Pall Mall Gazette, &c.*

Sole Manufacturers, **Hearns, Lim.,** Eclipse Glass Works, Lea Bridge, **London, N.E.**

Manufacturers of every description of Glass Bottles, plain or stoppered.

DISPENSING BOTTLES.

THE NORTH LONDON GLASS BOTTLE COMPANY

(I. ISAACS & CO., Proprietors)

Beg to inform the Trade that they have made a further reduction in the price of their Bottles, as follows:—

The NEW SHAPE FLAT BOTTLES, with rounded edges, plain or graduated—

3 & 4 oz. ..	*7/6* per gross.	10 & 12 oz. ..	*12/-* per gross.
6 ,, 8 ,, ..	*8/6* ,,	16 ,, ..	*16/-* ,,

WHITE MOULDED PHIALS, plain or graduated Teaspoons—

½ oz... ..	*3/6* per gross.	1½ oz.	*4/6* per gross.
1 ,, ...	*3/9* ,,	2 ,, ...	*5/-* ,,

PLEASE NOTE.

Six gross and upwards, assorted or otherwise, are carriage paid to any address in England; smaller quantities not carriage paid.

I. ISAACS & CO., Glass Bottle Manufacturers,

106 MIDLAND ROAD ST. PANCRAS, LONDON.

Established 50 years. *Bankers—London and Westminster Bank.*

H. GILBERTSON & SONS

Established 1790. (LIMITED).

Dispensing Bottles

A SPECIALITY.

Extract from *C. & D.*, Nov. 19th, 1892:—"There has been no hit in the bottle line of recent years which has been so well responded to by the Trade."

MADE IN TWO QUALITIES ONLY—SUPER & ORDINARY.

Samples and Quotations sent on application.

No. 118,583. Dispensing. Imitated, but not equalled.

"G" Squares.

Fig. 116. Customer's Name on Boxwood Top Cork.

THE GRADUATED FEEDING BOTTLE — H. GILBERTSON & SONS LONDON — TRADE MARK — TABLE-SPOONS

GILBERTSON'S REGISTERED BOAT SHAPE FEEDING BOTTLE.

GRADUATED.

No. 113236.

SELF-CLEANSING.
Patent No. 12.62.
Fig. 226.

Moulded. Fig. 200.

Handmade. Fig. 199.

Gilbertson's Moulded Boat Feeder is now recommended and used by the CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, GREAT ORMOND ST.

LITTLE ROSEBUD FEEDING BOTTLE — H. GILBERTSON & SONS LONDON — TRADE MARK — TABLE-SPOONS

Fig. 2. Sprinkler. Also old styles. See Price List.

Anti-Corrosive.

Tropical. Fig. 196.

Guaranteed Indelible Label, any design, for Bottles of all shapes.

Fig. 140. Stoppered Oil.

CHERRY · TOOTH · PASTE — FOR CLEANSING & PRESERVING THE TEETH & GUMS — MANUFACTURED BY H. GILBERTSON & SONS LONDON — H. GILBERTSON & SONS LONDON — TRADE MARK

Customer's Name, any Design.

JOHN HUNTER, CHEMIST, 17 & 19, BANKS ST. CARLISLE

Fig. 119.

Fig. 511. Patent No. 11,513. Also all kinds of cheap engraved. See Price List.

& 11 ST. ANDREW STREET, HOLBORN CIRCUS, LONDON.

Telegraphic Address:
"SOOTHERS BIRMINGHAM."

E. W. B.
Trade Mark

No connection with any other firm of the same name.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Being a Cash Buyer and Manufacturer of the Leading Lines in above, lay myself out to do business and to overcome competition.

QUALITY OF GOODS GUARANTEED.

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST, WHICH WILL BE FORWARDED FREE ON APPLICATION,

EDWARD WOOLF

Manufacturer of Druggists' Sundries,

ST. GEORGE'S CRESCENT, BIRMINGHAM.

VERDICT ! ! !

The Verdict of Chemists is, that the "Hebe" Brand of Santal Oil

Capsules holds the Market for Absolute Purity of Contents, Accurate Capacity, Perfect Finish, and Moderate Price.

— *We are the Sole Makers.* —

READY PACKED ARTICLES OF GUARANTEED STANDARD QUALITY FOR CHEMISTS, A SPECIALITY.

Prompt Delivery. Free Packages. We invite your Inquiries.

ROBERT FERBER & CO.

Wholesale & Export Medicinal Capsule Manufacturers, and Packers of Chemists' Specialities,

14 UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C.

"Odontine"

(As prescribed by G. Graham Forster, D.D.S., L.D.S., &c., London. *Surgeon-Dentist to the Blind College for the Sons of Gentlemen, Worcester, &c.*)

Is the only perfect Dentifrice to Whiten and Preserve the human Teeth. It is efficient and fragrant, and prevents the formation of Tartar. Retail price, ONE SHILLING.

THE CHLORINE MOUTH WASH

Is most efficient and fragrant. It Purifies and Refreshes the Mouth, Preserves the Teeth, Strengthens the Gums, and prevents them receding from the Teeth. Price 1s.

Prescribed by Graham Forster, Esq., *Surgeon-Dentist to the Invalid Home, Stoke Newington, &c.*

Obtainable at any Wholesale House, or of the Manufacturer—

G. GRAHAM FORSTER, D.D.S., L.D.S., R.C.S., Eng.,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Boyne House, 18 Highbury Place (*near Highbury Station*), London, N.

Iodine Valsol

A PERMANENT CLEAR 6%

SOLUTION OF IODINE

IN OXYGENATED (VASELINE) OIL.

On external application it is quickly *absorbed*. Does not irritate. *Does not Discolour the Skin.* Is largely prescribed in place of Tinct. Iodi, &c. *Solutions* of other medicaments in *Valsol Oil*, which *facilitates absorption* better than any other vehicle, as per list.

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LONDON DEPOT—19 ST. DUNSTAN'S HILL, E.C.

CORKS! CORKS!! CORKS!!!

WE have had so many inquiries for a specially ***sound, good*** Cork for Emulsion Bottles, that we have just cut a stock of ***extra-fine*** quality Corks suitable for this purpose, and which we intend styling the

"EMULSION" CORK, price 3/- gross.

For the convenience of our friends, we subjoin particulars of our well-known brands:—

	6-gross	50-gross	100-gross	300-gross
"MADRID," for 1-dr., 2-dr., ½-oz. Vials	6*d.*	5½*d.*	5*d.*	4½*d.*
"FARO," for ½-oz., 1-oz., 1½-oz., 2-oz. Vials	7*d.*	6½*d.*	6*d.*	5½*d.*
"LISBON," for 3-oz., 4-oz., 6-oz., 8-oz. Bottles ...	7*d.*	6½*d.*	6*d.*	5½*d.*
"CADIZ," for 6-oz., 8-oz., 10-oz., 12-oz. Bottles ...	1*s.*	11½*d.*	11*d.*	10½*d.*
GINGER BEERS X.X.	7*d.*	6½*d.*	6*d.*	5½*d.*
GINGER BEERS X.X.X.	1*s.*	11½*d.*	11*d.*	10½*d.*

In no instance can the Quantitative Prices be deviated from.

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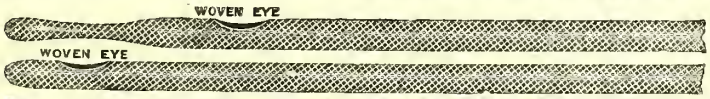
ESCHMANN BROS. & WALSH.

Inventors and Manufacturers of the

OFT SILK FLEXIBLE CATHETER, GUARANTEED WITH WOVEN EYES.

To be had of all Surgical Instrument Makers and Wholesale Houses.



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FRANKFURT a. M.

CHLORIDE OF GOLD.

PURE, in BULBS, TUBES, or BULK. [3]

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WORKMEN'S HEALTH-PROTECTING AND SAFETY APPLIANCES (REGD.)

Respirator or Lung Preserver

To Protect the LUNGS and THROAT from Dust, Poisonous Gases, and other Impurities.

Adapted for use in White-lead Works, Paint and Colour Works, Chemical and Pulverising Works, Tobacco and Snuff Factories, Iron Works, Smelting and Refining Works, Paper Mills, &c., &c.

PRICE, carriage paid, **6/-** each net.

Improved Safety Spectacles.

The most complete invention of its kind. Does not hinder the sight. Price, per doz., carriage paid, from 24/- net. *Write for Prospectus.*

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TOOTH POWDERS.

Special to Shippers and Large Buyers.

Carbolic (Carmine and Mauve Pink Shades), **White Rose, Pure White Rose Perfume, Camphorated Chalk.** Finest ingredients.

All the above are guaranteed harmless to the teeth and gums. Put up in tins of 7 lbs., 14 lbs., 28 lbs., 56 lbs., and 112 lbs. net; also in decorated tin boxes to retail at 1*s.*, 6*d.*, and 2*d.* For samples, prices, and terms, please write to

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I

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

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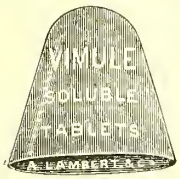
REGISTERED TRADE MARK

SOLUBLE TABLETS

Previously Advertised as

LAMBERT'S SOLUBLE QUININE TABLETS.

PERFECTLY PREPARED.



ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE.

SALE UPWARDS OF 8,000,000.

These Tablets are manufactured by us of the best materials procurable. We guarantee every one to be of accurate proportions, and can with confidence recommend them to the trade as one of the best ever introduced.

They are packed in specially neat metal boxes of 1 doz., and sealed with our Registered Label, without which they are not genuine.

Our method of packing particularly adapts them for exportation. Being practically air-tight they will keep in perfect condition for a long period, and liability to injury by variation of climate is reduced to a minimum.

Advertised to retail at 2/- per box of 1 dozen. 5/- for three boxes. 9/6 for six boxes. 17/- for 12 boxes.

Trade Price.

12/6 net per dozen boxes of 1 dozen each.
Single boxes 1/3, including postage.
Orders of ½ doz. boxes and upwards sent post free.
Can be obtained through any wholesale house.

PERFECTLY PREPARED.

TRADE PRICES MODERATE.

SALE UPWARDS OF 8,000 000.

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THE SUSPENSORY BANDAGE

TO RECOMMEND IS

The "SYRACUSE,"

With SELF-ADJUSTING LOOP at back of Pouch.

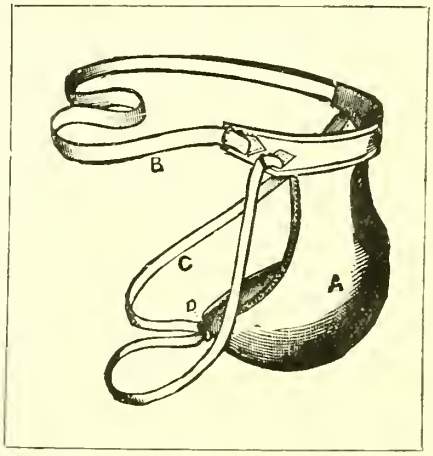
(PATENTED IN ENGLAND.)

HAS THE
LARGEST SALE
OF ANY
SUSPENSORY BANDAGE
IN THE STATES.

3 Sizes, Large, Medium, & Small.

Made in Seven Qualities, to suit all Markets.

Each Bandage is boxed separately with Printed Guarantee.



Each Bandage bears a Guarantee to give satisfaction to Wearer, or money returned at our expense.

COTTON POUCHES.

Nos. 10	16	21
6/6	12/-	18/- per doz.

SILK POUCHES.

Nos. 26	31	34	36
24/-	30/-	48/-	72/- per doz.

We call attention to the fact that our Bandages are advertised in all the leading Athletic papers, and are largely used by Athletes of all kinds. We would strongly recommend all Chemists who require a first-rate Bandage, and who wish to give satisfaction to their Customers, to hold stock, which will enable them to supply our Bandages when asked for.

May be obtained from all leading Druggists' Sundries Houses throughout the Country, or from the

WELLS MANUFACTURING CO. (H. C. Quelch), **LUDGATE SQUARE, LONDON E.C.**

UNALTERED IN SIZE AND DOSE.

NITROGLYCERIN TABLETS,

Tabellæ Nitroglycerini, B.P. 1885 (MARTINDALE),

Will continue to be supplied unless **Trinitrin Tablets**, B.P. 1898, be ordered. The Weight of Chocolate in a dose of the latter is **doubled.** This dilution will diminish their value as a remedy of **prompt action.**

Please specify MARTINDALE, the Original Manufacturer.

TRINITRIN TABLETS, B.P. 1898, also Supplied, as well as ERYTHROL NITRATE TABLETS and MANNITOL NITRATE TABLETS.

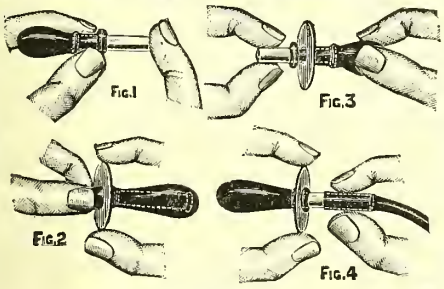
MARTINDALE'S CAPSULES OF AMYL NITRITE

Ethyl Jodide, Ethyl Bromide, Chloroform, &c.

W. MARTINDALE, 10 NEW CAVENDISH ST., W.

PATENT HOLDFAST SOOTHERS AND FEEDING BOTTLE UNIONS.

Well moisten Union and push into Teat, as shown in Fig. 1. Pull Teat through hole in Shield, Fig. 2.



Pull Teat up to shoulder, Fig. 3. To detach pull off tubing, as Fig. 4, and push back Union into Teat.

ADVANTAGES.

Absolute fixture of Teat and Shield, therefore impossible to get out of place by accident.

Complete Bone and Rubber Rings. Attractive get up, with Whistles, Bells, &c.

1*d*., 2*d*., 3*d*., 4*d*., 6*d*., and 1*s*. lines.

If you cannot obtain from your Wholesale House send for samples. More than one hundred to choose from.

Patentee and Manufacturer—

A. S. CARTWRIGHT,

75 Ford Street, Hockley, Birmingham.

Wholesale and Shippers only.

THE NEW STOPPER MEASURE

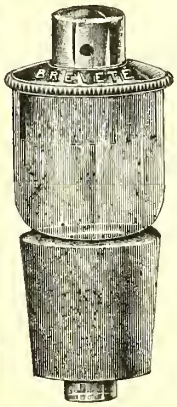
("AUTO-MEASURE KEMPER")

(AS ILLUSTRATED).

Made in Two sizes—Tea & Table Spoon

Retail Price, 4d. & 6d.

Can be obtained from the following Wholesale Houses:



Patented.

S. Maw, Son & Thompson, LONDON
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co. ,,
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Grimwade, Ridley & Co. ,,
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THE CORK CO., LTD.

Established over 60 Years, and the First House to Import Corks into Great Britain.

SPECIAL ROUND

DRY PROCESS.

"MAXA" BRAND CORKS

THE ONLY PERFECT CORKS IN THE MARKET.

NO CORKY MICROBES! NO MILDEW! NO DUST!

Speciality in Chemists' Corks to FIT THE BOTTLES with an even all-round pressure.

SOLE PROPRIETORS:

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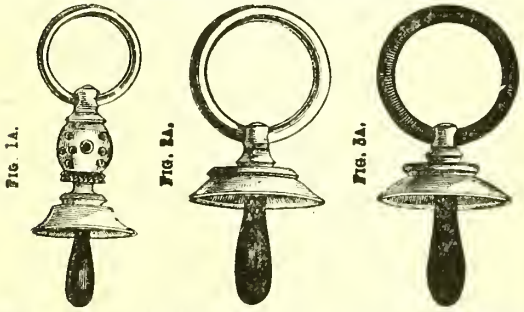
To avoid inferior substitutes, insist upon the goods being invoiced to you as "MAXA" Brand.

NOTICE.—Our Reduced Prices for Soothers will be maintained.
Retail at 2*d.*, 3*d.* 4*d.*, 6*d.*, and 1*s.* each.
Price Lists on application.

'THE LILY.'

LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

Figs. 1A, 2A, and 3A, with Patent Unbreakable Ring and **CONCAVE SCREW SHIELDS,** TEAT and SHIELD SECURELY FIXED.



Concave Shields," Invented and Registered by T. E. Marriott.

Retail at 6d. & 1/- Other Patterns supplied as usual.

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HASTINGS, England.

CAPPING-SKINS

(White and Coloured),

PLASTER-SKINS,

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AND ALL KINDS OF SKINS FOR SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

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ESTABLISHED 1864.

— WHOLESALE AND EXPORT ONLY. —

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(ORIGINAL HAUS)

EAU DE COLOGNE

SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER BRAND.

Of all Wholesale Houses, and the Sole Agents for United Kingdom and the Colonies—

VAN OPPEN & CO.

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DR. MARTIN'S PURE RUBBER BANDAGES.

For Varicose Veins, Ulcers, Eczema of the Leg, Swollen and Weak Joints.

Trade Mark.

CAUTION.—Please order *Genuine Martin's Bandages*, each being stamped with Dr. Martin's signature. All others are *Spurious Imitations.*

Complete Price List, Trade Discount, and Dr. Martin's Pamphlet post free.

PRICES.

No.		Feet	Inches	Each
3A.	Thin, for ankle, elbow, wrist, and forearm ..	6	2¼	3/6
3.	Thick " " " " ..	6	2¼	4/-
1B.	Thin, for leg below knee..	10½	3	5/6
1A.	Thick " "	10½	3	7/6
8.	Thin, for leg and knee	14	3	7/6
7.	Thick " "	14	3	9/6
9B.	Thin, for leg and thigh	21	3	10/6
9A.	Thick " "	21	3	13/6

Sole Agents—**KROHNE & SESEMANN, SURGICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS,** 8 DUKE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, LONDON.

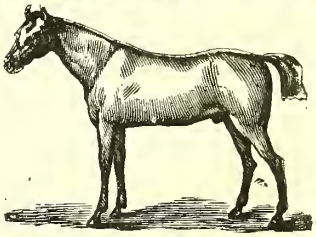
A VALUABLE AGENCY!!!

BIRD'S BOTANIC ESSENCE

(REGISTERED TRADE MARK).

THE CERTAIN CURE

For Curbs, Splints, Spavins, Strains in the Back Sinews, Windgalls, Capped Hocks, Sore Throats, &c., in Horses.



As used in the Stables of the Royal Families, Nobility, the leading Trainers, and largest Horse Owners throughout the World for over 60 years.

Obtains a large sale (and affords a handsome profit) wherever introduced. May be procured of all Wholesale Houses, or direct from Sole Proprietors—

BIRD & STOREY, 42 Castle Street East, Oxford Street, LONDON, W.

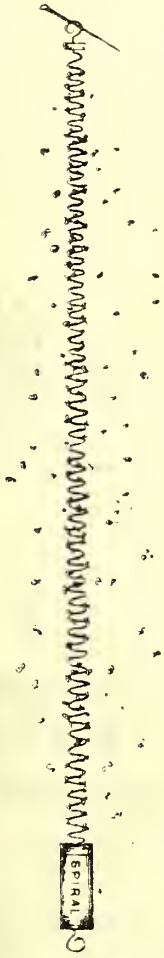
1d. EACH. THE 1d. EACH.

"SPIRAL FLYCATCHER"

(PATENT APPLIED FOR)

HAS COME TO STICK!

NON-POISONOUS!



Contains **3 feet** of Catching Surface in **1½ inches** of Tube.

NON-DRYING!

Compact, Simple and Effective.

Clean and easy to handle.

SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

The Spiral Flycatcher consists of a small closely-wound Spiral, covered with a sticky material, and hermetically-sealed in a short tube. By simply pulling out one end, the Spiral is elongated, and forms an effective Flycatcher.

SOLE MAKERS:—

RAY BROS., Ld., STOCKPORT.

DUSSEK BROS. & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

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SOLUBLE SANITARY FLUID,
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CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID,
PALE CARBOLIC ACID,
CARBOLIC CRYSTALS,
CARBOLIC POWDER,

Containing 10%, 15%, and 20% Pure Acid, in any kind of packages, for Home and Export.

Patent "Sano" Fluid,

With delightful Pine Odour, suitable for Private Use.

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MARSHALL'S CUBEB CIGARETTES

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OF BEST QUALITY

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NEW SOLUBLE TRANSPARENT AND PEARL-COATED PILLS.

Pills of the Pharmacopœias and private formulæ as required. Full lists and quotations on application.

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The only ADDRESS to which orders should be sent for RACKHAM'S SMALL BLACK PEARL PILLS for all Diseases of the Liver; also RACKHAM & CO.'S DOG MEDICINES, viz., Distemper, Tonic, Condition, Japanese Worm Balls or Powders, Katalepra for Mange, Japan Dog Soap, and HORSE MEDICINES. is

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There is NO OTHER ADDRESS for these Proprietaries.

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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

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CELATINE CAPSULED

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Alterative, Condition, Cordial, Cough, Diuretic, Fever, Physic, Worm, Quinine Tonic Balls (Registered 81,291).

GELATINE-COATED DOG AND FOWL PILLS. SAMPLES FREE.

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Original and Only Reliable

Carbolic Disinfectants, Soaps, Ointment, Tooth Powder, &c.,

Have been AWARDED 85 MEDALS and DIPLOMAS for SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.

Price Lists, Show Cards, Counter Bills, &c., free on application to the Manufacturers,

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***Only to* UP-TO-DATE CHEMISTS.**

Your attention is called to

"KLENSENE" Worm Powder for Dogs,

Which is now being extensively advertised in all the Fanciers' Papers.

THE DEMAND WILL COME. BE READY.

A WORD TO THE WISE:

SALES CERTAIN! PROFITS GOOD!! AND NO CUTTING!!!

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"MICROBMORT" FOR SURGICAL USE.

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FOR KILLING WEEDS
ON
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AND
CARRIAGE DRIVES.

VERY SUITABLE FOR EXPORT.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE AND UP-TO-DATE WEED KILLER.

Retails at 2/-, 3/6, and 6/6 per tin.

IN ENAMELLED TINS
FOR
RETAIL ONLY
BY
QUALIFIED CHEMISTS.

NO RETURN EMPTIES.

BEST VALUE TO CONSUMER,
AND FROM
25 to 30 per cent. profit for Retailer.

Each tin contains a measure which holds just sufficient Powder to add to a bucketful (3 gallons) of water. Customers find this very handy, and much appreciate it.

A 2/- Tin, as Sample, post free in the United Kingdom on receipt of P.O. 1/-

SOLD BY ALL SUNDRY HOUSES. ATTRACTIVE HANDBILLS AND SHOWCARD SUPPLIED.

TERMS, TESTIMONIALS, AND ALL PARTICULARS OF

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THE

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Have now a large sale through CHEMISTS, and early application should be made for Illustrated Counter Bills and Show Cards.

POWDER WEED KILLER.

Packed in small decorated tins.
Immediately soluble in cold water.
All tins Free.
No return empties.
Specially adapted for Export.

LIQUID WEED KILLER.

Strength: 1 gall. sufficient for 25 galls. of water.

DOUBLE STRENGTH.

1 gall. sufficient for 50 galls. of water.

Liberal terms to the Trade. Particulars on Application.

GENUINE KENTISH COMPRESSED HOPS.

In 1-lb. and ½-lb. packets, with directions for making Hop Ale, Hop Bitters, &c.

Also best Kentish Hops in bulk.

QUASSIA CHIPS, QUASSIA CUPS, &c.

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And CARLTON ST., BOLTON, LANCASHIRE.

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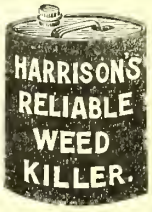

HARRISON'S "RELIABLE" WEED KILLER.

Strength 1 to 50.

THE MOST PROFITABLE TO YOU, and the MOST ECONOMICAL FOR YOUR CUSTOMER.

PLEASE COMPARE PRICES:

		Retail.	Wholesale.
1 GALLON DRUMS		2/6 per Gallon.	1/7 per Gallon.
2	" "		
5	" "	2/- to 2/3 "	1/5 "
10	" "		
40	" CASKS	1/9 per Gallon.	1/4 "

Drums charged extra, but allowed in full if returned carriage paid, in good condition, or drums included at low prices.

1 *month. Carriage paid on £1 to any English or Welsh station, and to Scotch and Irish on £2.*

These Weed Killers are being very widely advertised, and are good lines.

Effective Advertising Matter and Testimonials with all orders.

Being manufacturers, we are open to pack you our goods in your own name on fair orders.

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SOLE PROPRIETOR OF
HARRISON'S "RELIABLE" RAT POISON.
AGENTS WANTED.

HARVEY'S
HORSE REMEDIES

HARVEY'S Aconite Powders.
For Chronic Cough, Broken Wind, Roaring, &c.

HARVEY'S Worm & Condition Powders.

HARVEY'S Watts' Embrocation,
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HARVEY'S Watts' Red Lotion,
For Wounds.

HARVEY'S Hair Restoring Ointment.

HARVEY'S Edos, or Tasteless Purging Powder.

These Remedies are used in most of the Training Stables, Stables of Masters of Hounds, and by many thousands of Private Horse Owners in the United Kingdom and abroad.

FULLY DESCRIBED IN
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Circulars and Illustrated Pamphlets, with Chemist's Name on, supplied on application.

For Trade Prices see the Lists of the Wholesale Houses, or write for Cash Price List to the Sole Proprietors,

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Telegraphic Address—
"REMEDIES DUBLIN."

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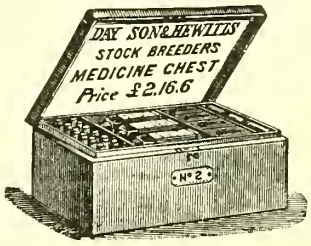
Largest Makers in the World of
HORSE AND CATTLE MEDICINES.

For Kicks, Cuts, Bruises, Sore Withers, Swellings, Strains of Ligaments and Tendons, Saddle Galls, &c. It rapidly relieves Straining and Paining after Calving and Lambing, and is the remedy for Swollen Udders and Sore Teats.

Price 2/6, 3/6, and 7/- per Bottle.

For all Feverish Disorders among Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs, and for Colds, Indigestion, Costiveness, Yellows, Surfeits, Loss of Cud, Hide-bound, Red Water, &c. Admirably adapted for Cleansing and checking Feverish symptoms in Cows and Ewes after Parturition, rendering the milk copious, pure, and wholesome. It acts as a safe preventive of Milk Fever.

Price (Cows), 13/- per doz. Box; (Ewes), 3/6 per doz. 3-doz. Box, 10/-



Complete in 3 sizes. Sent Carriage Paid.
Prices—
£6 6s., £2 16s. 6d., and £1 8s. 9d.

Liberal Discounts to Agents and Foreign Buyers.

Trade Terms and full particulars on application.

Attractive Showcards and Handbills sent with each order.

A sure remedy for the Fret, Colic, or Gripes, Influenza, Loss of Appetite in Horses. For Debility, Scour, or Diarrhœa in Horses, Cattle, and Sheep. Hoven or Blown Cattle and Sheep instantaneously relieved.

Price 1/9 per Bottle. 20/- per doz.

For Blood Disorders in Horses, Eczema, Surfeits, Nettle-rash, Ringworm, Itching, Ill-Condition, Off Appetite, Staring Coat, and Sluggishness. Invaluable for Sterility or Barrenness in Horses and Mares, by virtue of its Phosphoric and other stimulating ingredients. Contains no injurious drug, and can be given at all times to all breeds of horses without stopping their work.

Price 5/6 per doz. Packets. 3-doz. 15/-
Sold also at reduced rates in Tins 10/6 and £1 each

Royal Animal Medicine Manufactory, 22 DORSET STREET, LONDON, W. [Established 1833.]

JOHN'S GREAT INDIAN
CONDITION POWDER FOR HORSES.

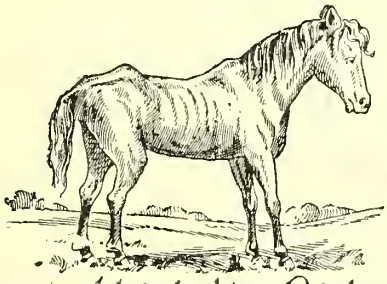
Messrs. A. JOHN & CO., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Agra, N.-W.P., India,

Beg to inform the trade in general that, through the unprecedented success of their Horse Powder in the Indian Empire, and the numerous inquiries they keep receiving from all parts of the world as to where it may be obtained in Australia and England, they have been induced to have a Wholesale Agency in England, where all inquiries may be made as to terms, &c.

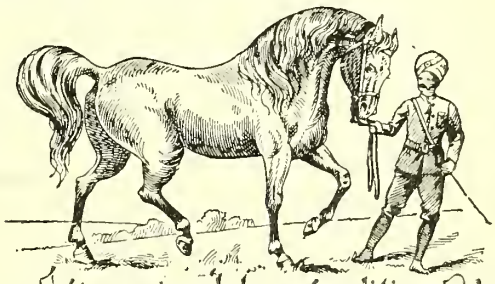
Messrs. A. John & Co. will be glad to hear direct from anyone wishing to become an Agent, and will place every help in their power for advertising and selling same.

English Agents: Colley & Co., 4 Lombard Court, Gracechurch Street, E.C.; and Long & Son, 65 Western Road, West Brighton; from whom supplies may be obtained.

Selling Price 2/- per Tin.



Before using John's Condition Powder.



After using John's Condition Powder.

JOHN'S CONDITION POWDER
FOR HORSES.

INVALUABLE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND BEAUTY.

The three glorious attributes of the Horse in India.

This Powder acts gently, almost imperceptibly, on all the digestive organs; increases the secretions, improves appetite, purifies the constitution of all irritating matter, increases weight, strength and spirit, and creates

A SPLENDID GLOSSY SKIN.

By its use, the tired, jaded appearance which is so common speedily disappears and the horse looks full of go and mettle.

TESTIMONIALS.

Messrs. A. JOHN & Co.

Muzufferpore, 31st *July*, 1897.

Dear Sirs,—Send me a tin of your famous Horse Condition Powder, the first one I received has done wonders. My Pony was dying and would eat nothing, and was nothing but skin and bone. In a month your Powder cured him, and I was able to play him at polo.

Yours faithfully,
J. S. S.

4/5/96.

Gentlemen,—I bought a Pony who had done 250 miles in four days at Kajauri-Kach only a very short while before. He was then only skin and bones. Three tins of **JOHN'S CONDITION POWDER** and the treatment recommended in the directions made him a different animal.

Yours truly,
J. W. SKUDDERSON, *Capt. Gordon Highlanders.*

Messrs. A. JOHN & CO. beg to draw attention to the fact that they are in a position, having Agents in Bombay and Calcutta, for opening up or extending the Sale of Pharmaceutical and Medical Specialities. We invite correspondence with English Houses wishing to Introduce or Advertise their Specialities, &c., in the Indian Market.

MOTH . . PREVENTIVES
In Various Forms, all equally Efficacious.

ALABASTRINE TABLETS.
For placing in Wardrobes, Chests, Cupboards, &c.
1s. per box.

CRYSTALLISED CAMPHYLENE
For scattering under Carpets, into Crevices amongst Furniture, &c.
1/- per tin.

Special Terms to Chemists and Wholesale Buyers.

This Unique Preparation possesses great Stimulating and Invigorating Properties. Is highly recommended by the Medical Profession.

AGREEABLE IN ODOUR.

A LUXURY IN THE BATH.

INSECT POWDER

From Closed and Half-Closed Flowers.

Guaranteed from New Season's Crop. In 1-cwt. Kegs.

Send for our Quotations, and buy only a **Genuine Guaranteed Article.**

REFINED CAMPHOR BELLS.

SPECIAL OFFER OF 25% UNDER MARKET.

ASK OUR PRICE BEFORE BUYING, AND YOUR ORDERS WILL REACH US IN DUE COURSE.

Procurable through all Wholesale Houses, or direct from

FLEMING'S OIL AND CHEMICAL CO., LIMITED, 101 LEADENHALL ST., E.C.

HEBDEN'S SILVER GLOSS

For LINEN.

A NOVELTY AND MARVEL!

Gives Dazzling Smoothness to Linen, Shines like Silver.

In 1d., 3d., and 6d. Blocks, of the following Wholesale Houses:—

London.—Maw, Son & Thompson; Bourne, Johnson & Latimer; May, Roberts; Newbery; Barclay; Edwards; Sangers; Suttons; Butler & Crispe; Lynch; Collett & Dodds; Potter & Clarke. **Plymouth.**—Jackson & Co. **Coventry.**—Wyleys (Limited). **Ipswich.**—Wiggin & Son. **Birmingham.**—Ed. Woolf. **Hull.**—Lofthouse & Saltmer. **Thirsk.**—Foggitt. **Manchester.**—Woolley & Sons; Oldfield, Pattinson; Heath Bros. **Leeds.**—Goodall, Backhouse. **Liverpool.**—Thompsons (Limited); Evans; Ayrton & Saunders. **York.**—Raimes; Bleasdale. **Newcastle.**—Ismay. **Glasgow.**—Munro; McLaren. **Dublin.**—M. Woolf & Son. **Belfast.**—T. McMullan & Co. **Cork.**—Bible Bros. **Limerick.**—Boyd (Limited).

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

W. C. HEBDEN, Albany Works, HALIFAX, **YORKSHIRE.**

A powerful Disinfectant, Deodoriser, Insect Destroyer, and Air Purifier.

CAMPHORTAR

SOLD BY THE PRINCIPAL DRUG AND SUNDRY HOUSES.

HEBDEN'S

CHLORIDE OF LIME

IN

AIRTIGHT, ODOURLESS, WATERPROOF PACKETS

Retains the Chlorine and keeps the Powder dry longer than any other packet.

4 oz., 8/- gross; 8 oz., 16/- gross; 16 oz., 30/- gross.

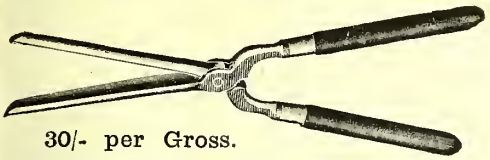
SOLD BY THE PRINCIPAL DRUG AND SUNDRY HOUSES

Samples on application.

Manufactured only by

W. C. HEBDEN, Albany Works, HALIFAX, **YORKSHIRE.**

Special Cheap Line in CURLING TONGS.



30/- per Gross.

Handles can be had in black, brown, and light-brown wood at 8/- dozen. Bone handles, 12/- per doz. Wavers from 3/- doz. upwards.

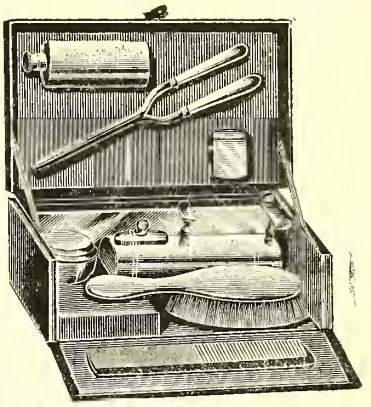
SPECIALITIES also in
Curling Lamps
Puff Boxes
Soap Boxes
Shaving Mugs
Shaving Brushes
&c.

Samples sent carriage paid.

LADIES' GEM TOILET CASE.

Price **12/6** each net.

Covered with American Leather, and lined inside with Plush. Fittings Nickel plate, and Highly Finished.



FURTHER PARTICULARS BY APPLYING TO

VICTOR M. COOPER,

Wholesale & Manufacturers' Agent,

9 St. Mary Axe, Leadenhall St., LONDON, E.C.

THE NEW PERMANENT

ENGRAVED WINDOW TABLETS

IN

RUBY, BLUE, AMBER, AND OPAL GLASS

PRIZE MEDAL, International Health Exhibition, 1884.

AWARD OF MERIT, International Sanitary Exhibition, 1881.

Send particulars of size, subject matter, and colour, when price for one Tablet and upwards will be sent.
For Proprietary Articles, 100 8×6 Ruby Tablets, £3 15s. 0d.

J. R. CORSAN, THE LONDON SAND-BLAST WORKS, **58A GRAY'S INN ROAD, W.C.**

Telegraphic Address—"SAND BLAST LONDON." Telephone No. Holborn 1124.

TO PREVENT FRAUD DEMAND BUSINESS CARD FROM TRAVELLERS.

Airtight & Odourless **STEELE'S** Avoid Imitations

SAMPLES & PRICES ON APPLICATION

In ¼, ½ and 1lb. PACKETS.

PATENT) CONTAINING (PACKETS

CHLORIDE OF LIME

J. C. STEELE & CO., Victoria Street, GLASGOW.

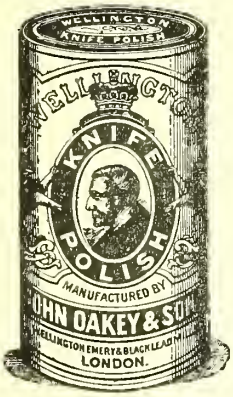
SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR EXPORT.

Will keep for years in any climate.

SOME OF OUR SALEABLE PENNY LINES

Liberal Discounts to Shippers and Wholesale Dealers. Send for our Illustrated Price Lists.

ROBERTS & SHEPPEY, 2 SKIPTON STREET, SOUTHWARK, **LONDON, S.E.**



OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.

GOLD MEDAL LONDON 1884

THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE PREPARATION.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR OAKEY'S KNIFE BOARDS.

All Patent Knife Cleaning Machines, and Rubber and Buff Leather Knife Boards.

Knives constantly cleaned with it have a brilliant polish equal to new cutlery, and are not injured as they are when common imitations of Oakey's Knife Polish or when Bath Brick is used.

Canisters, 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. each.

Oakey's "Wellington" Knife Boards.

The best and cheapest articles ever introduced to the Public, for expeditiously and brilliantly polishing Knives. Made in all sizes. Oakey's "Wellington" Knife Polish should be used with the Boards.

Oakey's "Wellington" Silversmiths' Soap.

The best and cheapest article for cleaning and polishing, without waste or dirt, Silver, Electro-Plate, Britannia Metal, Tin, Zinc, Plate Glass, Marble, Gas Globes, Lustres, Windows, &c. **Tablets, 6d. each.**

Oakey's "Wellington" Black Lead.

Imparts an immediate, brilliant, and lasting polish to all kinds of Stoves, Ironwork, &c. No Waste, Dirt, or Dust in the use—adheres at once to the stove. **Solid Blocks, 1d., 2d., and 4d. each, and 1s. Boxes.**

Oakey's "Round" Black Lead.

In Circular Polished Blocks **½d. and 1d. each**; packed also in fancy boxes at **6d. each**, containing 1 doz. ½*d.* blocks, or ½ doz. 1*d.* blocks.

Oakey's "Polybrilliant" Metal Pomade.

(REGISTERED.)

A magic Pomade for cleaning Brass, Copper, Tin, Pewter, Britannia Metal, &c. Never becomes dry and hard like other Metal Pastes. **Tins, 1d., 2d., 3d., and 6d. each.**

Oakey's "Polybrilliant" Metal Powder.

(REGISTERED.)

Produces a most exquisite polish on Brass, Copper, Tin, &c. In fancy Boxes, at **6d. and 1s. each.**

Oakey's "Wellington" Furniture Cream.

For cleaning and polishing Furniture, Patent Leather, Oilcloth, &c. **Bottles, 6d. and 1s. each.**

Oakey's "Wellington" Brunswick and Berlin Black.

For beautifying and preserving Stoves and all kinds of Ironwork. **Bottles, 6d., 1s., and 2s. each; and ½ and 1 Gallon Cans.**

Oakey's Genuine Emery Cloth.

The best and most economical for all purposes. Each sheet of this quality is stamped "OAKEY'S GENUINE."

Oakey's "Flexible" Glass Paper.

Unequalled for Strength and Durability. Each sheet is Warranted and Stamped "OAKEY'S."

JOHN OAKEY & SONS, LIMITED

Manufacturers of Emery, Emery and Glass Cloths, Glass, Emery and Flint Papers, Black Lead, Knife Boards, Pumice, Putty Powder, Crocus, Rouge, Plate Powder, Furniture Polish, Brunswick and Berlin Black, &c.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF SCOTCH, TOWN, FRENCH, AND OTHER CLUES.

Wellington Emery & Black Lead Mills, Westminster Bridge Rd., London, S.E.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

PARKES' FURNITURE CREAM.

An article of Fifty years' standing, and warranted to give satisfaction to retailer and user. Special attention is given to packing with Customer's own name. The largest variety of lithographed labels in the Trade. Hundreds of Chemists have availed themselves of this.

In Stone and Glass Bottles. Sizes to meet all requirements.

PARKES' HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA.

A nice preparation, which will bear favourable comparison with anything which has ever been produced. A slight odour of Eau de Cologne counteracts the rawness of the Ammonia, and adds largely to its refreshing quality when used for the Toilet. It is packed in attractive style, and the best value in the Market. Customer's own name on 6 dozen **1**/- (20-oz.), or 12 dozen **6d.** (10-oz.).

PARKES' STRAW HAT POLISH.

In all fashionable colours. Very brilliant, and does not chip. 3*d.* size, **21**/- per gross; 6*d.* size, **39**/- per gross. Customer's own name if 2 gross.

BEES' WAX.

Guaranteed genuine.
Selected lumps, or in sizes from ½ oz. to 1 lb.

CERESINE.

In 1-ozs., 2-ozs., &c.

EAU DE COLOGNE.

S. A. F. No. 84. Reputed to be the finest Eau de Cologne at the price, viz. 2-oz., **5/6** per doz.; 4-oz., **10**/- per doz.

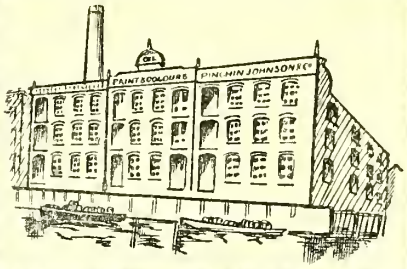
Carriage Paid on £2 to any Station or Port in England.

Samples, Quotations, &c., on application to

JOHN PARKES & CO.

Priory Works, WARWICK.

VARNISHES
OILS.
WHITE LEAD
PAINTS.



Works: Pinchin's Wharf, Broad Street,
RATCLIFF, E.

COLOURS.
ENAMELS.
WHITE ZINC.
For all Markets.

Telegrams: "Pinchin London." **PINCHIN, JOHNSON & CO., 23 Billiter St., LONDON.** Telephone: 2241 Avenue.

GLUE in CAKES & POWDER.

A. BRAUER'S CHEMICAL WORKS, LÜNEBURG
(GERMANY),

Manufacture Glue from Skins and Bones, Liquid and in Cakes (so-called "Cologne" Style).

GLUE IN CAKES, A^I_m (Hide and Bone Glue Mixed).

Also Exclusive Manufacturers of

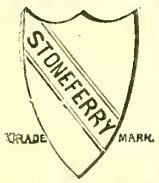
GLUE IN POWDER Made by a New Process.

Guaranteed free from Acid and Fatty Matter, and made from Skins.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO EXPORT ORDERS.

Correspondence in English.

Agent for England.—Mr. J. Barlow, 15 George Street, Cheetham Hill, Manchester.
Agent for Scotland.—Mr. Max Paulsen, 62 Commercial Street, Dundee.



STONEFERRY * SPECIALITIES

In Ornamental Retail Packages.

STRAW HAT POLISH.—16 Fashionable Colours. In 3d., 6d., and 1/- Glass Bottles.

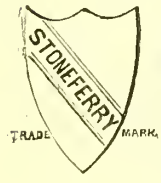
MIXED PAINTS.—In Lever-lid Lacquered Tins—all Colours.

ENAMEL.—In 3d., 6d., 1/-, and 2/- Tins—all Colours. Surface like China.

STONEFERRY CYCLE ENAMEL.—A high-class hard-drying Enamel that does not crack or chip off. By its use an old Bicycle may be made equal to new at a trifling cost. In 3*d.*, 6*d.*, and 1/- Tins. Stock Colours: Black, French Grey, Peacock Green, Olive, Eau de Nil, Peacock Blue, Stone, Sultan, and White.

VARNISH STAINS, BLACK LACQUER, BRUNSWICK BLACK, OAK & COPAL VARNISH, CYCLE OILS, BOOT POLISH, FURNITURE CREAM, &c., &c.

Very effective Show Cards and Counter Bills supplied with good orders.



Write for Prices and particulars to the Manufacturers—

HANGER, WATSON & HARRIS, LTD.

STONEFERRY WORKS, HULL.

15 Tower Hill, London, E. 140 Dale Street, Liverpool.

SPECIAL EXPORT LIST.

"GLOBE" POLISH

Highest Awards, Leipsic, 1892; Chicago, 1893; Nuremburg, 1896.

FACSIMILE OF SHOWCARD.

The **"GLOBE" POLISH** has already achieved almost phenomenal success throughout the United Kingdom, although not introduced until February, 1895.

The **"GLOBE" POLISH** is now supplied to the households of Her Majesty the Queen and H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge; and is also in regular use on board the Royal Yachts.

The **"GLOBE" POLISH** is supplied to the Aristocracy and Gentry, Army and Navy, Royal Yacht Squadron, Railway Companies, Corporations, Local Boards, Fire Brigades, Public Offices and Institutions, Hotels, Livery Stables, and the Public generally.

The **"GLOBE" POLISH** is brilliant, lasting, harmless, easy to use, and easy to sell.

MILLIONS of free samples, cards and handbills have already been distributed; and the **"GLOBE"** advertising is thoroughly up-to-date.

The **"GLOBE" POLISH** has come to **STAY,** and all dealers can stock it without hesitation.

The **"Coachman" Show-Card** is a wonderful example of colour printing, a copy having been personally *purchased* at a recent Windsor Bazaar by H.R.H. the **Princess Christian.**

FACSIMILE OF TIN.

"GLOBE" POLISH.

Registered Trade Mark:—

"A GLOBE ON A RED BAND."

Wholesale Price List (Export only).

☛ **The following Quotations are for original iron-bound Export Cases, and do not apply to Australia and New Zealand.**

		Each Case contains		1 case	2 cases	5 cases	10 cases
"GLOBE" Metal Polish							
Soft Paste (in tins)	A	5 gross	per gross	8/-	7/9	7/6	7/3
	B	3 "	"	16/-	15/6	15/-	14/6
	C	2 "	"	30/-	29/-	28/-	27/-
	H	6 doz.	per doz.	8/-	7/9	7/6	7/3
	E	3 "	"	16/-	15/6	15/-	14/6
"GLOBE TAB" Metal Polish (in tablets)	D	5 gross	per gross	8/-	7/9	7/6	7/3
"GLOBE" Furniture Polish (in tins)	M	5 gross	per gross	8/-	7/9	7/6	7/3
	N	3 "	"	16/-	15/6	15/-	14/6
	O	2 "	"	30/-	29/-	28/-	27/-
	P	6 doz.	per doz.	8/-	7/9	7/6	7/3
	R	3 "	"	16/-	15/6	15/-	14/6
"GLOBE" Plate Powder (in boxes)	T	2 gross	per doz.	3/6	3/4½	3/3	3/1½
	K	6 doz.	"	6/6	6/3	6/-	5/9
	L	3 "	"	12/6	12/-	11/6	11/-

PAYMENT.

2½% discount for Cash against B/L.

Payable in London or Stockton-on-Tees.

Quotations are

F.O.B. LONDON (or HAMBURG).

Sole Proprietors for the United Kingdom and British Colonies:—

RAIMES & CO., { **5 PHILPOT LANE, LONDON, E.C.** / **EBOR WORKS, STOCKTON-ON-TEES.**

CONCENTRATED SIZE,

IN
1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb.
Packets
AND
¼-cwt. CASES.

FINE PALE GLUES AND GELATINES

SAML. MEGGITT & SONS, LTD.
SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD.

J. & E. DALTON & CO. LTD.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

EMERY CLOTHS
AND EMERY PAPER,

Glass Cloth & Glass Papers,

THE DALTON CELEBRATED KNIFE POLISH,

Naxos Emery, Ground Glass, &c.

ALBION MILLS EMERY WORKS
New Mills, near STOCKPORT.
Agents for Scotland—**SHAND BROS., 6 DIXON ST., GLASGOW**

PAROZONE BLEACH

REGISTERED.

Snow White Linen.

Removes Tea & Fruit Stains.

Retailed at 1d. per Measure.

Also in 6d. Bottles.

Full Particulars on application—

THE PAROZONE CO., LIM.
22 Chatham Place, Hackney, LONDON, N.E.

WHITE BEESWAX,

WARRANTED PURE. BLEACHED BY SUN.

REFINED YELLOW BEESWAX,

Recognised as the Standard in the United States.

Write for Sample and Quotation, naming quantity desired.

THEODOR LEONHARD, PATERSON, NEW JERSEY, U.S.A.
ESTABLISHED 1852. Cable Address—"LEONHARD PATERSON."

TO WHOLESALE & EXPORT CHEMISTS.

Price's Patent Candle Company Ltd.

BELMONT WORKS, BATTERSEA, LONDON, S.W.,

ARE PREPARED TO QUOTE FOR

OILS. Neatsfoot, Lard, Animal, Olive, Cooking, Castor, Cod, Sperm, Coconut, Palm, etc.
Water White Mineral Oil, free from Sulphur (Paraffinum Liquidum B.P.)

LARDS. Prepared, Benzoated, Indurated.

WAXES. Beeswax, White Wax, Ceresine, Paraffin Wax, Japan Wax, Spermaceti.

PETROLEUM JELLY "Ceratine" White or Yellow, Plain or Scented.

Samples and Price Lists on Application.

H. F. LOVE & CO.

41 BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN,

Telephone No. 2676 *AVENUE*
Telegrams—"LOVESOME LONDON."

LONDON, E.C.

IMPORTERS, EXPORTERS, MERCHANTS.

CASTOR OILS

Of every description, for all purposes, a SPECIALITY.

PHOSPHORIC ACID, CARBOLIC ACIDS.
SEED-, VEGETABLE-, ANIMAL-, FISH-, AND MINERAL-OILS.
BEES'-, CERESINE-, CARNAUBA-, PARAFFIN-, AND JAPAN WAXES.
GUMS, STEARINES, ROSIN, PITCH TURPENTINE.

RARE METALS AND MINERALS.

AGENCIES UNDERTAKEN. ✳ NEW OILS INTRODUCED.

ADVANCES made against Consignments of all descriptions of Colonial Produce.

DRUGS. CHEMICALS. COLOURS. DRYSALTERIES.

BEESWAX COMPANY, LTD.

THE NEW HALL, 41 OLD HALL STREET, LIVERPOOL,

REPRESENTING

LÜNEBURGER WACHSBLEICHE, LÜNEBURG, near HAMBURG.

BEESWAX, GUARANTEED PURE B.P.

YELLOW & WHITE, in Blocks, Cakes, Tablets, or any other form.

CARNAUBA WAX, BEST BLEACHED.

CERESINE WAX, ALL QUALITIES & SHADES

All Bleached and Refined at our own Works.

QUOTATIONS: Free to any place in the United Kingdom.

SAMPLES MATCHED.

DRUGGISTS' CONFECTIONERY.

ROBERT GIBSON & SONS, LIMITED,

Medicated Lozenge Manufacturers,

CARLTON WORKS, ERSKINE ST., HULME, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

Warehouse—1 GLASSHOUSE YARD, ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

GIBSON'S DELICATELY PERFUMED CACHOU LOZENGE.

Cherry Blossom
Heliotrope
Parma Violets
Opoponax
Cherry Lips
Mixed Perfume
Sweet Lavender
Hawthorn Blossom
Red & White Rose
Jasmine
White Clover

Eau de Cologne
Honeysuckle.
Jockey Club
Lily of the Valley
May Blossom
Orange Blossom
Ruby Lips
White Clover
Odoriferous Floral
White Lilac
AND MANY OTHERS.

These Dainty Cachous are saturated with the essences of Spring Flowers, and impart a very pleasant fragrance to the breath. They are sent out in 1 lb., 2 lb., and 4 lb. White Glass Bottles (Bottles free). Also in beautifully enamelled 4 lb. Tins (Tins free), as illustration.

A STEADILY INCREASING DEMAND IS ARISING FOR THESE CACHOUS FOR EXPORT, AND WE RECOMMEND OUR FRIENDS WHO HAVE NOT HAD THEM TO MAKE A TRIAL.

Every Wholesale House in or out of London can supply, or indents may be sent direct to Manchester.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

DRUGGISTS' CONFECTIONERY.

ROBERT GIBSON & SONS, LIMITED,

Medicated Lozenge Manufacturers,

CARLTON WORKS, Erskine St., Hulme, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

And 1 Glasshouse Yard, Aldersgate St., London, E.C. „

We have pleasure in drawing the attention of the Trade to our new, beautifully enamelled 1-gross Tins for Sugar, Chocolate, and Gingerbread Worm Cakes. These are really a very attractive Tin, and we think will considerably help our friends to increase their sale for these goods. When next ordering please specify "1-Gross Enamelled Tin."

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PROFITABLE EXTRAS.

All Chemists desirous of increasing their incomes cannot do better than stock

HILLABY'S LIQUORICE SPECIALITIES,

which yield a profit of

40 TO 50 PER CENT.

These goods being extensively advertised, there is a quick and growing demand for them. Send at once for samples and full particulars.

LIQUORICE WAFERS, packed in 2-lb., ½-lb., ¼-lb., and 2-oz. Tins.
LIQUORICE PELLETS, packed in 2-lb. Tins with glass fronts, or 1 and 2 lb. Bottles.
PONTEFRACT CAKES, packed in 4-lb. and ½-lb. Decorated Tins.

CARRIAGE PAID ON ORDERS OF 30/- AND UPWARDS.

These goods are now stocked by Messrs. Maw, Son & Thompson; Messrs. May, Roberts & Co.; and Messrs. Evans, Lescher & Webb.

HILLABYS, LIMITED, LION WORKS, PONTEFRACT

PRINCE ALBERT'S CACHOUX

HIGHEST AWARD COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, CHICAGO, 1893.

These Cachoux are supplied only in Brass Boxes, of which there are three sizes.

No. 4's at 3/6 doz. (*Export*).
No. 5's at 4/- doz. (*Home Trade*)
No. 6's at 7/- doz.

SUBJECT TO TRADE DISCOUNTS.

All Labels, Titles, and Trade Marks registered in Europe and America.

"BENZINE RECT." JACKSON'S.

SIXPENNY & SHILLING SIZES, 4s. and 8s. per dozen.

A Genuine Benzol.

JACKSON'S CEMENT Chinese Diamond.
It has stood the test of time in all quarters of the globe.
In Bottles at 3/6 and 7/- per dozen.

ADHESIVE, TENACIOUS AND KEEPS WELL.

JACKSON'S LIQUID GLUE.

SIXPENNY and SHILLING Sizes, at 3/6 and 7/- per doz.
BRUSHES INCLUDED. (B)

SPECIALITIES FROM THE LABORATORY OF **THOMAS JACKSON,** Strangeways, **MANCHESTER.**

Specialities in CACHOUS.

Sensation Cachous.

The popular American variety. Exquisitely perfumed.

On $\frac{1}{4}$ gross Cards, and in $\frac{1}{2}$ gross Glass-top Boxes, 7/- per gross.

$4\frac{1}{2}d.$ Screw-top Bottles, 2/9 per dozen, or 30/- (net) per gross.

Customers' own Name and matter put on the 4d. Bottles Free on orders of 1 gross and upwards.

The Royal Japanese Cachous.

A VERITABLE CACHOU DE LUXE.

It up in beautifully-designed envelopes printed in colours, and ked in handsome $\frac{1}{2}$ gross Boxes. The Cachous have a dis- ct and delightful flavour, and cannot fail to become popular favourites.

In 2*d.* Packets. Price, 14/- per gross.

ith FIRST ORDER for one gross, we send a Japanese Figure Free and a supply of Free Samples.

Japanese Pot Pourri Jars.

A novel antique Japanese Jar filled with delicious Pot Pourri. Created a sensation at the Chemists' Exhibition when exhibited.

Price, Large Jars (retail 2/6)	...	...	1/6 each.
„ Medium Jars (retail 2/-)	...	...	1/3 „
„ Small Jars (retail 1/-) ...	...	...	8/- doz.

The *Chemist and Druggist* in issue August, 1898, says:—"The least covetous of persons might envy the possession of one of these jars."

POTTER & CLARKE, Wholesale Druggists, 60, 62, & 64 ARTILLERY LANE, LONDON, E.

CAUTION!

"YORKSHIRE RELISH."

In the High Court of Justice
Chancery Division.

WILLIAM POWELL (trading as Goodall, Backhouse & Co.)
v.
MAY & CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 24th day of February, 1899, the Hon. Mr. Justice Kekewich ordered that the Defendants their servants and agents be restrained until judgment in this Action or further order from in any manner using or applying the words "YORKSHIRE SAUCE" or "YORKSHIRE RELISH" as descriptive of or in connection with or in respect of any Sauce or Relish manufactured by them or not manufactured by the Plaintiff without clearly distinguishing such Sauce or Relish from the Sauce or Relish of the Plaintiff And from describing any such Sauce or Relish as aforesaid as "THE ORIGINAL YORKSHIRE" SAUCE OR RELISH and from selling or offering or exposing or advertising for sale or procuring to be sold any such Sauce or Relish as aforesaid under labels or wrappers or enclosures or otherwise to be calculated to represent or lead to the belief that such Sauce or Relish is the Sauce or Relish of the Plaintiff and from selling or supplying any such Sauce or Relish as aforesaid in response to orders for "YORKSHIRE RELISH" or for the Sauce or Relish of the Plaintiff and from in any manner aforesaid or in any other manner passing off or enabling or assisting others to pass off any such Sauce or Relish as aforesaid as or for the Sauce or Relish of the Plaintiff.

Dated this 9th day of March, 1899.

J. Seymour Salaman,
65 & 66 Chancery Lane, London,
Solicitor for
Messrs. Goodall, Backhouse & Co.,
Leeds, Yorkshire.

SIX GOLD MEDALS and ONE SILVER MEDAL awarded.
HIGHEST AWARD at CHICAGO.

COLEMAN'S

WINCARNIS

Is a delicious beverage and tonic made from Port Wine, Liebig's Extract of Meat, and Extract of Malt.

WINCARNIS

Is a Name Registered to prevent fraudulent imitations.

OVER FIVE THOUSAND

Unsolicited Testimonials have been received from Medical Men.

The following Important Testimonial has been received from Dr. FLETCHER:—

Applecross, Ross-shire, N.B.,
July 2nd, 1897.

Dear Sirs,—Please forward quarter-of-a-dozen "Wincarnis" immediately, as my patient's supply is about done. I trust there will be no delay, as he takes no other nourishment, and has been sustained and gained strength by "Wincarnis" for twelve weeks.

Yours faithfully,
DUNCAN FLETCHER, L.R.C.P.

WINCARNIS

Is sold by all Druggists, Wine Merchants, and Patent-medicine Vendors. Ask for Coleman's "Wincarnis," and see that the word "Wincarnis" is on the shoulder of the bottle.

Sold in Bottles, 2*s.* 9*d.* and 4*s.* 6*d.*, everywhere.

If there is any difficulty in getting the Wine, write direct to the manufacturers, who will forward

Sample Pint Bottle free by Post on receipt of 33 stamps.
" Doz. " " Rail " 30*s.*

Sole Manufacturers:

COLEMAN & CO., LIMITED,

WINCARNIS WORKS,
LOWER WESTWICK STREET, NORWICH.
AND 24 CRUTCHED FRIARS, LONDON, E.C.

Sole Proprietors of Coleman's Crown Imperial Invalid Stout, and also Coleman's Crown Imperial Invalid Champagne, which is strongly recommended by the Medical Faculty.

Under certain conditions the cost of a Foreign Wine Licence will be defrayed. For full particulars apply to COLEMAN & CO., LIMITED, Wincarnis Works, NORWICH.

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GUEST'S

TELEPHONE 235.

MEDICATED

LOZENGES, JUJUBES, BOILED SUGARS, TABLETS, AND EFFERVESCING PREPARATIONS

STILL MAINTAIN THEIR HIGH POSITION FOR EXCELLENCE OF FINISH & RELIABILITY.

SPECIALITIES:—

LOZENGES Our special mode of Preparing and Drying, whereby they retain their volatile ingredients and full strength. B.P. and T.H.P. Balsamic, Best Cough, Black Currant, Red Gum, are highly recommended.

CHLORODYNE LOZ. With or without Morphia.

LINSEED, LICORICE, AND CHLORODYNE Are still unsurpassed, and appreciated in every climate. Buyers and Shippers would assist us much by placing their orders early, in order to save disappointment.

SULPHUR TABLETS & SULPHUR & SARSAPARILLA TABLETS Are now specially recommended to Chemists as seasonable lines. Stamped with own name.

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DR TIBBLES' Vi-Cocoa

"Undoubted Purity and Strength."—*Medical Magazine*

"In the front rank of really Valuable Foods."—*Lancet.*

PERFECTLY PURE BUT NOT INSIPID

FAVOURED BY THE HOMES AND HOSPITALS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

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	Trade Price.	Retail at
2½ oz. size	6/3 Per Doz. ...	7½d.
4½ "	10/10 " ...	1/1
9 "	19/9 " ...	2/-
16 "	33/- " ...	3/6

MINIMUM Profit

RESERVED TO

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"FROMMS" VEGETABLE FOOD SPECIALITIES

HAVE BEEN AWARDED 26 GOLD MEDALS AND PRIZES.

SPECIAL.

Until further notice, we offer the following:—

EXTRA DISCOUNTS.

On Orders of £3 and upwards, discount of 2½%
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" £10 " " 7½%

All Goods are invoiced for Monthly Account nett.
Carriage Paid on Orders of 20/- and upwards.
Printed Matter and Show Cards Free on Application.
If Billheads are desired, send specimen of one in use.
No Charge for printing Name and Address.

"FROMMS" VEGETABLE SOUP TABLETS

4 VARIETIES
- Pea.
- Green Vegetable.
- Vegetable Mock Turtle.
- Vegetable Ox Tail.

Retail at 2½d. per Tablet.
Trade Price, 24/- per Gross (Assorted).

FROMMS, VEGETABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS, **5 WHITE STREET, LONDON, E.C.**

Cadbury's
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Cocoa
"The Standard of Highest Purity."
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"The Favourite Cocoa of the day."
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"The Typical English Cocoa—Absolutely Pure."
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DIASTASED FARINA FOOD

Approved by the British Analytical Control

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A FOOD FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.

A totally unsolicited Report of a Medical Man's experience with the Diastased Farina Food.

YORKSHIRE, December 2, 1896.

DEAR SIRS,—Since August I have been trying your "Food," and I am well satisfied with the result. Milk is the most perfect food, but when you have to reckon with a low type of stomach, or a poor class of milk, assimilation is imperfect, dyspepsia frequent. The addition of your "Food" prevents the latter and hurries the former. I have had admirable results in the treatment of Phthisis, Chlorosis, Gastric Ulcer, Atonic Dyspepsia, and Neurasthenia.

Yours faithfully, COLIN CAMPBELL, M.R.C.S.

In Tins, 1/6 and 2/6 each, from all Chemists.

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BRAND'S MEAT JUICE.

IN BOTTLES,

Price 28/- per dozen,

Less the usual discount.

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To H.R.H. The Prince of Wales. The Empress of Germany, &c.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO PUSH COOMBS'

MALTED FOOD

for Infants and Invalids.

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GOLD MEDALS.

Recommended by the Medical Faculty and Leading Analysts.

See Drs. Goodfellow's and Granville H. Sharpe's Reports.

Bears a good profit, and is only supplied to those who agree to sell at full advertised prices.

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COOMBS' "EUREKA" AËRATED FLOUR CO., LTD.

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RIDGE'S PATENT COOKED FOOD

SATISFYING.
STRENGTHENING.
SOOTHING FOR INFANTS.
AGREEABLE.
DIGESTIBLE.
NOURISHING.

DR. RIDGE'S PATENT COOKED FOOD

Is certified to contain all the essentials of a Pure Dietary necessary to secure a healthy and natural development of bone and muscle, a vital necessity to growing infants and a comfort to all.

DR. RIDGE'S FOOD is the Oldest, Best, Most Widely-known, and has the LARGEST SALE in the World.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

The public are cautioned against all imitations.

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WHAT A BEAUTIFUL BABY!

And yet how few mothers, comparatively, can say this! **WHY?**

Why do **thousands** of helpless infants wane and droop and **perish** annually?
It is not due to NEGLECT or want of AFFECTION and CARE!

NO! A consensus of medical testimony proves that the **alarming mortality amongst young children** is the result of

IMPROPER FEEDING.

How many babies are fat and chubby until they are weaned, when they no longer seem to thrive, but become FRETFUL and AILING?

How many infants, debarred of NATURE'S OWN FOOD, seem to pine and droop from birth?

Every MOTHER should remember THREE things!

1st.—All infants' food should be **Digestible** and **easy of assimilation.** A child's digestive energy is but small, and if **improper food** is taken into the stomach the blood becomes vitiated by the presence of **Effete products,** which the system is unable to throw off; and the inevitable result is that the child soon becomes **restless** and **uneasy,** its **chubby looks** and **healthful colour** depart, and it falls

An Easy Prey to Disease!

2nd.—All infant food should be **Nutritious!**—that is, it should contain the **right forms of nourishment,** and in the **right proportions,** so that blood and tissue, bone and muscle, brain and nerve, may each receive its **full quota of nutrition** at the same time!

Thus it is **obviously** a very difficult matter to devise a food for **infants and children** in which all these important principles are accurately

Balanced and Adjusted!

3rd.—That these difficulties are entirely overcome, and the desirable end attained, by

"THE BUSY MOTHER INFANTS' FOOD"

TRUE and COMPLETE FOOD for Infants and Invalids, in which all requisite **nutrient properties** are so blended as to be partially **self-digestive,** thus imparting the **MAXIMUM** of nourishment to the system at a **MINIMUM** of digestive effort.

"A PERFECT FOOD."
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WHOLESALE:—1 doz., 8/6; 3 doz., 24/-; 1 gross, 84/-; BULK, 45/- cwt. net, carriage paid. Cash or references from new customers.

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CURES CANCEROUS WOUNDS, BOILS, CARBUNCLES, TUMOURS, ULCERS, ABSCESSES, WHITLOWS, SCROFULOUS SORES, and other similar diseases. The ingredients and preparation of this salve are, and have been for centuries, a secret with the Benedictine Monks of France. Its healing properties have been effectually proved, and hundreds of testimonials might be given.
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The Salve and Pills are sold in boxes, 1s. 1½d. each; post free for 1s. 2½d. each; two boxes 2s. 4d., with full directions for use. Apply to the Rev. Procurator, Abbey, Buckfastleigh, Devon. AGENTS WANTED.

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DENTISTRY
Lowest Prices, Superior Workmanship. Price Lists free.
FRED. H. BARKER, DENTIST, GRIMSBY.
Barker's Premier Amalgam. The Best Stopping.
PRICE 10/- PER OZ.

"SILVERY WHITE GUTTA PERCHA ENAMEL TOOTH STOPPING

P. A. STEVENS, Surgeon-Dentist
72 MANSFIELD ROAD, N.W.
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer
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Special Terms to Wholesale Houses for Sheet or Sticks stamped with the brown name.
A sample box of 8d. sticks sent post free for 12 stamps. Price list and sample free.

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THE NEW "ONYX" HALF-CROWN CAMERA.
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Send Trade Card with Postal Order for 2/, and we will send Sample Camera and our Illustrated List of Cheap Outfits.
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LOWEST PRICES IN BULK OR PACKED.
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Great Reduction in Vulcanite Work. Punctuality Guaranteed.
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VANILLA!!
IN SMALL OR LARGE QUANTITIES.

Finest Beans, 8 to 9 inches	price 28/-, 30/-	per lb.
Medium " 6 " 7 "	" 25/-, 27/-	"
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Manufacturing quality	" 20/-, 22/-	"

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SHADEINE
FOR COLOURING GREY HAIR.
This popular article is largely advertised and stocked by all Wholesale Houses.
TRIAL BOTTLES 6d. size supplied on pretty showcards at 4/- per doz.; 8/8 size, 28/- per doz.
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TO DENTISTS.
High-class Dental Mechanism in Gold, Dental Alloy, Tubes, Gum Sections; Vulcanite, Celluloid, or their Combinations, by
A. J. FENTIMAN & CO., Dentists,
2 UPPER EAST SMITHFIELD, LONDON (Near Royal Mint and Mark Lane Stations), E.
In no way connected with any other address. *MODERATE CHARGES.*
ESTABLISHED 1885. Telegraphic Address—"LULLINGLY LONDON."

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They call the attention of their customers to the New Address, 191 Argyle Street. These commodious premises have been fitted up specially to meet the requirements of their increasing business. *Sole Agents in Scotland for*
T. F. BRISTOW & CO.'S HIGH-CLASS SOAPS, PERFUMERY, & OTHER SPECIALITIES
An early call is solicited. Special attention is given to all letter orders.

DIABETES.
GLUTEN FLOUR Containing 7% Starch and no Sugar.
MANUFACTURED BY
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DENTISTRY.
VULCANITE, DENTAL ALLOY, GOLD, COMBINATIONS, TUBES, CROWNS, BAR & BRIDGE WORK, GUM SECTIONS.
PUNCTUALITY GUARANTEED. BEST MATERIALS ONLY USED.
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A. G. FENTIMAN (longest practical experience working for the Profession), assisted by four Dental Mechanics of 25, 23, 19, and 15 years' experience, executes guaranteed best materials *only*) skilful and well-finished cases.

Of many received this is a recent testimonial:—"Since you have done my mechanical work all my cases have been most satisfactory. I have much pleasure in complimenting you upon your good, practical, well-finished cases."

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Most moderate Inclusive Price List on application.

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With a reputation of over 50 years, is the only means of preserving uninterruptedly a keen edge to razors, absolutely without trouble. A leaf being used for wiping the razor upon after shaving, an exquisitely keen edge is thus, day by day, automatically secured.

Protected Prices. Continuous Sale wherever Introduced.

Packets, 6*d.* & 1*s.* Boxes, 3*s.* & 6*s.* Books, 1*s.*, 1*s.* 6*d.*, & 2*s.* 6*d.*

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Domestic Sterilizer

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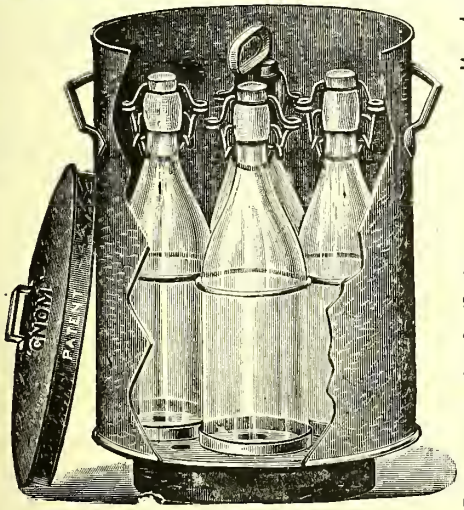

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LEMON SQUASH
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LIME JUICE CORDIAL
(Filtered Bright).

Reputed Pint Square White Glass Stoppered Bottles	.. 3/9	per doz
Do. Quart " " " "	.. 6/6	"
Do. do. " Green Glass " "	.. 5/9	"
Do. Pint Round Bottles	.. 3/6	"
Do. Quart " "	.. 5/9	"

IN BULK 1/6 PER GALLON. BOTTLES EXTRA.
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For 6 dozen Quarts in one delivery .. .. .. 6d. per doz. less
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ABSOLUTELY PURE LIGHT
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Highly recommended by the Medical Profession.

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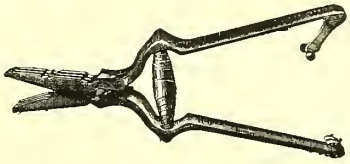

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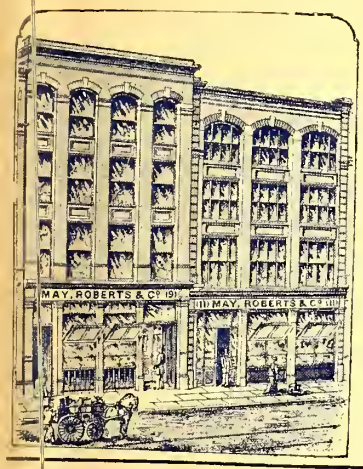

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MENTHOL CONES.

(M., R. & CO.'S.)

Fig. 1.

IN BOXES OF ONE DOZEN.

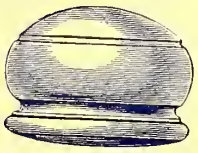


Fig. 2.

SOLID CONES OF PURE MENTHOL.

Fig. 3.

4*d.*, Fig. 1, Polished Boxwood, per doz. 2/6
6*d.*, " " " " 3/-
1/-, " " " " 6/-
1/-, Varnished " " 4/6

In Polished Boxwood.
6*d.*, Fig. 2, per doz. 3/-
1/- " " 4/6

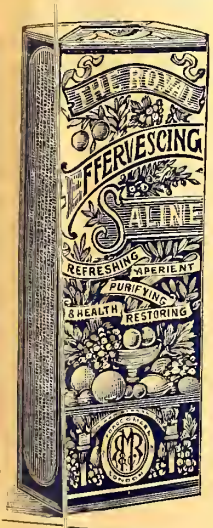
6*d.*, Fig. 3, in Glass Bottles ... per doz. 3/-
1/- " " " ... " 6/-
(*Cones first wrapped in tinfoil, suitable for export.*)

1*d.* single, White Wood, on plain cards of 1 dozen or "Head" cards of ¼ gross ... ... per gross 6/6
(One-gross lots, 6/-)

2*d.* " Varnished, on "Head" cards of ¼ gross ... ... " 13/-
(One-gross lots, 12/-)

3*d.* " " on "Head" cards of 1 dozen ... ... per dozen 2/-
(Six-dozen lots, 1/10 per dozen.)

EFFERVESCING SALINE.



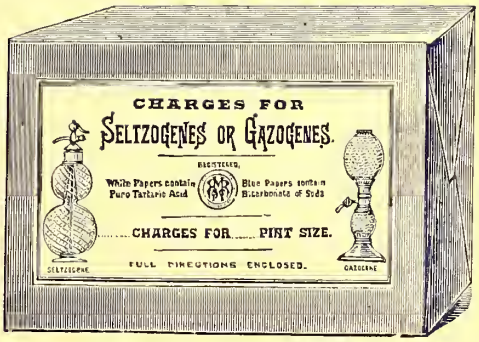
A Fine Dry Powder, Effervescing Briskly.

Put up in stoppered Cheltenhams, each in carton and coloured wrapper. No name on wrapper.

Per dozen 7/6
½-gross lots, per gross ... 84/-

The same without carton or wrapper, per dozen 7/-.

SELTZOGENE AND GAZOGENE CHARGES.



2	3	5	8 pint.
11/-	12/-	17/6	27/- per dozen (10 in box).
11/8	13/-	20/-	30/- " (12 in box).

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"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Trade Prices:

Per Case.

25 Large Bottles	-	20/-
50 Small ,,	-	32/6
100 Quarter ,,	-	32/6

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